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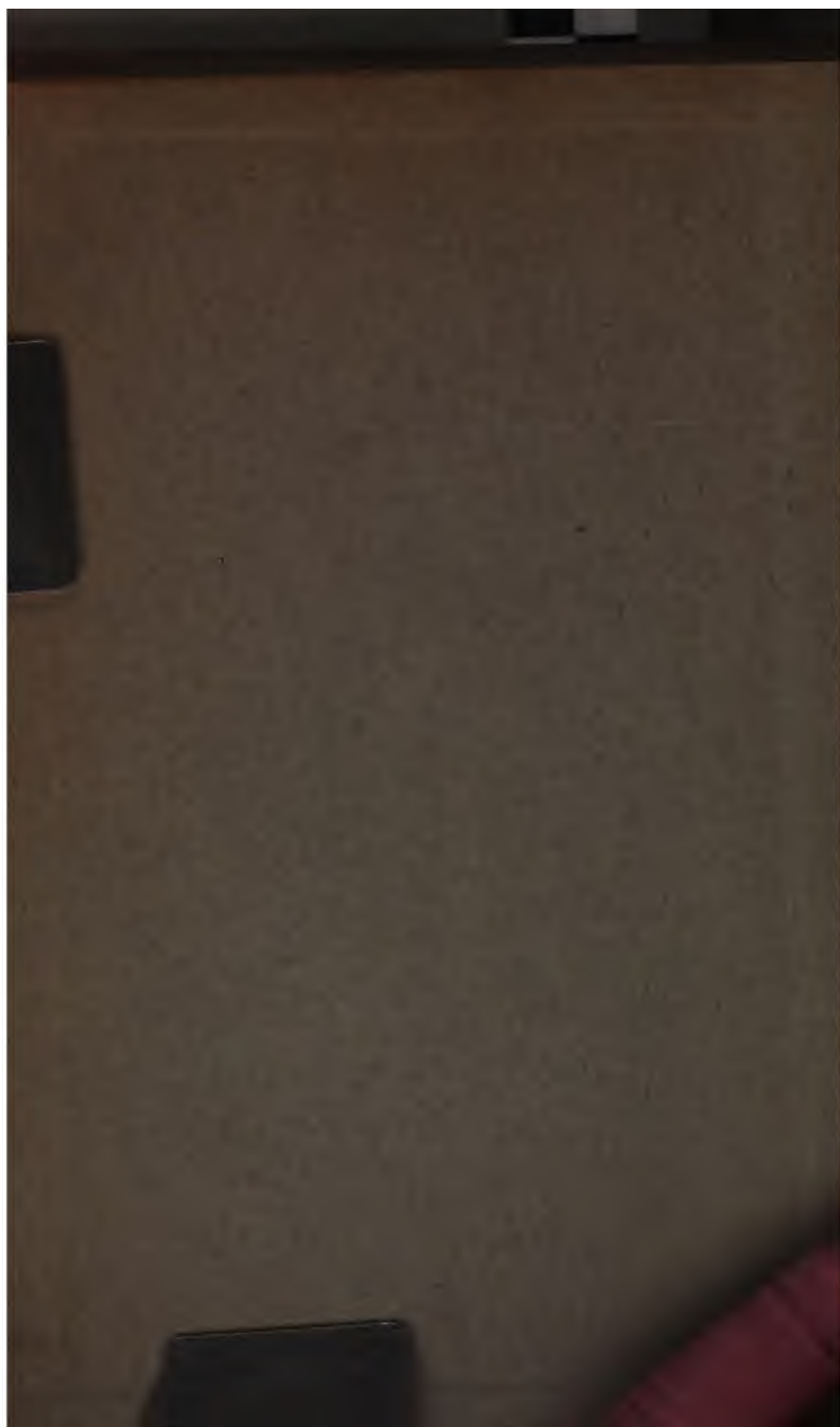
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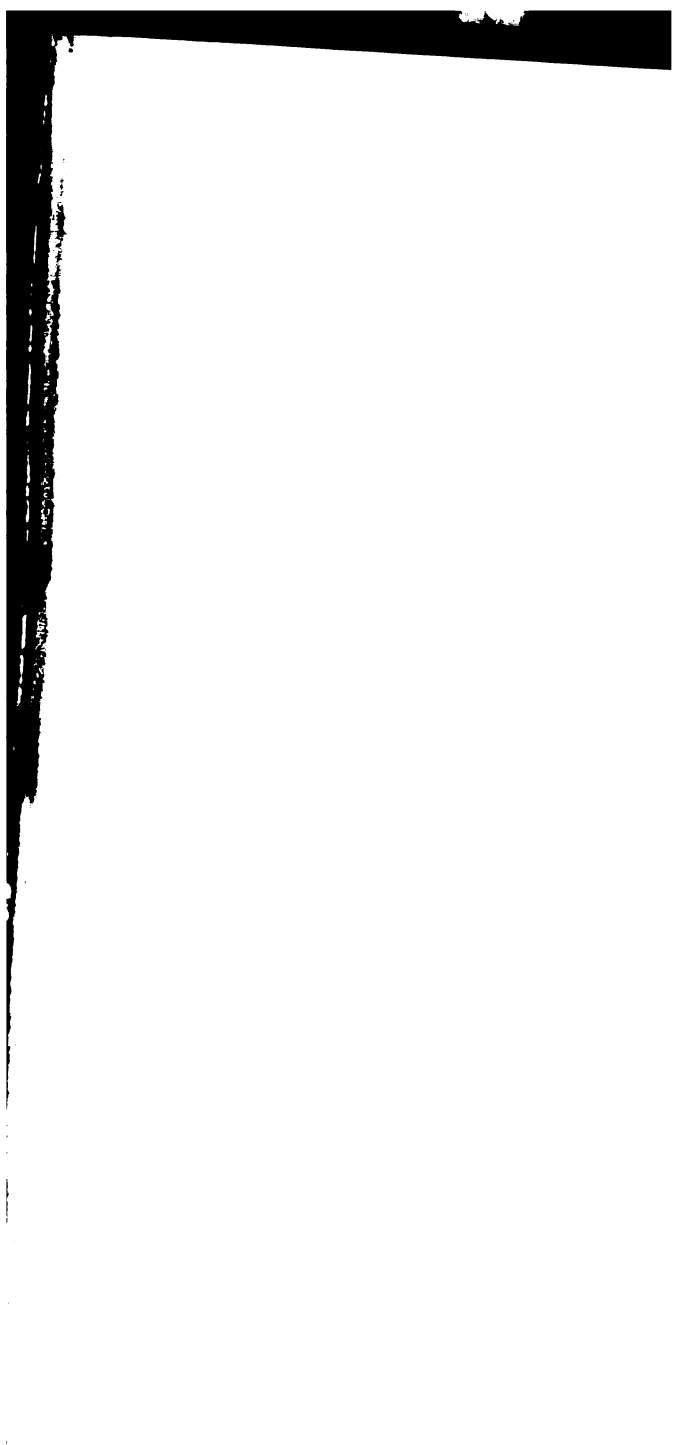
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THE
STATISTICAL YEAR-BOOK
OF CANADA

FOR

1891

SEVENTH YEAR OF ISSUE

BY

SYDNEY C. D. ROPER,
Assistant Statistician

PUBLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



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INTRODUCTION.

Many improvements and additions have been made in this, the seventh, issue of the Statistical Year Book, while all the principal tables of former issues have been continued and brought down to the latest available date. Chapters IV and VI have, in particular, been considerably enlarged, several new tables have been added, as well as much useful information, bearing especially upon the important trade questions of the day.

Owing to the very late period at which the Railway Statistics for the year ended 30th June, 1891 were published, viz., 30th June, 1892, it was impossible to give that time and attention to the preparation of the chapter on railways that the importance of the subject properly demands.

The Appendix contains a copy of the Tariff, as it is at present in force, including the changes made during the last session of Parliament. It is arranged in alphabetical order, thus doing away with the necessity of an index.

Notices of the principal events, including parliamentary changes both Dominion and Provincial, that have occurred since going to press, will be found under the heading of "Addenda" at the commencement of the work.

The book is, as usual, published some months later than it properly should be, and the causes of delay are the same as in previous years partly the difficulty of getting any other than parliamentary work attended to by the Printing Bureau while the House of Commons is in session; but principally the late period at which many of the departmental reports are published, without making reference to which, the Year Book would be incomplete. As already stated, it took twelve months to prepare the Railway Statistics, when the work should fairly be done in from four to five months. The Mineral Statistics for 1890 were not published until May, 1892. Neither the Fishery nor the

Canal Statistics for 1891 are yet published, the fishery figures given in Chapter VIII having been supplied, in advance, by the department. Complaint is often made of the late period at which the Year Book is issued: the fault, however, is not with the compiler, but is owing to the above described condition of affairs, and as long as that continues so long must the issue of the book be unnecessarily delayed.

It is hoped that any errors detected, if such exist, will be at once reported to Mr. S. C. D. Roper, Assistant Statistician, Department of Agriculture.

STATISTICS BRANCH,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OTTAWA, July, 1892.

ADDENDA.

The following events and changes have occurred since going to press :—

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Member for Frontenac.....	Hiram A. Calvin.
“ L'Assomption.....	Hormisdas Jeannotte.
“ Pontiac.....	John Bryson.
“ Marquette.....	Nathaniel Boyd.

The House was prorogued on 9th July, 1892.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

The Quebec Legislature was prorogued on 24th June, 1892.

The Manitoba Legislature was dissolved on 27th June, 1892.

British Columbia.

Lt.-Col. James Baker has been appointed Minister of Education and Immigration, a new portfolio.

Hon. John Robson, Premier of the Province, died on the 29th June, 1892.

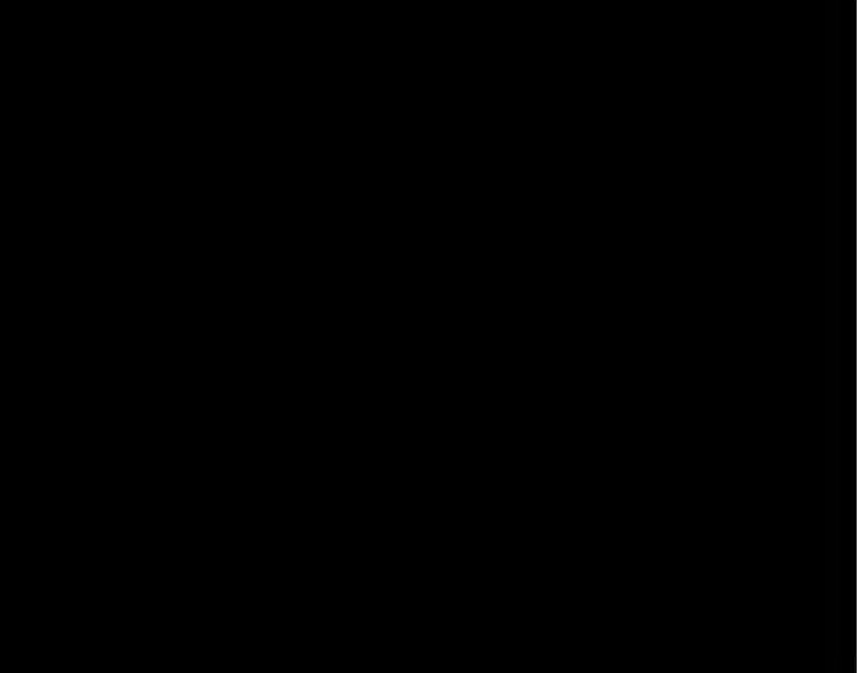
The Provincial Government is now composed, as follows :—

Premier, Attorney General and Provincial Secretary	Hon. Theodore Davie, Q.C.
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works	“ F. G. Vernon.
Minister of Finance and Agriculture.....	“ J. H. Turner.
“ Education and Immigration	“ Jas. Baker.
President of the Council.....	“ C. E. Pooley, Q.C.



THE NEW LOAN.

A 3 per cent loan for £2,250,000 (\$10,950,000), repayable in years, was successfully floated in London by the Dominion Government during June, 1892. The minimum price fixed was £91 cent, and the average price realized was £92 0s. 10½d. The sum subscribed for nearly four times over, there having been 420 applications representing, upwards of £7,000,000. The price obtained lower than on the previous occasion of borrowing, but such was expected, when the greatly altered conditions of the market taken into account. If it had not been that the credit of Dominion stands remarkably high in the London market, the reaction in price would undoubtedly have been much greater.





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THE
STATISTICAL YEAR-BOOK OF CANADA

FOR
1891

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

1. The Dominion of Canada has an area of about 3,315,647 square miles, or, including its water surface, 3,456,383 square miles, is about 3,500 miles from east to west and 1,400 miles from north to south, and consists of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec (formerly Upper and Lower Canada), Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island and the North-West Territories, (which latter contain the vast territory formerly under the control of the Hudson's Bay Company). It, therefore, comprises the whole of the northern half of North America, with the exception of the United States Territory of Alaska on the west, and Labrador, which is under the control of the Government of Newfoundland, on the east. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the west by the Territory of Alaska and the Pacific Ocean, on the south by the United States and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean.

The Domi-
nion of
Canada.

2. The origin of the word Canada is obscure, but the derivation now generally accepted is that from an Indian word, "Kannatha," meaning a village or collection of huts, and it is supposed that Jacques Cartier hearing this word used by the Indians with reference to their settlements, mistook its meaning, and applied it to the whole country.

Origin of
the name -
"Canada."

3. The principal physical features of Canada are the Rocky Mountains and the Laurentian Range, the plains of the North-West Territories and the great inland lakes.

Physical
features.

4. The great inland lakes, which are five in number, and are remarkable for their size, form a complete system of navigation from the head of Lake Superior to the Atlantic Ocean, a distance of 2,384 miles. Lake Superior is connected with Lake Huron by the Ste. Marie River and the Sault Ste. Marie Canal. Lake Huron flows into Lake St.

The great
lakes.

Clair by the St. Clair River, and Lake St. Clair into Lake Erie by the Detroit River. Lake Erie flows into Lake Ontario by the Niagara River, fourteen miles from the mouth of which are the renowned Niagara Falls, 160 feet in height. The two lakes are connected for the purposes of navigation by the Welland Canal. The St. Lawrence River, flowing out of Lake Ontario into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, forms the outlet of this system. Further particulars of these lakes are given subsequently under the heading of canals.

Other principal lakes.

5. The other principal lakes are—in Ontario, the Lake of the Woods (1,500 square miles), Lakes Nepigon, Nipissing and Simcoe, and the Muskoka Lakes—Muskoka, Rosseau, Joseph and the Lake of Bays. Quebec, Lake Témiscamingue, which is on the borders of Ontario at Quebec, Lake St. John, Grand Lake and Lake Mistassini; and in the Territories and Manitoba, Lake Great Bear (11,200 square miles); Great Slave (10,100 square miles); Athabasca (4,400 square miles); Winnipeg 260 miles long, 65 miles broad, 710 feet above the sea, and an area of 9,400 square miles; Winnipegosis, 130 miles long, 27 miles broad, 83 feet above the sea, and an area of 2,030 square miles, and Manitoba length 122 miles, breadth 24 miles, elevation above sea 809 feet, and area 1,900 square miles.

Mountains.

6. The principal mountains are the Rocky Mountains in the west which extend from the Arctic Ocean to the United States, and contain the highest points in the Dominion, among the chief being Mount Hooker, 16,760 feet, Mount Brown, 16,000 feet, and Mount Murchison 15,700 feet, while there are several others of nearly the same height. The Canadian Pacific Railway crosses this range through the Kicking Horse Pass at an altitude of 5,300 feet above the sea. West of the Rocky Mountains, and between them and the Pacific Ocean, are the Cascade Mountains, which follow the coast from the Fraser River in Alaska, and in some places are as high as 10,000 feet. The other ranges of any size are: the Laurentian range, which extends from Labrador along the north of the St. Lawrence, and is upwards of 2,000 miles in length; the Notre Dame Mountains in Quebec, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, and the North and South Mountains and the Cobequid Mountains in Nova Scotia.

Rivers.

7. The principal rivers are, in the Territories and Manitoba, the Mackenzie River, over 2,400 miles in length; the Copper Mine and Great Fish Rivers, which flow into the Arctic Ocean; the Saskatchewan, Assiniboine and Red Rivers, which flow into Lake Winnipeg and the Churchill, Severn and Albany Rivers, which flow into Hudson Bay. In Ontario and Quebec, the St. Lawrence, with its tributaries the Ottawa, St. Maurice, Richelieu and Saguenay. In New Brunswick the St. John, Restigouche and Miramichi Rivers; and in British Columbia the Fraser River, which flows into the Gulf of Georgia.

the Peace River, which rises in that province and flows into the Mackenzie River, and the Columbia River, over 1,200 miles in length, which flows through the United States into the Pacific Ocean.

8. The coast line of Canada is very much broken, and contains several large gulfs, bays and inlets, besides innumerable smaller ones. On the east the principal indents are the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Bay of Fundy and Bay of Chaleurs; on the north, Hudson's Bay, which is really a large inland sea, being 1,000 miles long and 600 miles wide, with an area of 350,000 square miles; Baffin's Bay, the Gulf of Boothia, and Melville and Lancaster Sounds; and on the west the Strait of Juan de Fuca, the Gulf of Georgia and Queen Charlotte Sound. Gulfs and bays.

9. The largest islands on the west are Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands, the former of which is about 300 miles in length, has an area of about 20,000 square miles and contains Victoria, the capital of British Columbia; and on the east, Prince Edward Island, which forms the province of that name; Cape Breton, which is part of the Province of Nova Scotia, being separated from the mainland by the Strait of Canso, and Anticosti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on which the Dominion Government have important signal and wrecking stations. A great network of islands, the limits of which have not been well defined, extends along the entire north coast of Canada. It is known generally as the Arctic Archipelago. Islands.

10. The area of Canada being so great, its general physical features and its soil and climate naturally vary very much in character. The whole of the eastern part of Canada, from the Atlantic to the north-west boundaries of Ontario, was formerly one vast forest, and is still in many places very heavily wooded, the production of timber in various forms being one of the principal industries in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and it is calculated that the timber wealth of the northern parts of Ontario and Quebec, in spite of the heavy inroads annually made, is sufficient to meet the demand for very many years. Underlying this forest, when cleared, the soil has been found of great richness, and admirably adapted for agriculture of all kinds. Physical features, Eastern Canada.

11. Between the northern boundary of Ontario and the Rocky Mountains lie the Province of Manitoba and the southern part of the North-West Territories. This great tract of land is remarkable for its division along lines running generally north-west and south-east, into three distinct prairie steppes, or plateaux, as they are generally called. The first of these is known as the Red River valley and Lake Winnipeg plateau. The width at the boundary line is about 52 miles, and the average height about 800 feet above the sea; at the boundary line the height is about 1,000 feet. This first plateau lies entirely within Physical features, North-western Canada.

the Province of Manitoba, and is estimated to contain about 7,000 square miles of the best wheat-growing land on the continent, or in the world. The second plateau or steppe has an average altitude of 1,600 feet, having a width of about 250 miles on the national boundary line, and an area of about 105,000 square miles. The rich, undulating, park-like country lies in this region. This section is especially favourable for settlement, and includes the Assiniboine and Qu'Appelle districts. The third plateau or steppe begins on the boundary line at the 104th meridian, where it has an elevation of about 2,000 feet, and extends west for 465 miles to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, where it has an altitude of about 4,200 feet, making an average height above the sea of about 3,000 feet. Generally speaking, the first two steppes are those which are most favourable for agriculture, and the third for grazing. Settlement is proceeding in the first two at a very rapid rate; in the third plateau it is beginning, numerous and prosperous cattle ranches and homesteads having been established.

Physical features, the Mackenzie Basin.

12. The northern part of the centre of the Dominion, extending from the Rocky Mountains to Hudson's Bay, is very extensively wooded, and has generally been considered for the most part unfit for settlement, and only useful as a preserve for fur-bearing animals. But during the session of Parliament of 1888 a committee of the Senate held an investigation into the capabilities of these regions, the result being that all previous ideas have been upset. The area inquired into was about 1,260,000 square miles, and of these it was estimated 860,000 square miles were fit for settlement, and about 400,000 square miles useless for cultivation; 656,000 square miles were suitable for potatoes, 407,000 square miles for barley and 316,000 square miles for wheat. There is a river navigation of about 2,750 miles, 1,390 miles being suitable for stern-wheel steamers and 1,360 miles for light draught sea-going steamers. There are large auriferous deposits, as well as silver, iron, graphite, ochre, brick and pottery clay, mica, gypsum, lime and sandstone, "while the petroleum area is so extensive as to justify the belief that eventually it will supply the larger part of this continent." Furs are at present the chief commercial products of this region, which is the last great fur preserve of the world, and in view of the great danger of the extinction of animals whose furs become fashionable, it was suggested by the committee that fur districts should be leased by the Government, and a limitation placed on the catch of certain kinds of furs. The lakes and rivers abound in fish, especially whitefish and lake trout. The committee pointed out that the valuable whale fisheries of the northern coasts of Canada were being rapidly destroyed by foreign whalers, and suggested that the Government should adopt some measures for their protection. The climate of this region in some places resembles that of western Ontario.

13. Some idea of the size and importance of the fur trade may be obtained from the following figures of the receipts of furs at the Hudson's Bay Company's warehouse, in Montreal, during the last five years. The figures have been kindly furnished by the manager in Montreal:—

RECEIPTS of Furs by Hudson's Bay Company.

Kinds of Fur.	Number of Skins.				
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Bear	1,399	1,528	2,037	1,900	1,800
Beaver	22,848	22,174	18,787	20,000	16,000
Fisher	1,197	1,120	1,377	1,500	1,100
Ermine				1,000	800
Fox	669	756	1,150	1,900	1,400
Lynx	2,655	3,830	4,107	4,400	3,200
Marten	19,264	18,986	16,708	17,000	11,000
Mink	10,002	7,757	6,420	7,000	6,000
Musquash	81,103	74,572	55,285	72,000	79,000
Otter	2,768	2,550	3,010	3,000	2,800
Skunk	228	420	478	600	200
Wolverine	24	21	27	30	14
Wolf				16	30
Total	142,157	133,714	109,386	130,346	123,344

There has been, it will be seen, a steady falling off during the last five years, and it seems evident that some such course as that suggested by the committee of the Senate is, if feasible, highly desirable, if the principal fur-bearing animals are to be saved from gradual extinction.

14. The Province of British Columbia occupies the mountainous or hilly region that extends to the Pacific Ocean from the western edge of the great plain or prairie country lying east of the Rocky Mountains. The general surface of the country is mountainous and broken, consisting of short ranges, detached groups of mountains, elevated plateaux and many valleys of various extent. An apparently inexhaustible supply of fish, timber and minerals of unknown value are the principal natural sources of its wealth, but the climate is delightful and extremely favourable for rapid growth, and agriculture is now making great progress.

15. There is probably more misconception about the climate of Canada generally than about that of any other known country, the idea still prevailing among large numbers in Europe and elsewhere

that the land is one of perpetual winter and usually covered with snow. In reality the climate of Canada is dry, healthy and invigorating, and owing to the great area of the country, extending over 20 degrees of latitude, or from the latitude of Constantinople to the North Pole, has a wide range of temperature. The extreme dryness of the atmosphere, however, makes both cold and heat less acutely felt than the readings of the thermometer would lead people to expect. In the Maritime Provinces the climate somewhat resembles that of the British Isles; in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba the summers are warm and the winters cold, but the cold is pleasant and bracing, and the snow that generally covers the ground during the winter is of the greatest benefit alike to the farmer, the lumberman and the merchant. In the North-West Territories cattle graze at large all through the winter months; and on the Pacific slope, west of the Rocky Mountains, the climate is milder than in any other part of the Dominion, and is considered by the inhabitants as unsurpassed in the world.

Average
seasons.

16. Instead of the perpetual winter so much talked about, the facts are, that the average winter is about four and a-half months, and though the spring may begin two or three weeks later than in England, the conditions for rapid growth—warm sunshine and rain—are so favourable that the crops of the two countries are about equally advanced by the middle of July; and as during the last few years the country has become better known, it is beginning to be understood that, though the winters are at times severe, they are healthy and enjoyable, while the summer weather is not surpassed in the most favoured parts of Europe. That the climate is superior to that of England is ad-

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

7

In considering these figures it must be remembered that, although navigation is reported as closing or opening on a particular day, the rivers or canals are possibly navigable for several days in addition, as the steamers and other vessels have to leave before the frost commences, and generally do not enter the river until several days after there is open water.

Closing and Opening of Navigation at Montreal and Toronto in the years 1870 to 1891, inclusive.

Year.	Montreal.		Toronto.	
	Closing.	Opening.	Closing.	Opening.
1870-71.	December 18.	April 8.	December 24.	March 11.
1871-72.	do 1.	May 1.	do 21.	April 12.
1872-73.	do 8.	April 25.	do 10.	do 14.
1873-74.	November 26.	do 25.	November 26.	March 16.
1874-75.	December 13.	May 3.	December 18.	April 16.
1875-76.	November 29.	April 27.	November 30.	do 11.
1876-77.	December 10.	do 17.	December 18.	March 25.
1877-78.	January 2, '78.	March 30.	do 19.	do 9.
1878-79.	December 23.	April 24.	do 26.	do 25.
1879-80.	do 19.	do 17.	do 19.	February 19.
1880-81.	do 3.	do 21.	November 22.	April 16.
1881-82.	January 2, '82.	do 11.	January 2, '82.	February 13.
1882-83.	December 9.	do 27.	December 9.	April 14.
1883-84.	do 16.	do 22.	do 21.	do 8.
1884-85.	do 18.	May 5.	do 19.	do 25.
1885-86.	do 7.	April 24.	January 8, '86.	March 20.
1886-87.	do 4.	May 1.	December 4.	April 12.
1887-88.	do 23.	April 29.	do 24.	do 11.
1888-89.	do 14.	do 14.	do 20.	March 15.
1889-90.	do 29.	do 14.	March 1, '90.	do 15.
1890-91.	do 3.	do 14.	December 28.	do 20.

17. The following table, which by the kindness of Mr. Chas. Carpmael, Director of the Meteorological Service, was prepared expressly for this work, gives the latitude, longitude and elevation above the sea of 99 places in the Dominion, and also the mean summer and winter temperature. The summer temperatures are taken from the months of July, August and September, and those of the winter from January, February and March :

PLACE.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Elevation above Sea.	MEAN TEMPERATURE.	
				Summer.	Winter.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	° '	° '	Feet.	°	°
Georgetown.....	46° 11'	62° 35'	30	62° 2'	19° 9'
Charlottetown.....	46° 14'	63° 10'	38	62° 1'	19° 1'
Kilmahungaig.....	46° 48'	64° 2'		61° 0'	16° 9'
NEW BRUNSWICK.					
Grand Manan.....	44° 42'	66° 48'	49	62° 1'	24° 7'
St. Andrews.....	45° 5'	67° 4'	47	60° 0'	22° 3'
St. John.....	45° 17'	66° 3'	116	58° 6'	21° 5'
Dorchester.....	45° 55'	64° 32'	116	58° 2'	19° 1'
Fredericton.....	45° 57'	66° 38'	164	62° 0'	17° 3'
Chatham.....	47° 3'	65° 29'	36	61° 2'	15° 1'
Bathurst.....	47° 39'	65° 42'	35	63° 4'	15° 8'
Dalhousie.....	48° 4'	66° 22'	45	59° 2'	13° 0'
NOVA SCOTIA.					
Yarmouth.....	43° 50'	66° 2'	57	58° 8'	27° 4'
Liverpool.....	44° 2'	64° 42'	30	61° 2'	27° 4'
Digby.....	44° 38'	65° 46'	150	60° 6'	25° 6'
Halifax.....	44° 39'	63° 36'	122	61° 5'	30° 2'
Windsor.....	44° 59'	64° 6'	87	62° 3'	23° 9'
Truro.....	45° 22'	63° 18'	77	60° 7'	21° 1'
Antigonish.....	45° 38'	61° 59'	77	59° 6'	18° 3'

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

9

PLACE.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Elevation above Sea.	MEAN TEMPERATURE.	
				Summer.	Winter.
ONTARIO.	°	°	Feet.	°	°
Point Pelee	41°50	82°38	570	67·8	22·9
Windsor.	42°19	83°2	604	69·0	25·9
Port Dover	42°47	80°13	635	66·1	23·9
Welland	42°59	79°17	.....	65·3	23·7
Sarnia.	42°59	82°24	586	64·2	20·9
London.	43°59	81°13	832	65·0	23·5
Ingersoll.	43°2	80°57	877	63·9	24·7
Woodstock	43°8	80°47	980	64·7	22·4
Brantford	43°10	80°21	750	66·8	23·2
Hamilton	43°16	79°54	372	68·0	25·6
Stratford.	43°23	81°0	1182	63·8	20·9
Galt	43°23	80°22	870	63·4	21·9
Guelph	43°33	80°16	1157	64·4	19·5
Cornwall.	45°1	74°43	194	65·0	17·8
Parry Sound.	45°19	80°0	635	62·4	17·0
Huntsville.	45°19	79°8	.....	61·4	14·4
Ottawa	45°26	75°42	236	64·8	14·3
Pembroke	45°50	77°7	389	64·3	14·6
Port Arthur	48°27	89°12	644	57·4	10·4
Toronto	43°39	79°24	350	67·5	24·6
Brampton	43°41	79°45	703	65·8	21·8
Goderich	43°45	81°43	728	65·5	23·3
Belleville.	44°10	77°23	321	66·8	20·6
Kincardine.	44°10	81°37	694	65·5	24·1
Kingston	44°13	76°29	307	66·8	20·6
Peterboro'	44°17	78°19	722	66·4	20·0
Barrie.	44°23	79°41	779	65·0	20·0
Owen Sound	44°34	80°55	.....	61·9	20·4
Brockville.	44°26	75°44	278	64·8	17·0
Newmarket.	44°2	79°29	.....	63·4	20·9
Oshawa.	43°53	78°52	.....	63·1	18·9
MANITOBA.					
Emerson.	49°1	97°13	784	62·3	12·7
St. Boniface	49°52	97°9	.....	59·9	-1·3
Brandon.	49°51	99°53	.....	58·1	-1·8
Winnipeg.	49°53	97°7	764	60·3	1·0
Stony Mountain	50°5	97°12	803	60·1	1·7
Rapid City.	50°2	100°1	.....	62·2	2·7
Minnedosa.	50°10	99°48	1665	55·3	2·0
Gimli	50°37	97°0	723	58·9	2·6
Russell	50°42	101°11	.....	55·8	-3·8
Hillview	49°54	100°32	.....	58·4	-2·5
Portage la Prairie.	49°57	98°10	.....	61·8	-2·6

PLACE.	Latitude.	Longi- tude.	Eleva- tion above Sea.	MEAN TEMPERATURE.	
				Summer.	Winter.
N.-W. TERRITORIES.					
	°	°	Feet.	°	°
Fort McLeod.	49°49	113°17		62°2	21°0
Medicine Hat.	50°1	110°37	2136	62°9	13°2
Regina.	50°27	104°37		59°2	—2°4
Qu Appelle.	50°30	103°51	2115	57°1	—0°1
Gleichen.	50°52	112°54		58°3	12°2
Calgary.	51°2	114°4	3389	55°6	12°2
Pheasant Forks.	50°45	102°52		56°0	—3°6
Battleford.	52°44	108°16		60°0	12°5
Edmonton.	53°32	113°29	2285	55°2	11°3
York Factory.	57°0	92°28	55	48°7	—12°6
Fort Chipewyan.	58°43	111°19		54°0	—3°4
BRITISH COLUMBIA.					
Esquimalt.	48°26	123°27	42	57°2	40°4
Victoria.	48°24	123°19	10	57°8	39°0
New Westminster.	49°12	122°53	33	60°1	36°9
Lillooet.	50°42	122°2	690	63°8	28°1
Vancouver.	49°21	122°52		62°0	33°8

Tempera-
ture and
precipita-
tion, 1891.

18. The following information respecting the weather of 1891 has been taken from the *Monthly Weather Review*, a publication issued by the Director of the Meteorological Service at Toronto. The mean temperature and total precipitation at the capitals of the provinces and of the territories have been given, Calgary and Port Moody having been substituted for Regina and Victoria, as no particulars are given for the latter places. The temperature does not call for any special remarks.

MEAN TEMPERATURE AT THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES IN CANADA, 1891.

PLACES.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	21°6	16°4	27°3	35°7	47°7	54°5
Halifax, N.S.	25°6	23°9	29°6	39°4	48°8	54°1
Fredericton, N. B.	17°6	17°6	27°4	39°4	51°1	59°8
Montreal, Que.	15°4	17°4	25°9	42°2	52°4	65°2
Toronto, Ont.	24°2	28°0	28°8	43°2	51°5	64°3
Winnipeg, Man.	7°2	-7°4	8°3	43°3	51°4	60°4
Calgary, N.W.T.	26°5	0°2	23°6	43°3	49°4	54°9
Port Moody, B.C.	39°9	29°9	38°5	48°3	56°4	57°3

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

11

MEAN TEMPERATURE AT THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES IN CANADA, 1891—*Concluded.*

PLACES.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	63·3	65·1	59·4	46·6	36·9	31·0
Halifax, N.S.	62·0	64·7	59·9	47·9	38·9	33·8
Fredericton, N.B.	65·1	65·3	59·8	43·9	35·5	28·1
Montreal, Que.	66·3	66·6	62·3	45·1	35·1	29·7
Toronto, Ont.	63·7	65·6	62·5	47·9	36·9	33·4
Winnipeg, Man.	61·9	60·8	57·3	40·5	15·4	11·7
Calgary, N.W.T.	61·5	58·2	50·8	42·1	23·2	18·8
Port Moody, B.C.	63·7	63·4	56·8	51·9	42·8	36·4

TOTAL PRECIPITATION IN INCHES AT THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES IN CANADA, 1891.

PLACES.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	4·34	3·19	1·60	1·78	2·45	2·57
Halifax, N.S.	8·43	8·74	2·72	4·01	4·18	4·11
Fredericton, N.B.	6·88	3·55	3·66	2·05	2·20	2·20
Montreal, Que.	3·30	3·14	3·92	3·26	1·71	2·75
Toronto, Ont.	3·13	2·65	3·03	2·31	0·52	3·05
Winnipeg, Man.	0·78	0·88	0·38	1·14	0·94	4·56
Calgary, N.W.T.	0·20	0·50	—	0·07	1·38	2·20
Port Moody, B.C.	11·37	3·04	7·30	5·60	2·40	3·33

PLACES.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	3·01	1·68	5·09	6·26	0·50	3·14
Halifax, N.S.	3·99	3·37	3·05	9·62	2·39	4·07
Fredericton, N.B.	5·15	3·44	3·56	4·70	2·50	2·99
Montreal, Que.	4·80	3·70	1·03	2·53	3·06	3·34
Toronto, Ont.	2·16	4·85	1·71	1·07	3·55	2·88
Winnipeg, Man.	2·01	3·90	2·20	1·12	1·19	0·75
Calgary, N.W.T.	2·81	1·58	0·77	0·27	0·20	0·46
Port Moody, B.C.	1·65	2·10	8·59	5·13	14·29	18·07

With the exception of April, May and June, when it was much below, the rainfall generally was above the average, especially in the Maritime Provinces during the months of September and October, when some very heavy rainfalls occurred.

Storm
Signal
Service.

19. The Storm Signal Service Branch of the Meteorological Service issued 669 warnings of approaching storms between the 1st January and the 31st October, 1891, of which number 540, or 80·7 per cent, were verified.

Severe
storms,
1891.

20. Several severe storms occurred during the twelve months, October to October, notably on 17th October and 1st December, 1890, and on 12th January, 12th March and 7th September, 1891, the latter on the Atlantic coast being about the worst. October, 1891, was remarkable for the number of heavy storms which travelled up the Atlantic.

Storm
warnings,
1877-1891.

21. The following table shows the number of storm warnings issued and verified in each year since 1877 :—

YEAR.	Number Issued.	Number Verified.	Percentage Verified.
1877.....	743	510	68·6
1878.....	860	673	78·3
1879.....	712	591	83·0
1880.....	889	736	82·8
1881.....	854	727	85·1
1882.....	841	658	78·2
1883.....	1,085	858	79·1
1884.....	798	663	83·2
1885.....	830	741	89·3
1886.....	906	799	88·2
1887.....	1,093	972	88·9
1888.....	897	758	84·5
1889.....	1,126	926	81·3
1890.....	1,199	987	82·3

four mines in working order, and in the latter there is scarcely a stream of any importance in which the "colour" of gold cannot be found, and paying mines exist in localities extending through ten degrees of latitude. The total value of gold exported from British Columbia since its admission into Confederation to 30th June, 1891, has reached the large sum of \$17,126,351. Gold has also been found in Ontario and Quebec, and it is not improbable that valuable discoveries of that metal are yet to be made in these provinces. Iron is found in considerable quantities in all the provinces, and the supply is practically inexhaustible, that of Nova Scotia being particularly fine, and bringing in the market nearly double the price of English iron. More complete details respecting the mineral resources of Canada are given in a subsequent chapter.

24. What may be called the natural industries of the Dominion are : *Natural industries.*
 In Prince Edward Island, agriculture, fishing and ship-building ; in Nova Scotia, coal and gold mining, ship-building, agriculture, lumbering and fishing, the fisheries of this province being the most valuable and productive in the world ; in New Brunswick, ship-building, lumbering, agriculture and fishing, the value of the fisheries being second only to that of Nova Scotia ; in Quebec, agriculture, ship-building, lumbering, fishing and mining ; in Ontario, agriculture, lumbering and mining ; in Manitoba and the Territories, agriculture and stock-raising :—coal mining is expected to become a very important industry in these regions, it being estimated that there are about 65,000 square miles of coal-bearing strata east of the Rocky Mountains ;—and in British Columbia, mining, lumbering, fishing and agriculture.

25. With the exception of Prince Edward Island and the Territories, *Lumbering.*
 lumbering prevails to considerable extent in all the provinces, especially in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia, and some idea of the amount of lumber annually produced can be formed from the following statement, showing the production of timber of all kinds, by provinces, in 1890. The figures are in most cases taken from the official reports, and only give, therefore, the quantity on which dues were paid. The actual total production would undoubtedly be very much larger. Full particulars could not be obtained from Nova Scotia, and the figures given represent only the shipment of deals from the province to trans-Atlantic ports. The figures for New Brunswick only represent the production on which stumpage dues were paid. The total shipments from this province to trans-Atlantic ports were—deals, 252,519,988 feet, and square timber, 302,950 cubic feet ; and in transporting this quantity 380 vessels of 279,436 tons were employed. It will be seen from the table that \$1,928,928 were paid in dues on 1,314,929,108 feet B.M., and 5,561,238 cubic feet of timber produced in the Dominion in 1890 :—

PRODUCTION OF TIMBER IN CANADA, 1890.

Timber.	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	British Columbia.	Nova Scotia.	Manitoba and N.W.T.
Saw logs.....	522,524,283	485,449,000	108,569,122	79,177,035	**78,603,742	30,605,906
Square timber.....	3,392,629	2,151,791	16,818			
Beam do.....	150,361	5,240	7,375			
Hardwood.....	12,527	67,428	+			
Railway ties.....	672,410	139,550	79,488			
Cordwood.....	29,971	8,747	1,346			
Telegraph poles.....	29,468	635	3,193			
Cedar.....	162,346		4,716,201			
do posts, tanbark and bolts.....	4,147	110,769	258			
Pile timber.....	11,664					
Shingles.....		3,331	615			
Battens, knees, &c.....		1,230	14,787			1,449,916
Posts and rails.....	*1,225		6,820			\$ 156,402
Staves, poles, &c.....			153			
Dues received.....	878,772	806,052	112,475	29,678		102,951

* Traverses. | Pulp and bobbin wood included. † Rafting pins. ** Trans-Atlantic shipments only
 † Included in square timber. § Laths.

Timber in
British
Columbia.

26. The figures for British Columbia are those from Government returns only, and by no means represent the entire production, which was probably double the quantity given. In this province the industry is yet in its infancy, but is assuming larger proportions every year, as saw mills are established and the facilities for production increase. It is here that the Douglas fir is found, celebrated for strength and straightness. It frequently grows over 300 feet high and has squared 45 inches for a length of 90 feet. The red cedar

which is increasing in value as a commercial wood, grows to a large size, and is frequently found 200 feet in height and 20 feet in diameter.

27. According to figures published by the Quebec Government it is estimated that there have been produced in that province since 1867, 11,668,965,549 feet B.M., and 72,424,363 cubic feet of timber, while \$11,570,420 have been collected for dues.

Production of timber in Quebec, 1867-1890.

28. The agricultural and fishing industries are alluded to in detail in subsequent chapters.

Agricultural and fishing industries.

29. The total number of industrial establishments in Canada, according to the census taken in April, 1891, was 75,765. In 1881 the number was 49,923, showing that during ten years there was an increase of 25,842, or nearly 52 per cent.

Industrial establishments, 1881.

30. The total number of employés in these establishments in 1891 was 367,496, an increase of 112,561 during the ten years, which is equal to 44 per cent. Classified, the employés in 1881 and 1891 were as under:—

Number of employés.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS IN CANADA, 1881 AND 1891.

	1881.	1891.	INCREASE.	
			Numerical.	Percentage.
Men.....	193,945	270,764	76,819	39.6
Women.....	41,542	70,262	28,720	69.0
Boys.....	14,181	19,421	5,240	36.7
Girls.....	5,267	7,049	1,782	33.7
Total.....	254,935	367,496	112,561	44.1

31. The position of the provinces towards each other in respect to industrial establishments and employés in 1881 and 1891 was as follows:—

Establishments and employés, 1881 and 1891.

PROVINCES.	1881.		1891.	
	Establishments.	Employés.	Establishments.	Employés.
Ontario.....	23,058	118,308	32,028	165,335
Quebec.....	15,848	85,673	23,110	116,467
Nova Scotia.....	5,459	29,390	10,372	34,250
New Brunswick.....	3,117	19,922	5,419	26,609
Other provinces.....	2,441	10,642	4,836	24,835
Total.....	49,923	254,935	75,765	367,496

32. The proportion of employees to each 10,000 of the total population was as follows:—

Provinces.	1881.	1891.
Ontario	601	782
Quebec	627	782
Nova Scotia	452	760
New Brunswick	620	838
Prince Edward Island	528	725
Manitoba	308	287
British Columbia	580	1,175
North-West Territories	19	162

33. The following table shows the value of machinery and tools employed in the industrial establishments in Canada in April, 1891:—

Ontario	\$38,295,158
Quebec	26,256,791
Nova Scotia	4,688,401
New Brunswick	5,478,924
Prince Edward Island	672,598
Manitoba	1,829,476
North-West Territories	333,346
British Columbia	3,248,571
Total	\$80,803,265

34. The number of steam engines (obtained for the first time) was 9,873, not including those employed in mines, in shipping afloat, or in agricultural pursuits, and by provinces, the number and horse-power used were:—

Provinces.	Number.	Horse-power.
Ontario	5,811	163,596
Quebec	2,285	66,287
Nova Scotia	686	22,309
New Brunswick	507	23,626
Prince Edward Island	106	2,056
Manitoba	179	6,894
North-West Territories	58	1,614
British Columbia	241	11,990
Total	9,873	298,372

This gives an average of 30 horse-power to each engine.

35. According to what may be called tradition rather than history, the shores of North America were visited on several occasions, as early as the tenth century, by parties of Norsemen, some of whom settled in what is now the State of Massachusetts, but were eventually either killed or expelled by the natives. The earliest authentic record of the landing of Europeans on these shores is that of Sebastian Cabot, who reached some part of the coast of Labrador on the 21st June, 1497, and two days afterwards discovered the Island of Newfoundland. Columbus did not reach the mainland until the following year, 1498, and Amerigo Vespucci, from whom the continent took its name, until 1499. Cabot, therefore, is fairly entitled to be considered as the discoverer of what is now the Dominion of Canada. In 1517 Cabot made another voyage, and succeeded in making his way into what was afterwards called Hudson's Bay, but nothing further was done towards the exploration of the mainland until the expedition of Jacques Cartier in 1534, who landed in the neighbourhood of Miramichi Bay on the 4th July in that year, and with this date Canadian history proper may be said to begin.

36. Commencing with the first voyage of Cartier, the following are some of the principal events of importance in the history of this country :—

Discovery of Canada.

Principal events in Canadian history.

- 1534. July 4. Landing of Jacques Cartier in the neighbourhood of the Miramichi River.
The Bay of Chaleurs was so named by him on account of the great heat of the weather.
- 1535. July. Second visit of Cartier.
August 10. Cartier anchored in a small bay at the mouth of the St. John River, which, in honour of the day, he named after St. Lawrence. The name was afterwards extended to the gulf and river.
- 1540. Third visit of Cartier.
- 1542-43. The Sieur de Roberval and his party wintered at Cap Rouge.
- 1598. The Marquis de la Roche landed 40 convicts on Sable Island, where they were left for five years without relief, and only twelve were found alive at the end of that time.
- 1603. First visit of Samuel de Champlain to Canada.
- 1605. Founding of Port Royal (Annapolis), Acadia (derived from an Indian word "Cadie," a place of abundance), by the Baron de Poutrincourt.
- 1608. Second visit of Champlain. Founding of Quebec, the first permanent settlement of Canada. The name is said to be an Indian one, "Kébec," a strait. 28 settlers wintered there, including Champlain.
- 1611. Establishment of a trading post at Hochelaga.
- 1613. St. John's, Newfoundland, founded.
- 1615. Champlain sailed up the Ottawa River, crossed Lake Nipissing and descended French River into Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, returning by Lake Ontario.
- 1620. Population of Quebec, 60 persons.
- 1629. July. Capture of Quebec by the English under Sir David Kirke. 117 persons wintered there.
- 1632. Canada ceded to France by the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye.
- 1634. July 4. The town of Three Rivers founded.
August 13. Fort Richelieu (Sorel) founded.
- 1635. Dec. 25. Death of Champlain at Quebec.
- 1642. May 18. Ville Marie (Montreal) founded by Maisonneuve.

- 1642-1667. Frequent and serious wars between the French and the Iroquois Indians.
1667. White population of New France, 3,918.
1670. April 21. Hudson's Bay Company founded.
1672. Count de Frontenac appointed Governor. Population, 6,705.
1673. June 13. Cataraqui (Kingston) founded.
1689. August 5. Massacre at Lachine by Indians, and capture of the fort Montreal, which they held till October.
1690. Capture of Port Royal by Sir Wm. Phipps, and unsuccessful attack upon Quebec.
1692. Population of New France, 12,431.
1698. Death of Frontenac. Population, 13,355.
1701. August 4. Ratification of a treaty of peace with the Iroquois at Montreal.
1713. Treaty of Utrecht by which Hudson's Bay and adjacent territory, Nova Scotia (Acadia) and Newfoundland were ceded to the English.
1720. Population of New France, 24,434, and of St. John's Island (Prince Edward Island) about 100.
1721. January 27. Mail stage established between Quebec and Montreal.
1739. Population of New France, 42,701.
1745. Louisbourg, Cape Breton, taken by the English.
1748. Restoration of Louisbourg to the French in exchange for Madras by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.
1749. June 21. The City of Halifax founded by Lord Halifax. 2,544 British emigrants brought out by the Hon. Edward Cornwallis, the first English Governor of Nova Scotia.
1752. March 23. Issue of the *Halifax Gazette*, the first paper published in Canada.
1755. Expulsion of the Acadians from Nova Scotia, about 6,000.
1758. July 26. Final capture of Louisbourg by the English.
1759. July 26. Capture of Fort Niagara by the English under General Prideaux, who was killed during the assault.
- June 25. Commencement of the siege of Quebec.
- September 12. Battle of the Plains of Abraham and defeat of the French by General Wolfe, who was killed on the field. Loss of the English, 700, and of the French, 1,500.
- September 13. Death of General Montcalm, commander of the French forces.
- September 18. Capitulation of Quebec to General Townshend.
1760. April. Unsuccessful attack on Quebec by General de Lévis.
- September 8. Capitulation of Montreal, and completion of the conquest of Canada. Population of New France, 70,000.
1762. British population of Nova Scotia, 8,104.
1763. February 10. Treaty of Paris signed, by which France ceded and guaranteed to His Britannic Majesty in full right "Canada with all its dependencies." General Murray was the first Governor General of the Province of Quebec.
1764. June 21. Issue of the *Quebec Gazette*.^{*}
- In this year Pontiac, Chief of the Ottawas, organized a conspiracy for a simultaneous rising among the Indian tribes, and a general massacre of the British. The plan was successfully carried out in several places, where not a soul was left alive, but finally the Indians were forced to succumb.
1766. General Carleton, afterwards Lord Dorchester, appointed Governor General.
1770. St. John's Island (Prince Edward Island) made into a separate province, with Walter Paterson the first Governor. The first meeting of the House of Assembly took place in July, 1773.
1774. The "Quebec Act" passed. This Act gave the French Canadians the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion, the enjoyment of their civil rights, and the protection of their own civil laws and customs. It annexed large territories to the Province of Quebec, provided for the appointment by the Crown of a Legislative Council, and for the administration of the criminal law as in use in England.

^{*}This has generally been considered as the first paper published in Canada, but the *Halifax Gazette*, though lasting barely two years, has undoubtedly the claim to priority.

1775. Outbreak of the American Revolution, and invasion of Canada by the Americans; every place of importance rapidly fell into their hands, with the exception of Quebec, in an attack upon which General Montgomery was defeated and killed on 31st December.
1776. Reinforcements arrived from England, and the Americans were finally driven out of Canada.
1778. June 3. First issue of the *Montreal Gazette*. This paper is still published.
1783. September 3. Signing of the Treaty of Paris, and definition of the boundary line between Canada and the United States, viz., the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence, the 45th parallel of north latitude, the highlands dividing the waters falling into the Atlantic from those emptying themselves into the St. Lawrence and the St. Croix River.
1784. Population of Canada, 113,012. (United Empire Loyalists in Upper Canada not included.)
1784. British population of Nova Scotia, 32,000 (about 11,000 Acadians not included). Separation from Nova Scotia, and erection into a new Province of New Brunswick—population, 11,457.
- About this time began the migration into Canada and Nova Scotia of the United Empire Loyalists, as they were called—that is, of those settlers in the American States who had remained faithful to the British cause. This migration lasted for several years, and though it is not possible to arrive at any exact figures, it is probable that the number altogether was not less than 40,000. The Loyalists were well treated by the British Government, and large grants of lands were made to them in various parts of the country. The banks of the St. Lawrence and shores of Lake Ontario in particular were settled by about 10,000, on lands allotted to them by the Government.
1785. May 18. Date of charter of St. John, N.B., the oldest incorporated town in Canada.
- Re-introduction of the right of *habeas corpus*.
1791. Division of the Province of Quebec into two provinces, viz., Upper and Lower Canada. Each province to have a Lieutenant Governor, and a Legislature composed of a House of Assembly and a Legislative Council. The members of the Council were to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor for life, those of the Assembly to be elected by the people for four years. Population of the two provinces, 161,311.
1792. September 17. First meeting of the Parliament of Upper Canada at Newark (Niagara), under Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe. The House of Assembly consisted of sixteen members.
- December 17. Opening of the Legislature of Lower Canada, at Quebec, by Gen. Clarke. The House of Assembly consisted of fifty members.
1793. Abolition of slavery in Upper Canada.
1796. The seat of Government of Upper Canada removed from Niagara to York (Toronto).
1796. The name of St. John's Island changed to that of Prince Edward Island, in honour of the Duke of Kent, the change to take effect in 1800. Population, 4,500.
1806. November 22. Issue of *Le Canadien*, the first newspaper printed entirely in French.
- Population of Upper Canada, 70,718, and of Lower Canada, 250,000.
1812. War declared between Great Britain and the United States.
- August 11. Surrender of Detroit by the Americans under General Hull to General Brock.
- October 13. Battle of Quisenston Heights, and defeat of the Americans. Death of General Brock.
- November. Defeat of General Dearborn by Col. de Salaberry at Lacolle River.
1813. April 25. Capture of York by the Americans.
- June 5. Battle of Stony Creek and defeat of the Americans.
- September. Battle of Moraviantown. Retreat of the British, and death of the Indian Chief Tecumseh.

- October 26. Battle of Chateauguay. Defeat of three thousand Americans under General Hampton by Colonel de Salaberry and four hundred French Canadian militia.
- November 11. Battle of Chrysler's Farm—Defeat and rout of General Wilkinson and the Americans by the Canadian militia under Col. Morris.
1814. July 25. Battle of Lundy's Lane, and defeat of the Americans.
December 24. War terminated by the treaty of Ghent.
Population of Upper Canada, 95,000, and of Lower Canada, 335,000.
1818. October 20. Convention signed at London regulating the rights of Americans in the British North American fisheries.
1821. Commencement of the Lachine Canal. First vessels passed through in 1825.
1831. Population—Upper Canada 236,702; Lower Canada, 553,134.
1833. August 5. The steamer Royal William left Quebec and arrived at Gravesend on the 12 September following. This boat was built at Quebec during 1830-31, and was the first steamer that ever crossed the Atlantic.
1836. July 21. Opening of the railroad from Laprarie to St. John's—the first railroad in Canada.
- 1837-38. Outbreak of rebellion in both provinces. It was suppressed in Upper Canada by the militia, and in Lower Canada by British troops.
1840. Death of Lord Durham, to whose exertions the subsequent union of the provinces was mainly due.
1841. February 10. Union of the two Provinces under the name of the Province of Canada, and establishment of responsible government. The Legislature was to consist of a Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, each province to be represented by 62 members, 42 elected by the people and 20 appointed by the Crown.
Population of Upper Canada, 455,688.
May 17. Land slide from the Citadel Rock, Quebec. 32 persons killed.
June 13. Opening of the first united Parliament at Kingston, by Lord Sydenham.
1842. August 9. Settlement of the boundary line between Canada and the United States by the Ashburton Treaty.
1844. Population of Lower Canada, 697,084.
1845. Large fires in the City of Quebec; 25,000 people rendered homeless.
1847. Telegraph line established between Quebec, Montreal and Toronto.
1848. The St. Lawrence Canals open for navigation.
1849. April 25. Riots in Montreal over the passage of the Rebellion Losses Bill, and burning of the Parliament Library at Montreal.
1850. The first sod of the Northern Railway turned by Lady Elgin. The road was opened from Toronto to Bradford on 13th June, 1853, and was the first locomotive railroad in operation in Upper Canada.
1851. Transfer of the control of the postal system from the British to the Provincial Governments, and adoption of a uniform rate of postage, viz.:—3 pence per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. The use of postage stamps was also introduced.
Population of Upper Canada, 952,004; of Lower Canada, 890,261; of New Brunswick, 193,800, and of Nova Scotia, 276,854.
1852. Commencement of the Grand Trunk Railway.
1853. The number of members in the Legislative Assembly was increased from 84 to 130, being 65 from each province.
May 9. First ocean steamer arrived at Quebec.
1854. January 27. Main line of the Great Western Railway opened for traffic.
Abolition of seigniorial tenure in Lower Canada, and settlement of the Clergy Reserves question.
June 5. Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, signed at Washington. It provided for mutual rights of fishing in certain Canadian and American waters, for free interchange of the products of the sea, the soil, the forest and the mine; it allowed Americans the use of the St. Lawrence River and Canadian canals on the same terms as British subjects, and gave to Canadians the right to navigate Lake Michigan. This treaty was to last ten years.
1856. The Legislative Council was made an elective chamber.
1857. March 12. Desjardins Canal railway accident; 70 lives lost.

1858. Adoption of the decimal system of currency. Selection by the Queen of the City of Ottawa as the Capital of the Dominion and permanent seat of Government.
 April. Gold found in British Columbia.
 September. Gold found in Tangier River, N.S.
1860. August 25. Opening of the Victoria Bridge by the Prince of Wales. This bridge crosses the St. Lawrence at Montreal, on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway. It is the largest iron tubular bridge in the world, is 60 feet high in the centre, and nearly two miles in length.
 September 1. Laying of the corner stone of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa by the Prince of Wales. These buildings, together with the Departmental Buildings, have been erected at a total cost, up to 30th June, 1891, \$4,960,654.
1861. Population of Upper Canada, 1,396,091; of Lower Canada, 1,111,566; of New Brunswick, 252,047; of Nova Scotia, 330,857; of Prince Edward Island, 80,857; of Vancouver Island, exclusive of Indians, 3,024.
1866. March 17. Termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, in consequence of notice given by the United States.
 June 1. Invasion of Canada by Fenians. Battle of Ridgeway, and retreat of the volunteers.
 June 3. Withdrawal of the Fenians into the United States.
 June 8. First meeting of Parliament in the new buildings at Ottawa. At this meeting the final resolutions necessary to effect the confederation of the provinces were passed.
1867. February 10. The British North America Act passed by the Imperial Legislature.
 July 1. Union of the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick under the name of the Dominion of Canada. The names of Upper and Lower Canada were changed to Ontario and Quebec respectively.
 Lord Monck was the first Governor General of the Dominion, and the first Parliament met on the 6th November, Sir John A. Macdonald being Premier.
1868. April 7. Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee, M.P., murdered at Ottawa.
 July 31. The Rupert's Land Act passed by the Imperial Government providing for the acquisition by the Dominion of the North-West Territories.
1869. June 22. Bill passed providing for the Government of the North-West Territories.
 October 20. Hon. Wm. Macdougall appointed Lieutenant-Governor.
 Red River Rebellion.
 November 19. Deed of surrender signed, Hudson's Bay Company to Her Majesty.
1870. March 4. Thomas Scott shot at Fort Garry.
 September 24. Arrival at Fort Garry of the expedition under Colonel (Lord) Wolseley, when the rebels were found to have dispersed.
 May 25. Fenians crossed the frontier at Trout River, in Quebec, but were driven back by the volunteers.
 July 15. Addition of the North-West Territories to the Dominion and admission of the Province of Manitoba into the Confederation. This province was made out of a portion of the newly acquired territory.
1871. May 8. Signing of the Treaty of Washington.
 July 20. Admission of British Columbia into the Confederation.
 Population of the four provinces, 3,485,761; of Manitoba, 18,995; of British Columbia, 36,224, and of Prince Edward Island, 94,021. Total, 3,635,001.
 November 11. The last regular troops left Quebec.
1872. Abolition of dual representation.
1873. May 20. Death of Sir George E. Cartier, in London.
 July 1. Admission of Prince Edward Island into the Confederation.
1876. Opening of the Intercolonial Railway from Quebec to Halifax.
1877. June 20. Great fire in St. John, New Brunswick.
 November 23. Award of Halifax Fisheries Commission of the sum of \$5,500,000 to be paid by the United States to the Imperial Government.
1879. Adoption of a protective tariff, otherwise called the National Policy.

1880. Death of the Hon. George Brown.
October 21. Contract signed for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This contract was subsequently ratified by 44 Vic., c. 1 (1881).
1881. April 4. Population of the Dominion, 4,324,810.
May 2. First sod turned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.
1882. June 22. Legality of the Canada Temperance Act confirmed by the Privy Council.
August 23. The new seat of Government for the North-West Territory received the name of Regina.
1885. March 26. Outbreak of rebellion in the North-West; commencement hostilities at Duck Lake.
April 2. Massacre at Frog Lake.
April 14. Fort Pitt abandoned.
April 24. Engagement at Fish Creek.
May 12. Battle of Batoche, and defeat of the rebels.
May 26. Surrender of Poundmaker.
July 1. Termination of the fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty with the United States.
July 2. Capture of Big Bear, and final suppression of the rebellion. To loss of the militia and volunteers under fire: killed, 38; wounded, 1. The rebel loss could not be ascertained.
November 7. Driving of the last spike of the Canadian Pacific Railway.
1886. May 4. Opening of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London.
June 13. Town of Vancouver totally destroyed by fire.
June 28. First through train left Montreal for Vancouver.
1887. April 4. Important conference in London between representatives of the principal colonies and the Imperial Government. Canada was represented by Sir Alexander Campbell and Mr. Sandford Fleming.
June 14. First C. P. R. steamship arrived at Vancouver from Yokohama.
November 15. Meeting of the Fisheries Commission at Washington.
1888. February 15. Signing of the Fishery Treaty at Washington.
August. Rejection of the Fishery Treaty by the United States Senate.
1889. September 19. Landslide (second) from Citadel Rock, Quebec. 45 persons killed.
1890. May 6. Longue Pointe Lunatic Asylum, near Montreal, destroyed by fire, over 70 lives lost. The buildings had been erected at a cost of \$1,132,200.
October 6. McKinley Tariff Bill came into operation in the United States.
1891. April 6. Population of the Dominion, 4,832,679.
April 29. The first of the new C. P. R. steamers arrived at Vancouver from Yokohama, beating the record by over two days. The mails were landed in Montreal in 3 days 17 hours, from Vancouver.
June 6. The Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B., Premier of the Dominion, died.
1892. April 17. Death of the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie.
May 24. Death of Sir Alexander Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

CHAPTER I.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

37. The Imperial Act, 30 Vic., cap. 3, known as the British North America Act, 1867, defines the Constitution of the Dominion of Canada, which it declares to be similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom. The Executive Government and authority, as well as the commander-in-chief of all naval and military forces of and in Canada, are declared to be vested in the Queen, who governs through the person of a Governor General, appointed by her for a term of five years. Constitution defined.

38. The Governor General takes no active part in legislation, but governs through a council, known as the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, to which belong all those who are or have been advisers of the Crown. The Executive Committee of the Privy Council consists of those members of the Dominion Parliament who are for the time being Ministers of the Crown, either as heads of the various administrative departments, or as members of the Cabinet without portfolio, and who form the Government of the day. Members of the Privy Council are styled Honourable, and for life. The power of dismissing the Ministry, or of removing members of the Privy Council, lies with the Governor General. The Privy Council.

39. The Governor General assents in the Queen's name to all measures passed by the Senate and House of Commons, but he may refuse such assent, and may reserve Bills for Her Majesty's consideration. He also has power to disallow Acts of the Provincial Legislatures within one year of their having been passed in the Province. The Governor General.

40. There is one Parliament for Canada, consisting of the Queen, represented by the Governor General; an Upper House styled the Senate, the members of which are appointed, and a Lower House, or House of Commons, the members of which are elected. The Parliament.

41. The Senate is composed of persons appointed for life by the Governor General under the Great Seal of Canada, and each member must possess the following qualifications: he must have passed the age of 30 years; be a British subject, born or naturalized; must reside in the province for which he is appointed, within which also he must be possessed of real property of the value of \$4,000 above all encumbrances, and his real and personal property together must be worth \$4,000, clear of all liabilities. In the Province of Quebec he must either reside or have his real property qualification in the electoral division for which he is appointed. The Senate. Qualifications.

- Conditions of tenure.** 42. A senator may resign his place, and his place also becomes vacant, if, for two consecutive sessions of Parliament, he fails to attend in the Senate; if he makes any declaration of allegiance to a foreign power; if he becomes bankrupt or insolvent; if he is convicted of treason or felony, or if he cease to possess the proper property qualifications. A senator cannot be elected a member of the House of Commons without previously resigning his place in the Senate.
- Additions to Senate.** 43. The Governor General may at any time recommend to the Queen the addition of three or six members to the Senate, but if such addition is made no further appointment shall be made, except on a like recommendation, until the Senate shall have been reduced to its normal number.
- Speaker of Senate.** 44. The Speaker of the Senate, who must be a senator, and who in all cases has a vote, is appointed by the Governor General.
- Senatorial indemnity.** 45. Each senator receives an indemnity of \$1,000 per annum.
- Number of senators.** 46. The present number of senators is 80, divided among the several provinces as follows: Ontario, 24; Quebec, 24; Nova Scotia, 10; New Brunswick, 10; Manitoba, 3; British Columbia, 3; Prince Edward Island, 4; and the North-West Territories, 2.
- House of Commons.** 47. The House of Commons consists of 215 members, representing the several provinces in the following numbers: Ontario, 92; Quebec, 65; Nova Scotia, 21; New Brunswick, 16; Manitoba, 5; British Columbia, 6; Prince Edward Island, 6; and the North-West Territories, 4. The Province of Quebec has the fixed number of 65 members, and the other provinces are represented in such proportion, as ascertained at each decennial census, as the number 65 bears to the population of Quebec so ascertained. The present number of members in the Provinces of Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island were specially provided for in the Acts admitting them into the Confederation, but all subsequent readjustment will be in accordance with the above-mentioned provision.
- Proportion.** 48. The following is the proportionate representation of each

49. The members of the House of Commons are elected by the people for a term of five years, unless the House be sooner dissolved, and must be British subjects, but require no other qualification. They are paid an idemnity at the rate of \$10 per diem if the session is less than 30 days, and a maximum amount of \$1,000 for any period over that time. The sum of \$8 per day is deducted for each day a member is absent during the session, unless such absence is caused by illness. They also receive a mileage allowance of 10 cents per mile each way.

Term of
service and
indemnity.

50. With the exception of the North-West Territories, the qualifications for voting at elections for members of the House of Commons are uniform throughout the Dominion, and are as follow: A vote is given to every male person (including Indians, but excluding persons of Mongolian or Chinese race) who is of the full age of 21 years, is a British subject by birth or naturalization, and is the owner, tenant or occupant of real property of the actual value, in cities, of \$300, in towns of \$200, and in counties or elsewhere of \$150; or is the tenant of any real property within the electoral district of the yearly value of not less than \$2 per month, \$6 per quarter, \$12 per half year or \$20 per annum; or is a resident within any electoral district, having an income derived from earnings or investments of not less than \$300 per annum; or is the son of a farmer or any other owner of real property which is of sufficient value to qualify father and son, or sons as the case may be, or is a fisherman and owner of real property and boats, nets and fishing tackle, or of shares in a registered ship, which together are of the actual value of \$150; or is a person in receipt of a life annuity secured on real estate in Canada of not less than \$100. Possession or residence for one year is necessary, in most cases, for qualification.

Qualifica-
tions of
voters.

51. Indians in Manitoba, British Columbia, the District of Keewatin and the North-West Territories are not entitled to vote; in other parts of Canada only those Indians who, not being otherwise qualified, are possessed of land on a reserve, with improvements of not less value than \$150, are entitled to vote.

Indians
who may
vote.

52. In the North-West Territories every person, other than aliens or Indians, is qualified to vote, who is a *bona fide* male resident and householder of adult age, and has resided within the electoral district for twelve months previous to the election.

Voting in
The Terri-
tories.

53. By special provision, votes are given to persons in British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, who, not coming within the Dominion franchise, were at the time of the passing of the Act (20th July, 1885), entitled to vote according to the then existing provincial laws, but only for so long as they shall be so qualified.

Voters in
British
Columbia
and P. E.
Island.

54. In addition to the Indians mentioned, the judges of every court, whose appointments rest with the Governor General, are dis-

Persons
disquali-

fied from
voting.

qualified and incompetent to vote at elections for the Dominion Parliament. Revising officers, returning officers and election clerks, and counsel, agents, attorneys and clerks of candidates who may be for their services are disqualified from voting in the district in which they have been so engaged, but not elsewhere.

General
elections,
1887 and
1891.

55. The last general election was held on the 5th March, 1891 the preceding one on the 22nd February, 1887, and the following table gives the number of voters registered, the number of votes polled and the number of ballots spoiled and rejected on those two occasions.

GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 1887
1891, POPULATION, VOTERS AND VOTES POLLED.

Electoral Districts.	1887.			1891.			F lat: Co 1
	Number of Voters on List.	Total Votes Polled.	Spoil- ed and Re- jected Bal- lots.	Number of Voters on List.	Total Votes Polled.	Spoil- ed and Re- jected Bal- lots.	
ONTARIO.							
Addington	5,239	3,464	37	7,299	4,553	39	
Algoma*	6,040	2,838	66	8,798	4,064	83	
Bothwell	5,979	4,342	48	7,577	4,550	35	
Brant, N.R.	3,893	2,156	16	4,179	2,342	22	
Brant, S.R.	4,881	3,886	28	5,720	3,384	40	
Brockville	4,740	3,357	47	5,892	3,452	57	
Bruce, N.R.	4,651	3,479	36	5,189	3,694	25	
Bruce, W.R.	4,865	3,283	28	4,983	3,100	38	
Bruce, E.R.	5,117	3,994	30	5,268	3,976	30	
Cardwell	3,643	2,659	7	4,267	3,008	23	
Carleton	4,196	2,297	15	4,695	2,945	26	
Cornwall and Stormont.	5,667	3,983	61	6,692	4,086	48	
Dundas	4,975	4,039	44	5,724	4,112	19	
Durham, E.R.	4,500	2,942	19	5,417	3,431	19	
Durham, W.R.	4,445	3,578	52	5,530	3,736	18	
Elgin, E.R.	7,487	5,434	52	9,108	5,434	39	
Elgin, W.R.	6,161	3,870	34	7,568	3,988	21	
Essex, S.R.	5,566	4,336	36	6,824	4,760	37	
Essex, N.R.	6,529	4,466	44	8,240	4,935	72	
Frontenac	3,090	1,968	...	3,890	2,649	24	
Glengarry	4,804	3,834	31	5,230	3,585	33	
Grenville, S.R.	3,471	2,594	14	3,842	2,717	25	
Grey, S.R.	5,758	4,487	46	6,028	4,567	41	
Grey, E.R.	6,291	4,225	34	6,692	3,935	28	
Grey, N.R.	5,795	4,199	36	6,697	4,775	40	
Haldimand	4,334	3,491	45	4,522	3,714	51	
Halton	5,670	4,435	28	6,137	4,778	54	
Hamilton City	9,526	6,976	103	11,552	7,718	69	
Hastings, W.R.	5,105	3,278	51	5,498	3,550	73	

* Including Nipissing (13,020).

GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 1887 AND 1891,
POPULATION, VOTERS AND VOTES POLLED—Continued.

Electoral Districts.	1887.			1891.			Popu- lation at last Census, 1891.
	Number of Voters on List.	Total Votes Polled.	Spoil- ed and Re- jected Bal- lots.	Number of Voters on List.	Total Votes Polled.	Spoil- ed and Re- jected Bal- lots.	
ONTARIO—Con.							
Hastings, E.R.	4,170	3,454	48	4,725	3,848	57	18,050
Hastings, N.R.	4,364	2,405	26	4,877	3,166	33	22,213
Huron, W.R.	5,714	4,315	21	5,740	4,019	23	20,021
Huron, E.R.	5,226	4,115	37	5,011	3,766	21	18,968
Huron, S.R.	5,023	2,810	17	5,017	2,889	27	19,184
Kent	9,373	5,852	58	9,391	5,800	40	31,434
Kingston City	4,388	2,719	16	6,211	3,114	75	19,263
Lambton, W.R.	5,426	4,112	33	6,819	4,130	59	23,446
Lambton, E.R.	6,180	4,834	55	7,156	4,706	39	24,269
Lanark, N.R.	4,356	3,373	2	4,072	3,145	26	19,230
Lanark, S.R.	4,474	2,642	20	4,683	2,978	26	19,862
Leeds & Grenville, N.R.	2,891	2,178	25	3,499	2,476	24	13,521
Leeds, S.R.	5,725	4,496	...	6,084	4,482	41	22,451
Lennox	4,194	3,247	22	4,939	3,217	45	14,900
Lincoln and Niagara	6,905	4,823	...	6,442	4,376	84	21,806
London City	4,920	3,987	52	4,897	3,891	61	22,281
Middlesex, E.R.	7,149	4,489	43	7,720	4,583	32	25,569
Middlesex, N.R.	5,710	3,997	32	5,612	3,924	27	19,090
Middlesex, W.R.	5,107	4,115	27	5,469	3,758	20	17,288
Middlesex, S.R.	4,870	3,150	22	4,891	3,188	32	18,806
Monck	4,324	3,534	31	4,451	3,488	95	15,315
Muskoka and Parry Sound	4,850	3,151	31	6,084	3,684	49	26,515
Norfolk, S.R.	4,649	2,533	43	5,268	3,690	30	17,780
Norfolk, N.R.	5,516	4,000	34	6,012	4,272	34	19,400
Northumberland, W.R.	4,713	3,259	38	4,899	3,145	37	14,947
Northumberland, E.R.	5,895	4,562	50	7,192	4,754	50	21,995
Ontario, N.R.	5,451	3,942	28	5,963	4,158	23	21,385
Ontario, S.R.	5,475	4,049	38	6,824	4,051	33	18,371
Ontario, W.R.	4,964	3,201	27	6,703	2,735	36	18,792
Ottawa City	9,367	5,730	85	9,088	5,630	21	37,269
Oxford, N.R.	5,836	2,930	14	6,536	3,554	20	26,131
Oxford, S.R.	6,054	3,076	11	6,131	3,308	23	22,421
Peel	4,154	3,379	20	4,157	3,280	34	15,466
Perth, N.R.	6,446	4,564	27	8,387	4,969	49	26,907
Perth, S.R.	5,468	4,355	36	6,587	4,549	42	19,400
Peterborough, W.R.	3,592	2,544	47	4,508	2,662	30	15,808
Peterborough, E.R.	4,544	3,285	27	5,587	3,635	34	21,919
Prescott	4,342	2,637	9	4,406	1,877	40	24,173
Prince Edward	5,061	4,373	49	6,136	4,489	44	18,889
Renfrew, N.R.	3,617	2,820	43	3,800	2,915	41	23,005
Renfrew, S.R.	3,198	2,834	42	4,106	2,840	43	23,971
Russell	5,892	4,447	27	6,678	4,203	41	31,643
Simcoe, N.R.	6,576	4,396	57	6,549	4,538	49	28,203

GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 1887 AND 1891.
POPULATION, VOTERS AND VOTES POLLED—*Continued.*

Electoral Districts.	1887.			1891.			Population at last Census, 1891.
	Number of Voters on List.	Total Votes Polled.	Spoiled and Rejected Ballots.	Number of Voters on List.	Total Votes Polled	Spoiled and Rejected Ballots.	
ONTARIO—Con.							
Simcoe, S.R.	4,997	2,608	6	*	.....	.....	20,824
Simcoe, E.R.	7,079	4,890	58	9,180	5,493	69	35,801
Toronto, West.	13,781	7,323	77	17,084	8,339	95	73,832
Toronto, Centre.	6,553	4,110	47	7,070	4,326	55	26,632
Toronto, East.	9,925	4,625	66	14,237	5,576	82	43,564
Victoria, S.R.	5,180	3,781	40	6,234	4,085	34	20,455
Victoria, N.R.	3,724	2,583	26	4,163	3,026	23	16,849
Waterloo, N.R.	4,653	3,921	59	6,356	4,493	39	25,325
Waterloo, S.R.	5,857	4,140	28	5,948	4,144	44	25,139
Welland	6,901	5,032	41	7,316	5,005	65	25,132
Wellington, N.R.	6,638	4,718	57	7,325	4,786	37	24,956
Wellington, Centre	6,498	4,804	32	6,067	4,754	37	23,387
Wellington, S.R.	6,634	4,696	45	6,897	4,644	55	24,373
Wentworth, N.R.	4,030	3,152	44	3,931	2,834	25	14,591
Wentworth, S.R.	4,698	3,592	35	4,802	3,545	19	16,770
York, N.R.	6,025	4,757	54	6,665	4,299	53	20,284
York, E.R.	6,290	4,942	72	9,890	5,980	76	35,148
York, W.R.	6,878	4,748	53	13,347	6,062	70	41,857

GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 1887 AND 1891,
POPULATION, VOTERS AND VOTES POLLED—Continued.

Electoral Districts.	1887.			1891.			Popu- lation at last Census, 1891.
	Number of Voters on List.	Total Votes Polled.	Spoil- ed and Re- jected Bal- lots.	Number of Voters on List.	Total Votes Polled.	Spoil- ed and Re- jected Bal- lots.	
QUEBEC—Con.							
Hochelaga.....	9,874	5,979	181	14,593	9,071	180	80,998
Huntingdon.....	*			3,766	2,533	34	14,385
Iberville.....	*			2,544	1,574	36	11,893
Jacques Cartier.....	2,797	2,126	6	3,214	2,482	58	13,832
Joliette.....	4,341	3,064	41	4,460	3,102	59	22,921
Kamouraska.....	3,525	2,779	37	3,968	2,917	56	20,454
Laprairie.....	2,229	1,811	23	2,368	1,886	36	10,900
L'Assomption.....	2,811	2,213	47	3,128	2,400	63	13,674
Laval.....	1,806	1,388	22	2,094	1,630	31	9,436
Levis.....	5,216	3,946	83	5,257	3,869	90	26,995
L'Islet.....	2,607	1,726	57	2,940	1,956	28	13,823
Lotbinière.....	3,390	2,419	26	*			20,688
Maskinonge.....	2,815	2,000	44	3,229	2,198	33	17,829
Megantic.....	4,154	2,807	26	4,710	3,205	57	22,233
Missisquoi.....	4,607	3,285	34	5,151	3,393	71	18,549
Montcalm.....	2,730	1,788	22	3,119	1,821	21	12,131
Montmagny.....	2,460	1,949	66	2,574	1,911	28	14,726
Montmorency.....	2,180	1,877	34	2,335	1,935	30	12,909
Montreal, West.....	10,190	6,366	116	11,070	5,466	106	62,494
Montreal, East.....	*			18,730	10,855	323	92,079
Montreal, Centre.....	8,350	5,301	159	9,113	5,686	316	28,122
Napierville.....	2,056	1,565	23	2,047	1,616	24	10,101
Nicolet.....	5,198	2,736	36	5,458	3,398	70	28,735
Ottawa County.....	9,298	4,414	155	10,144	5,572	121	63,960
Pontiac.....	4,300	2,647	21	4,237	2,682	55	22,084
Portneuf.....	4,757	3,623	38	5,033	3,362	55	25,813
Quebec, East.....	5,461	3,359	42	*			36,200
Quebec, Centre.....	2,696	1,957	32	2,558	2,082	54	17,649
Quebec, West.....	2,153	1,586	108	2,473	1,717	43	9,241
Quebec, County.....	3,790	2,643	69	3,870	3,044	72	19,503
Richmond and Wolfe.....	6,369	4,573	83	7,163	4,551	57	31,347
Richelieu.....	4,265	3,178	50	4,503	3,064	69	21,354
Rimouski.....	5,040	3,888	82	5,033	3,800	39	33,430
Rouville.....	*			3,631	2,509	67	16,012
St. Hyacinthe.....	4,094	1,803	18	4,805	2,846	59	21,433
St. John's.....	2,725	1,616		2,725	1,766	36	12,282
St. Maurice.....	2,333	1,569	30	2,478	1,643	28	12,267
Shefford.....	5,124	3,311	41	5,090	3,407	72	23,263
Sherbrooke.....	2,724	1,585	44	3,226	1,921	55	16,088
Soulanges.....	2,121	1,711	15	2,313	1,820	29	9,698
Stanstead.....	4,585	3,254	34	4,984	3,298	32	18,067
Temiscouata.....	4,582	3,348	19	5,269	3,428	43	25,698

*Elected by acclamation.

GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 1887 AND 1891,
POPULATION, VOTERS AND VOTES POLLED—*Continued.*

Electoral Districts.	1887.			1891.			Popu- lation at last Census, 1891.
	Number of Voters on List.	Total Votes Polled.	Spoil- ed and Re- jected Bal- lots.	Number of Voters on List.	Total Votes Polled.	Spoil- ed and Re- jected Bal- lots.	
QUEBEC—Con.							
Terrebonne	4,180	2,853	.....	4,879	2,956	49	23,128
Three Rivers	1,558	1,250	24	1,567	1,164	20	8,834
Two Mountains	2,806	2,110	19	2,902	2,029	31	15,027
Vaudreuil	2,596	1,779	38	2,982	2,076	20	10,792
Verchères	2,658	2,128	56	2,695	2,048	39	12,257
Yamaska	3,471	2,635	71	3,597	2,628	74	16,058
Total Quebec.....	234,863	160,031	2,832	284,689	188,514	3,772	1,488,535
NOVA SCOTIA.							
Annapolis	4,069	3,488	29	4,317	3,497	83	19,350
Antigonish	3,280	2,454	9	3,332	2,465	21	16,114
Colchester	5,010	4,265	43	5,723	4,538	40	27,160
Cumberland	6,003	5,114	152	8,096	5,333	129	34,529
Cape Breton (2).....	5,364	4,124	72	6,540	5,050	89	34,244
Digby	3,356	2,823	21	4,008	2,933	11	19,897

GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 1887 AND 1891,
POPULATION, VOTERS AND VOTES POLLED—*Concluded.*

Electoral Districts.	1887.			1891.			Popu- lation at last Census, 1891.
	Number of Voters on List.	Total Votes Polled.	Spoil- ed and Re- jected Bal- lots.	Number of Voters on List.	Total Votes Polled.	Spoil- ed and Re- jected Bal- lots.	
New BRUNSWICK.— <i>Con.</i>							
Sunbury	1,499	1,143	16	1,756	1,139	5	5,762
St. John, City and Co. (2)	10,029	8,199	167	13,067	8,660	275	25,390
St. John City	5,632	4,537	134	7,181	4,712	180	24,184
Victoria	3,430	2,264	.....	3,558	2,159	32	18,217
Westmoreland	7,377	6,043	119	8,158	6,262	135	41,477
York	5,304	3,940	27	5,224	3,869	64	30,979
Total N. Brunswick.	68,244	53,089	886	77,702	54,099	1,237	321,263
P. E. ISLAND.							
King's	6,123	4,832	72	6,711	5,138	90	26,633
Prince	6,308	5,947	114	8,460	6,182	197	36,470
Queen's	9,031	7,981	46	8,894	7,675	93	45,975
Total P. E. Island.	21,462	18,760	232	24,065	18,995	380	109,078
BRITISH COLUMBIA.							
Cariboo	489	250	6	714	417	4	4,959
New Westminster	1,617	781	19	5,079	2,226	40	42,226
Vancouver	1,792	1,178	22	*	.....	.....	18,229
Victoria (2)	2,230	1,271	29	3,048	1,510	9	18,538
Yale .....	*	.....	.....	*	.....	.....	13,661
Total B. Columbia.	6,128	3,480	76	8,841	4,153	53	97,613
MANITOBA.							
Lisgar .....	*	.....	.....	7,599	2,528	35	22,103
Marquette	9,436	4,238	65	10,154	4,484	763	36,069
Selkirk	11,771	5,395	57	15,691	6,885	108	53,226
Provencher	4,994	1,859	.....	*	.....	.....	15,469
Winnipeg	6,670	3,498	85	8,399	3,753	108	25,639
Total Manitoba	32,871	14,990	207	41,843	17,652	1,014	152,506
N. W. TERRITORIES.							
Alberta	2,950	2,055	.....	6,571	3,677	.....	25,277
Assiniboia East	3,772	2,746	.....	4,938	3,342	.....	20,482
do West	1,885	1,149	.....	2,484	1,695	.....	9,890
Saskatchewan	1,708	1,270	.....	2,051	1,617	.....	11,150
Total Territories	10,315	7,220	.....	16,044	10,331	.....	66,799

*Elected by acclamation.

Returns
by accla-
mation.

56. It will be seen that 8 members were returned by acclamation in 1887, and 6 in 1891, consequently there were contests in 2 more seats at the last election.

Number of
voters.

57. The following table shows the total number of voters in 1887 and 1891, and the numerical as well as the proportional increase in each province and in the Dominion :—

PROVINCES.	Number of Voters on List.		Numerical Increase.	Percentage of Increase.
	1887.	1891.		
Ontario.....	495,514	569,781	74,267	14.99
Quebec.....	272,564	302,847	30,283	11.11
Nova Scotia.....	79,077	90,045	10,968	13.87
New Brunswick.....	68,294	77,702	9,408	13.78
Manitoba.....	39,061	46,669	7,618	19.51
British Columbia.....	7,637	14,406	6,769	88.63
Prince Edward Island..	21,462	24,065	2,603	12.13
The Territories.....	10,315	16,044	5,729	55.54
Canada.....	993,914	1,141,559	147,645	14.85

The largest percentages of increase are naturally to be found in British Columbia and the Territories, Manitoba taking the third place and Ontario the fourth.

Summary
of votes
polled, &c.

58. The following is a summary of the table on pages 28 to 31.

PROVINCES.	1887.			1891.		
	Number of Voters on Lists.*	Total Votes Polled.	Spoiled and Rejected Ballots.	Number of Voters on Lists.*	Total Votes Polled.	Spoiled and Rejected Ballots.
Ontario	495,514	344,435	3,307	564,877	358,211	3,691
Quebec	234,863	160,031	2,832	284,689	188,514	3,772
Nova Scotia.....	79,077	64,534	932	90,045	68,139	986
New Brunswick....	68,244	53,089	886	77,702	54,099	1,237
Manitoba.....	32,871	14,990	207	41,843	17,652	1,014
British Columbia...	6,128	3,480	76	8,841	4,153	53
P. E. Island.....	21,462	18,760	232	24,065	18,905	380
The Territories.....	10,315	7,220		16,044	10,331	.....
Canada.....	948,474	666,539	8,472	1,108,106	720,094	11,133

* In contested constituencies.

59. The constituencies of Ottawa, Hamilton, Halifax, Pictou, Victoria, B.C., Cape Breton, St. John, N.B. (city and county), and the three counties of Prince Edward Island each return two members, and every elector has the privilege of two votes. In order, therefore, to avoid, as far as possible, the counting of the same elector twice, the highest number of votes cast for a Ministerial candidate and the highest number for an Opposition candidate, in each of these places, have been added together and considered as the total vote. This plan is considered a better one than that of halving the total vote, as being more likely to represent the individual vote.

60. The total increase in the number of voters on the lists was 159,632, and the increase in the number of votes polled was 53,555, being only 33 per cent of the total increase.

61. The following table gives the proportions of votes polled to voters on the lists, and of spoiled ballots to votes polled at each general election :—

PROVINCES.	Percentage of Votes polled to total Voters.		Percentage of spoiled Ballots to Votes polled.	
	1887.	1890.	1887.	1890.
Ontario.....	69.51	63.41	0.96	1.03
Quebec.....	68.13	66.22	1.77	2.00
Nova Scotia.....	81.61	75.67	1.44	1.45
New Brunswick.....	77.79	69.62	1.66	2.28
Manitoba.....	45.60	42.18	1.38	5.74
British Columbia.....	56.78	46.97	2.18	1.27
Prince Edward Island.....	87.41	78.93	1.23	2.00
The Territories.....	69.99	64.39	.....	.....
Canada.....	70.27	64.98	1.28	1.57

There was a decrease in 1891 of over five per cent in the proportion of names on the list to votes polled, as compared with 1887. Though there was an increase of nearly 15 per cent in the number of votes on the lists, this falling off was no doubt in some measure due to the very heavy snowstorms that prevailed throughout the country just previous to polling day, rendering locomotion difficult in many places and thereby keeping voters at home. The decrease was largest in British Columbia and smallest in Quebec. The percentage of spoiled ballots to votes cast was higher than in 1887 owing to the very large proportion in Manitoba. It is, at present, specially provided by statute that voting in the Territories shall be open, which explains why there are no spoiled ballots.

Proportion of members to voters, and population.

62. In 1887 the proportion of members to the number entitled to vote was 1 in every 4,623, and in 1891 it was 1 in every 5,154. In proportion to each 100,000 of the population in 1891 there were 44 members. In 1881 the proportion was 5. The figures for 1891 will probably be affected by the Redistribution Bill.

Proportion in U. K.

63. In 1881 the proportion of members to the population of the United Kingdom was 1 to every 54,255 persons.

Proportion in certain countries.

64. The proportion of members per 100,000 of the population at the census of 1881 in the following countries was :—

United Kingdom.....	2.0
Canada.....	5.0
Victoria.....	1.00
New South Wales.....	14.4
Queensland.....	25.8
South Australia.....	16.0
Tasmania.....	27.6
New Zealand.....	16.5

It will be seen that in proportion to population Canada has more than twice as many members as the United Kingdom, but is considerably behind all the Australasian colonies, Queensland and Tasmania having more than five times as many.

Election procedure.

65. Writs for new elections for the House of Commons are dated and made returnable as the Governor General shall determine, the date of the nomination, which shall be named in the writ, being also fixed by him. Within eight days from the receipt of the writ the returning officer shall post up at each polling place in the district a proclamation setting forth the dates for the days of nomination and polling, which latter, in the case of general elections, shall be everywhere on the same day (except as is specially provided for in the districts of Algoma, Ontario, and Cariboo, British Columbia), and for the official declaration of the return of the poll, together with a list of the several polling places, such proclamation to be posted at least eight days before the day fixed for the nomination. The polling day is to be the seventh after the day of nomination, except as specially provided. Voting is by ballot, except in the Territories, where it is open. The House of Commons is called together from time to time by the Governor General, but there must be a Session of Parliament once at least in every year, so that twelve months do not intervene between the last sitting of one Session and the first sitting of the next. A Speaker is elected at the commencement of each Parliament by the members, from among themselves.

Privileges of Parliament.

66. The privileges of the Senate and House of Commons are defined by the Parliament of Canada, but they must not exceed those enjoyed by the members of the Imperial House of Commons, at the time of the passing of the British North America Act in 1867.

67. Every member, both of the Senate and the House of Commons, must take the oath of allegiance before taking his seat. Oath of allegiance.

68. All Bills for appropriating any part of the public revenue, or for imposing any tax or impost, must originate in the House of Commons, and must first be recommended by the Governor General. Bills relating to other matters can be introduced in either House. The concurrence of the Governor General, the Senate and the House of Commons is necessary before any measure can become law. Money Bills.

69. The exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, as provided by the British North America Act, extends to all matters connected with the following subjects:— Authority of Parliament.

Public Debt.	Banking.
Trade and Commerce.	Savings Banks.
Taxation.	Weights and Measures.
Borrowing money on public credit.	Bills of Exchange.
Postal Service.	Interest.
Census and Statistics.	Legal Tender.
Militia and Military and Naval Service.	Bankruptcy.
Civil Service.	Patents.
Lighthouses, Buoys, &c.	Copyrights.
Navigation and Shipping.	Indians.
Quarantine and Marine Hospitals.	Naturalization.
Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries.	Marriage and Divorce.
Inter-provincial Ferries, and with Foreign Countries.	Criminal Law.
Currency and Coinage.	Penitentiaries.

70. The administration of public affairs is at present divided into the following thirteen departments, viz.: Finance, Justice, Public Works, Railways and Canals, Militia and Defence, Customs, Agriculture, Post Office, Marine and Fisheries, Inland Revenue, Interior, Indian Affairs and Department of Secretary of State, which includes the Department of Public Printing and Stationery. By a Bill which was passed during the Session of 1890, the Geological Survey, which had been a branch of the Department of the Interior, was made a separate department under a deputy head. Provision has been made by legislation for the amalgamation of the Departments of Customs and Inland Revenue, the new department to be known as that of Trade and Commerce, presided over by a Minister, designated accordingly, while in the place of the present Ministers of Customs and Inland Revenue two Comptrollers will be appointed, who shall vacate their offices on any change of Government, and shall not, necessarily, have seats in the Cabinet. This arrangement, however, has not yet been carried into effect. Each department is presided over by a Minister, who may be a member either of the Senate or the House of Commons. Administration of public affairs.

71. The Lieutenant-Governors of the several provinces are appointed by the Governor General. The forms of the Legislatures vary in the different provinces. Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Provincial Legislatures.

Edward Island have each two Chambers (a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly), and a responsible Ministry. In Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia there is only one Chamber (the Legislative Assembly), and a responsible Ministry. In Prince Edward Island the members of the Council are elected; in Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick they are appointed for life by the Lieutenant-Governor. In the North-West Territories there is a Legislative Assembly, composed of twenty-six elected members, with, to a large extent, responsible government, though there is not yet a responsible Ministry. The following are the numbers of the members of the Provincial Legislatures:—

LEGISLATURES.	Legislative Council.	Legislative Assembly.
Prince Edward Island	13	30
Nova Scotia	17	38
New Brunswick	17	41
Quebec	24	65
Ontario		90
Manitoba		35
British Columbia		25
The Territories		26

Authority
of Provin-
cial Legis-
latures.

72. The Provincial Legislatures have the exclusive right to legislate on such matters as: the Constitution of the Province, taxation and raising money for provincial purposes, the management and sale of provincial lands, the establishment and management of prisons, hospitals, asylums, municipal institutions, licenses, local works and undertakings, property and civil rights in the province, the administration of justice, education, and generally all matters of a local or private nature in the province.

Voters at
provin-
cial elec-
tions.

73. The qualification for voters at elections for the Provincial Assemblies are determined by the several Legislatures, and vary accordingly. In the North-West Territories they are determined by the Dominion Parliament.

Naturali-
zation.

74. Any person, an alien, who has resided for three years in this country can, after taking the oath of residence and allegiance before a judge, commissioner or magistrate, and having the same registered, obtain a certificate of naturalization, and become entitled to the privileges of a British subject. An alien woman when married to a British subject becomes thereby a naturalized British subject.

75. The following is a list of the Governors General of Canada since Confederation, with the dates of their respective appointments :—

Governors
General
of the
Dominion.

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

NAME.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Assumption of Office.
The Rt. Hon. Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G.	June 1, 1867.	July 1, 1867
The Rt. Hon. Lord Lisgar, G.C.M.G. (Sir John Young).	Dec. 29, 1868.	Feb. 2, 1869
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B., G.C.M.G.	May 22, 1872.	June 25, 1872
The Rt. Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., P.C., &c.	Oct. 5, 1878.	Nov. 25, 1878
The Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G., &c.	Aug. 18, 1883.	Oct. 23, 1883
The Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley of Preston, G.C.B.	May 1, 1888.	June 11, 1888

76. The next tables give the names of the present members of the Dominion Government, arranged according to precedence, and of the members of the Privy Council, and the dates of the opening and closing of each Session composing the different Parliaments since Confederation.

Members
of Domi-
nion Go-
vernment
and Privy
Council.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—OTTAWA.

GOVERNOR GENERAL, THE RT. HON. LORD STANLEY OF PRESTON, G.C.B.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

1st June, 1892.

Premier and President of the Council.	Hon. Sir J. J. C. Abbott, K.C.M.G.
Minister of Militia.	" Mackenzie Bowell.
Postmaster General.	" Sir A. P. Caron, K.C.M.G.
Minister of Agriculture.	" John Carling.
" Inland Revenue.	" John Costigan.
Without portfolio.	" Frank Smith.
Minister of Customs.	" J. A. Chapleau.
" Justice.	" Sir J. S. D. Thompson, K.C.M.G.
" Finance.	" George E. Foster.
" Marine and Fisheries.	" Charles H. Tupper.
" the Interior, and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.	" Edgar Dewdney.
Minister of Railways and Canals.	" John G. Haggart.
" Public Works.	" Joseph A. Ouimet.
Secretary of State.	" J. C. Patterson.

The above form the Cabinet.

**MEMBERS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, NOT NOW MEMBERS OF
THE CABINET.**

Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of New Brun
 Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt, G.C.M.G., C.B.
 Sir Hector L. Langevin, K.C.M.G.
 Wm. McDougall, C.B.
 Sir Wm. Pearce Howland, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Sir Adams George Archibald, K.C.M.G.
 Peter Mitchell.
 James Cox Aikens.
 Théodore Robitaille.
 Hugh Macdonald.
 Edward Blake.
 Sir Richard J. Cartwright, K.C.M.G.
 David Laird.
 Donald Alexander Macdonald.
 Thomas Coffin.
 Téléphore Fournier (Judge).
 William Ross.
 Félix Geoffrion.
 William B. Vail.
 David Mills.
 Toussaint Laflamme.
 Richard William Scott.
 Charles A. P. Pelletier, C.M.G.
 Wilfred Laurier.
 Alfred G. Jones.
 James McDonald (Chief Justice, Nova Scotia).
 Louis F. R. Masson.
 Louis F. G. Baby (Judge).
 Sir David L. Macpherson, K.C.M.G.
 Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G. (High Commissioner).
 C. C. Colby.
 George A. Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.
 Amos E. Botsford.
 Wm. Miller.
 George W. Allan.

Clerk of the Council, John Joseph McGee.

Members of the Privy Council are styled "Honourable," and for life.

DOMINION PARLIAMENTS SINCE 1867.

No. OF PARLIAMENTS.	Session.	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st Parliament	*1st	Nov. 6, 1867..	May 22, 1868..	} July 8, 1872.
	2nd	April 15, 1869..	June 22, 1869..	
	3rd	Feb. 15, 1870..	May 12, 1870..	
	4th	" 15, 1871..	April 14, 1871..	
	5th	April 11, 1872..	June 14, 1872..	
2nd Parliament	+1st	March 5, 1873..	Aug. 13, 1873..	} Jan. 2, 1874.
	2nd	Oct. 23, 1873..	Nov. 7, 1873..	
3rd Parliament	1st	March 26, 1874..	May 26, 1874..	} Aug. 17, 1878.
	2nd	Feb. 4, 1875..	April 8, 1875..	
	3rd	" 10, 1876..	" 12, 1876..	
	4th	" 8, 1877..	" 28, 1877..	
	5th	" 7, 1878..	May 10, 1878..	
4th Parliament	1st	Feb. 13, 1879..	May 15, 1879..	} May 18, 1882
	2nd	" 12, 1880..	" 7, 1880..	
	3rd	Dec. 9, 1880..	March 21, 1881..	
	4th	Feb. 9, 1882..	May 17, 1882..	
5th Parliament	1st	Feb. 8, 1883..	May 25, 1883..	} Jan. 15, 1887.
	2nd	Jan. 17, 1884..	April 19, 1884..	
	3rd	" 29, 1885..	July 20, 1885..	
	4th	Feb. 25, 1886..	June 2, 1886..	
6th Parliament	1st	April 13, 1887..	June 23, 1887..	} Feb. 3, 1891.
	2nd	Feb. 23, 1888..	May 22, 1888..	
	3rd	Jan. 31, 1889..	" 2, 1889..	
	4th	" 16, 1890..	" 16, 1890..	
7th Parliament	1st	April 29, 1891..	Sept. 30, 1891..	
	2nd	Feb. 25, 1892..	

*Adjourned from 21st December, 1867, to 12th March, 1868, to allow the Local Legislatures to meet. †Adjourned 23rd May till 13th August.

77. It will be seen that there have been six complete Parliaments since Confederation. The first Parliament was the longest one, and the second was the shortest. The average length of each Session has been 88 days, or about 12 weeks. The longest Session was in 1885, viz., 24 weeks 4 days, and the next longest was in 1891, viz., 22 weeks. The shortest Session was in 1873, and only lasted 2 weeks and 1 day.

Ministries since 1867. 78. There have been only two changes of Government and four Ministries since Confederation, and with the exception of from 17th November, 1873, to 17th October, 1878, Sir John A. Macdonald was at the head of the Government from the 1st July, 1867, to the day of his death, on the 6th June, 1891.

Departmental changes. 79. In 1879 a Bill was passed dividing the office of the Minister of Public Works, the new department assuming exclusive control of Railways and Canals; and in the same Session the office of Receiver-General was abolished.

Cabinet Ministers since 1867. 80. The following are the names of members from time to time composing the Ministries, with the dates of their appointments:—

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE CONFEDERATION.

FIRST MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier.....	Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B.	July 1, 1867
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.	Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B.	July 1, 1867
Minister of Finance.....	Hon. Sir A. T. Galt.....	July 1, 1867
	" Sir John Rose.....	Nov. 30, 1867
	" Sir Francis Hincks.....	Oct. 9, 1869
	" Sir S. L. Tilley.....	Feb. 22, 1873
Minister of Public Works	Hon. W. McDougall.....	July 1, 1867
	" Sir Hector L. Langevin.....	Dec. 9, 1869
Minister of Militia and Defence	Hon. Sir George E. Cartier.....	July 1, 1867
	" Hugh McDonald	" 1, 1873
Minister of Customs.....	Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley.....	July 1, 1867
	" Sir Charles Tupper	Feb. 22, 1873
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. J. C. Chapais	July 1, 1867
	" C. Dunkin	Nov. 16, 1869
	" J. H. Pope.....	Oct. 25, 1871
Postmaster General	Hon. Sir A. Campbell.....	July 1, 1867
	" John O'Connor.....	" 1, 1873
Minister of Marine and Fisheries	Hon. Peter Mitchell	July 1, 1867
Minister of Inland Revenue.....	Hon. W. P. Howland.....	July 1, 1867
	" A. Morris.....	Nov. 16, 1869
	" Sir Charles Tupper	July 2, 1872
	" John O'Connor.....	Mar. 4, 1873
	" T. M. Gibbs.....	July 1, 1873
Minister of Interior.....	Hon. Sir A. Campbell.....	July 1, 1873

**LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE
CONFEDERATION—Continued.**

FIRST MINISTRY—Concluded.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
President of Council	Hon. A. J. F. Blair	July 1, 1867
	" Joseph Howe	Jan. 30, 1869
	" Ed. Kenny	Nov. 16, 1869
	" Sir Charles Tupper	June 21, 1870
	" John O'Connor	July 2, 1872
	" Hugh McDonald	June 14, 1873
Receiver-General.. . . .	Hon. Ed. Kenny.. . . .	July 1, 1867
	" J. C. Chapais.. . . .	Nov. 16, 1869
	" Theodore Robitaille	Jan. 30, 1873
Secretary of State.. . . .	Hon. Sir Hector L. Langevin	July 1, 1867
	" J. C. Aikins.. . . .	Dec. 9, 1869
Secretary of State for the Provinces.....	Hon. A. G. Archibald.....	July 1, 1867
	" Joseph Howe.....	Nov. 16, 1869
	" T. M. Gibbs.. . . .	June 14, 1873
Without office	Hon. J. C. Aikins	Nov. 16, 1869

The Ministry resigned on 6th November, 1873.

SECOND MINISTRY.

Premier	Hon. Alexander Mackenzie.....	Nov. 7, 1873
Minister of Public Works	"	do 7, 1873
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.....	Hon. A. Aimé Dorion.....	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Téléphore Fournier.....	July 8, 1874
	" Edward Blake.....	May 19, 1875
	" Rodolphe Laflamme	June 8, 1877
Minister of Finance.....	Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright.. . . .	Nov. 7, 1873
Minister of Militia and Defence	Hon. Wm. Ross	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Wm. B. Vail	Sept. 30, 1874
	" A. G. Jones.....	Jan. 21, 1878
Minister of Customs.....	Hon. Isaac Burpee	Nov. 7, 1873
Minister of Agriculture..	Hon. L. Laflamme de St. Just	Nov. 7, 1873
	" C. A. P. Pelletier.....	Jan. 26, 1877
Postmaster General.....	Hon. Donald A. Macdonald.....	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Téléphore Fournier.....	May 19, 1875
	" Lucius S. Huntington.. . . .	Oct. 9, 1875
Minister of Marine and Fisheries	Hon. Albert J. Smith	Nov. 7, 1873

CHAPTER I.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE
CONFEDERATION—Continued.
SECOND MINISTRY—Concluded.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment
Minister of Inland Revenue.....	Hon. Téléphore Fournier.....	Nov. 7, 1873
	" Félix Geoffrion.....	July 8, 1874
	" Rodolphe Laflamme.....	Nov. 9, 1876
	" Joseph Cauchon.....	June 8, 1877
	" Wilfrid Laurier.....	Oct. 8, 1877
Minister of Interior.....	Hon. David Laird.....	Nov. 7, 1873
	" David Mills.....	Oct. 24, 1876
President of Council ...	Hon. L. S. Huntingdon.....	Jan. 20, 1874
	" J. E. Cauchon.....	Dec. 7, 1875
	" Edward Blake.....	June 8, 1877
Receiver-General.....	Hon. Thomas Coffin.....	Nov. 7, 1873
Secretary of State.....	Hon. David Christie.....	Nov. 7, 1873
	" R. W. Scott.....	Jan. 9, 1874
Without office.....	Hon. Edward Blake.....	Nov. 7, 1873
	" R. W. Scott.....	do 7, 1873

The Ministry resigned on the 16th October, 1878.

THIRD MINISTRY.

Premier	Right Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald	Oct. 17, 1878
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.....	Hon. James McDonald.....	Oct. 17, 1878
	" Sir Alexander Campbell.....	May 20, 1881
	" Sir J. S. D. Thompson.....	Sept. 25, 1885
Minister of Finance.....	Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley.....	Oct. 17, 1878
	" A. W. McLelan.....	Dec. 10, 1886
	" Sir Charles Tupper.....	Jan. 27, 1887
	" George E. Foster.....	May 29, 1888
Minister of Public Works	Hon. Sir Charles Tupper	Oct. 17, 1878
	" Sir Hector L. Langevin.....	May 20, 1879
Minister of Railways and Canals.....	Hon. Sir Charles Tupper.....	May 20, 1879
	" John H. Pope.....	Sept. 25, 1885
	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.....	Nov. 28, 1889
Minister of Militia and Defence	Hon. L. F. R. Masson.....	Oct. 19, 1878
	" Sir Alexander Campbell.....	Jan. 16, 1880
	" Sir J. P. R. A. Caron.....	Nov. 8, 1880
Minister of Customs.....	Hon. Mackenzie Bowell.....	Oct. 19, 1887

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE
CONFEDERATION—*Continued.*THIRD MINISTRY—*Concluded.*

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Minister of Agriculture..	Hon. J. H. Pope.....	Oct. 17, 1878
	" John Carling.....	Sept. 25, 1885
Postmaster General....	Hon. Sir Hector L. Langevin.....	Oct. 19, 1878
	" Sir A. Campbell.....	May 20, 1879
	" John O'Connor.....	Jan. 16, 1880
	" Sir A. Campbell.....	Nov. 8, 1880
	" John O'Connor.....	May 20, 1881
	" John Carling.....	" 23, 1882
	" Sir A. Campbell.....	Sept. 25, 1885
	" A. W. McLelan.....	Jan. 17, 1887
	" John G. Haggart.....	Aug. 3, 1888
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.....	Hon. J. C. Pope.....	Oct. 19, 1878
	" A. W. McLelan.....	July 10, 1882
	" G. E. Foster.....	Dec. 10, 1885
	" C. H. Tupper.....	May 31, 1888
Minister of Inland Revenue.....	Hon. L. F. G. Baby.....	Oct. 26, 1878
	" J. C. Aikins.....	Nov. 8, 1880
	" John Costigan.....	May 23, 1882
Minister of Interior....	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.....	Oct. 17, 1878
	Hon. Sir D. L. Macpherson.....	" 17, 1883
	" Thomas White.....	Aug. 5, 1885
	" Edgar Dewdney.....	" 3, 1888
President of Council....	Hon. John O'Connor.....	Oct. 17, 1878
	" L. F. R. Masson.....	Jan. 16, 1880
	" Joseph E. Mousseau.....	Nov. 8, 1880
	" A. W. McLelan.....	May 20, 1881
	Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.....	Oct. 17, 1883
	Hon. C. C. Colby.....	Nov. 28, 1889
Receiver-General.....	Hon. Sir Alex. Campbell.....	Nov. 8, 1878
Secretary of State.....	Hon. J. C. Aikins.....	Oct. 19, 1878
	" John O'Connor.....	Nov. 8, 1880
	" Joseph Mousseau.....	May 20, 1881
	" J. A. Chapleau.....	July 29, 1882
Without office.....	Hon. R. D. Wilmot.....	Nov. 8, 1878
	" Sir D. L. Macpherson.....	Feb. 11, 1880
	" Frank Smith.....	July 29, 1882
	" J. J. C. Abbott.....	May 13, 1887

Sir John A. Macdonald died 6th June, 1891.

**LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL MINISTRIES SINCE
CONFEDERATION—*Concluded.***

FOURTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier and President of the Council.....	Hon. Sir J. J. C. Abbott, K.C.M.G.....	June 16, 1892
Minister of Public Works	Hon. Sir Hector L. Langevin..	May 20, 1879
	" Joseph A. Ouimet.....	Jan. 11, 1892
Minister of Customs.....	Hon. Mackenzie Bowell...	Oct. 19, 1879
	" Joseph A. Chapleau	Jan. 25, 1892
Minister of Militia.....	Hon. Sir A. P. Caron.....	Nov. 8, 1880
	" Mackenzie Bowell.....	Jan. 25, 1892
Minister of Agriculture..	Hon. John Carling.....	Sept. 25, 1886
Minister of Inland Revenue.....	Hon. John Costigan.	May 23, 1892
Secretary of State.....	Hon. J. A. Chapleau.....	July 29, 1892
	" James C. Patterson.....	Jan. 25, 1892
Minister of Justice.....	Hon. Sir J. S. D. Thompson	Sept. 25, 1886
Minister of Finance....	Hon. Geo. E. Foster	May 29, 1886
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.....	Hon. C. H. Tupper.....	May 31, 1886
Minister of Interior and Superintendent - General of Indian Affairs..	Hon. Edgar Dewdney.....	Aug. 3, 1886
Postmaster General.....	Hon. J. G. Haggart.....	Aug. 3, 1886
	" Sir A. P. Caron.....	Jan. 25, 1892
Minister of Railways and Canals.....	Hon. J. G. Haggart.....	Jan. 11, 1892
Without office	Hon. Frank Smith..	July 29, 1892

When the above Ministry was formed the then Ministers retained their portfolios and were not reappointed; consequently the dates of their original appointments are repeated.

81. The following is a list of the members of the Senate, in alphabetical order, giving also the names of the districts they severally represent:—

Members
of the
Senate,
1892.

THE SENATE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, 1892.

SPEAKER—HON. JOHN J. ROSS.

CLERK—E. J. LANGEVIN.

Senators.	Designation.	Senators.	Designation.
The Honourable		The Honourable	
Abbott, Sir Jno. J. C.	Inkerman.	MacInnes, Donald.	Burlington.
Allan, George W.	York.	Maclaren, Peter.	Perth.
Almon, Wm. J.	Jr. M. Halifax.	Macpherson, Sir David.	Saugeen.
Armand, Joseph F.	Repentigny.	Masson, Louis F. R.	Mille Isles.
Bellerose, Joseph H.	De Lanaudière.	Merner, Samuel.	Hamburg.
Bolduc, Joseph.	Lauson.	Miller, William.	Richmond.
Botsford, Amos E.	Sackville.	Montgomery, Donald.	Park Corner.
Boucherville, C. E. B. de	Montarville.	Montplaisir, Hypolite.	Shawenegan.
Boulton, Chas. A.	Shell River.	Murphy, Ed.	Victoria.
Boyd, John.	Jr. M. St. John.	O'Donohoe, John.	Erie.
Cagrain, Charles E.	Windsor.	Ogilvie, Alexander W.	Alma.
Chaffers, William H.	Rougemont.	Pelletier, C. A. P.	Grandville.
Clemon, Francis.	Jr. M. Ottawa.	Perley, W. D.	Wolsley.
Cochrane, Matthew H.	Wellington.	Poirier, Pascal.	Acadie.
DeBlois, P. A.	La Salle.	Power, Lawrence G.	Sr. M. Halifax.
Dery, James.	Sr. M. St. John.	Price, Evans Jno.	Laurentides.
Dickey, Robert B.	Amherst.	Prowse, Sam.	Murray.
Dobson, John.	Lindsay.	Read, Robert.	Quinté.
Drummond, Geo. A.	Kennebec.	Reesor, David.	King's.
Flint, Billa.	Trent.	Reid, James.	Cariboo.
Girard, Marc A.	St. Boniface.	Robitaille, Théodore.	Gulf.
Glasier, John.	Sunbury.	Ross, J. J.	De la Durantaye.
Gowan, James R.	Barrie.	Sanford, William E.	Jr. M. Hamilton.
Grant, Robert P.	Pictou.	Scott, Richard W.	Sr. M. Ottawa.
Guévremont, Jean B.	Sorel.	Smith, Frank.	Toronto.
Howlan, George W.	Alberton.	Snowball, J. B.	Bathurst.
Kaulbach, Henry A. N.	Lunenburg.	Sullivan, Michael.	Kingston.
Landry, A. C. P.	Stadacona.	Sutherland, John.	Kildonan.
Lewin, James D.	St. John.	Tassé, Jos.	De la Salaberry.
Lougheed, James A.	Calgary.	Thibaudeau, Jos. R.	Rigaud.
McCallum, Lachlan.	Monck.	Vidal, Alexander.	Sarnia.
McLelan, Abner R.	Hopewell.	Wark, David.	Fredericton.
McDonald, William.	Cape Breton.		Midland.
McInnis, Thomas R.	N. Westminster.		North Sydney.
McKay, Thomas.	Colchester.		London.
McKindsey, George C.	Milton.		De Lorimier.
McMillan, Donald.	Alexandria.		La Vallière.
Macdonald, A. A.	Charlottetown.		Bedford.
Macdonald, William J.	Victoria City.		Woodstock.
Macfarlane, Alex.	Wallace.		Rockwood.

Members
of the
House of
Commons,
1892.

82. The following is a list of the members of the House of Commons with their constituencies arranged in alphabetical order :—

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, 1892

SPEAKER—HON. PETER WHITE. CLERK—JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT, C.M.G.

Constituencies.	Names of Members.	Constituencies.	Names of Members.
Addington.....	Dawson, G. W. W.	Durham, E. R.	Craig, Thomas D.
Albert.....	Weldon, Richard C.	Durham, W. R.	Beith, Robert.
Alberta.....	Davis, Donald W.	Elgin, E. R.	Ingram, Andrew B.
Algoma.....	Macdonell, Geo. H.	Elgin, W. R.	Casey, George E.
Annapolis.....	Mills, John B.	Essex, N. R.	McGregor, Wm.
Antigonish.....	Thompson, Hon. Sir J.*	Essex, S. R.	Allan, Hy. W.
Argenteuil.....	Christie, Thomas.	Frontenac.....	
Assiniboia, E.	Dewdney, Hon. E.	Gaspé.....	Joncas, L. Z.
Assiniboia, W.	Davin, Nicholas F.	Glengarry.....	MacLennan, Roderic
Bagot.....	Dupont, Flavien.	Gloucester.....	Burns, Kennedy F.
Beauce.....	Godbout, Joseph.	Grenville, S. R.	Reid, Jno. D.
Beauharnois.....	Bergeron, Joseph G. H.	Grey, E. R.	Sproule, Thomas S.
Bellechasse.....	Amyot, Guillaume.	Grey, N. R.	Masson, James.
Berthier.....	Beausoleil, Cléophas.	Grey, S. R.	Landerkin, George.
Bonaventure.....	Fauvel, Wm. Le B.	Guysborough.....	Fraser, Duncan C.
Bothwell.....	Mills, Hon. David.	Haldimand.....	Montague, W. H.
Brant, N. R.	Somerville, James.	Halifax.....	Stairs, Jos. F.
Brant, S. R.	Paterson, William.	Halifax.....	Kenny, Thomas E.
Brockville.....	Wood, John F.	Halton.....	Henderson, David.
Brome.....	Dyer, E. A.	Hamilton.....	McKay, Alexander.
Bruce, E. R.	Cargill, Henry.	Hamilton.....	Ryckman, Samuel S.
Bruce, N. R.	McNeill, Alexander.	Hants.....	Putnam, Alfred.
Bruce, W. R.	Rowand, James.	Hastings, E. R.	Northrup, Wm. B.
Cape Breton.....	McDougall, Hector F.	Hastings, N. R.	Bowell, Hon. McKenzie
Cape Breton.....	McKeen, David.	Hastings, W. R.	Corby, Henry.
Cardwell.....	White, R. S.	Hochelaga.....	Desjardins, Alphonse.
Carleton (N.B.)..	Colter, Newton R.	Huntingdon.....	Scriver, Julius.
Carleton (Ont.)..	Hodgins, Wm. T.	Huron, E. R.	Macdonald, Peter.
Cariboo.....	Barnard, Frank S.	Huron, S. R.	McMillan, John.
Chambly.....	Préfontaine, Raymond.	Huron, W. R.	Patterson, Hon. J. C.
Champlain.....	Carignan, O.	Iberville.....	Béchar, François.
Charlevoix.....	Simard, Henry.	Inverness.....	Cameron, Hugh.
Charlotte.....	Gillmor, Arthur H.	Jacques Cartier.	Girouard, Désiré.
Chateauguay.....	Brown, James P.	Joliette.....	Lippé, U.
Chicoutimi and Saguenay.....		Kamouraska.....	Carroll, Henry G.
Colchester.....	Patterson, Wm. A.	Kent (N.B.).....	Leger, Edward H.
Compton.....	Pope, Rufus Henry.	Kent (Ont.).....	Campbell, A.
Cornwall and Stormont.....	Bergin, Darby.	King's (N.B.)....	Foster, Hon. George E.
Cumberland.....	Dickey, Arthur R.	King's (N.S.)....	Borden, Frederick W.
Digby.....	Bowers, Ed. C.	King's (P.E.I.)..	Maclean, Jno.
Dorchester.....	Vaillancourt, Cyrille E.	Kingston.....	Macdonald, A. C.
Drummond and Arthabaska.....	Laverne, Joseph.	Lambton, E. R.	Moncrieff, George.
Dundas.....	Ross, Hugo H.	Lambton, W. R.	Lister, James F.
		Lanark, N. R.	Rosamond, Bennett.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—Continued.

Constituencies.	Names of Members.	Constituencies.	Names of Members.
Lanark, S.R.	Haggart, Hon. John G.	Peterboro', E.R.	Burnham, John.
Laprairie.	Pelletier, L. C.	Peterboro', W.R.	Stevenson, James.
L'Assomption.	Gauthier, Joseph.	Pictou.	Tupper, Hon. Charles H.
Laval.	Onimet, Hon. Joseph A.	Pictou.	McDougall, John.
Leeds and Grenville, N.R.	Ferguson, Charles F.	Pontiac.	Murray, Thomas.
Leeds, S.R.	Taylor, George.	Portneuf.	Delisle, Arthur.
Lennox.	Wilson, Uriah.	Prescott.	Proulx, Isidore.
Lévis.	Guay, Pierre M.	Prince (P.E.I.)	Perry, Stanislaus F.
Lincoln and Niagara.	Gibson, Wm.	Prince Edward.	Yeo, John.
Lisgar.	Ross, Arthur W.	Provencher.	Miller, Archibald C.
L'Islet.	Desjardins, Louis G.	Quebec Centre.	LaRivière, A. A. C.
London.	Carling, Hon. John.	Quebec East.	Langelier, François.
Lothière.	Rinfret, Côme I.	Quebec West.	Laurier, Hon. Wilfred.
Lunenburg.	Kaulbach, C. E.	Quebec (County)	Hearn, John.
Marquette.		Quebec (County)	Fremont, J. J. T.
Maskinongé.	Legris, Jos. H.	Queen's (N.B.).	Baird, Geo. F.
Megantic.	Côté, L. J. (Frechette).	Queen's (N.S.).	Forbes, Francis G.
Middlesex, E.R.	Marshall, Joseph H.	Queen's (P.E.I.)	Davies, Louis H.
Middlesex, N.R.	Hutchins, W. H.	Queen's (P.E.I.)	Welsh, William.
Middlesex, S.R.	Armstrong, James.	Renfrew, N.R.	White, Hon. Peter.
Middlesex, W.R.	Roome, William F.	Renfrew, S.R.	Ferguson, John.
Mississquoi.	Baker, Geo. B.	Restigouche.	McAlister, Jno.
Monck.	Boyle, Arthur.	Richelieu.	Bruneau, A. A.
Montcalm.	Dugas, Louis.	Richmond (N.S.)	Gillies, Jos. A.
Montmagny.	Choquette, P. A.	Richmond and Wolfe (Que.).	Cleveland, Clarence C.
Montmorency.	Turcotte, A. J.	Rimouski.	Caron, Hon. Sir A. P.
Montreal Centre.	Curran, John J.	Rouville.	Brodeur, L. P.
Montreal East.	Lépine, A. T.	Russell.	Edwards, W. C.
Montreal West.	Smith, Sir Donald A.	St. Hyacinthe.	Bernier, Michel E.
Muskoka.	O'Brien, William E.	St. John (N.B.).	
Napierville.	Monet, Dominique.	City.	Macleod, Ezekiel.
N. Westminster.	Corbould, Gordon E.	St. John (N.B.)	Skinner, Charles N.
Nicolet.	Leduc, Jos. H.	City, County	Hazen, John D.
Norfolk, N.R.	Charlton, John.	St. John (Que.).	Bourassa, François.
Norfolk, S.R.	Tisdale, David.	St. Maurice.	Desaulniers, F. S. L.
Northumberland (N.B.)	Adams, Michael.	Saskatchewan.	Macdowall, D. H.
Northumberland (Ont.), E.R.	Cochrane, Edward.	Selkirk.	Daly, Thomas M.
Northumberland (Ont.), W.R.	Guillet, Geo.	Shefford.	Sanborn, Jno. R.
Ontario, N.R.	Madill, Frank.	Shelburne.	White, N. W.
Ontario, S.R.	Smith, Wm.	Sherbrooke.	Ives, Wm. B.
Ontario, W.R.	Edgar, James D.	Simcoe, E.R.	Bennett, Wm. H.
Ottawa (City).	Mackintosh, Chas. H.	Simcoe, N.R.	McCarthy, Dalton.
Ottawa (County)	Robillard, Honoré.	Simcoe, S.R.	Tyrwhitt, Richard.
Oxford, N.R.	Devlin, Chas. R.	Soulanges.	Bain, Jas. W.
Oxford, S.R.	Sutherland, James.	Stanstead.	Rider, Timothy B.
Peel.	Cartwright, Hon. Sir R.	Sunbury.	Wilmot, Robert D., jr.
Perth, N.R.	Featherstone, Joseph.	Temiscouata.	Grandbois, Paul E.
Perth, S.R.	Grieve, Jas.	Terrebonne.	Chapleau, Hon. J. A.
	Pridham, Wm.	Three Rivers.	Langevin, Hon. Sir H. L.
		Toronto Centre.	Cockburn, George R. R.
		Toronto East.	Coatsworth, Emerson, Jr.
		Toronto West.	Denison, Frederick C.
		Two Mountains.	Girouard, Jos.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Concluded.*

Constituencies.	Names of Members.	Constituencies.	Name of Members.
Vancouver Isl'd.	Gordon, David W.	Wellington, N.R.	McMullen, James.
Vaudreuil	McMillan, Hugh.	Wellington, S.R.	Innes, James.
Verchères	Geoffrion, Hon. Félix.	Wentworth, N.R.	Bain, Thomas.
Victoria (B. C.) {	Prior, Edward G.	Wentworth, S.R.	Carpenter, F. W.
	Earle, Thomas.	Westmoreland...	Wood, Josiah.
Victoria (N.B.)..	Costigan, Hon. John.	Winnipeg.	Macdonald, Hugh J.
Victoria (N.S.)..	McDonald, John A.	Yale.....	Mara, John A.
Victoria (O) N.R.	Hughes, Samuel.	Yamaska.	Mignault, R. M. S.
Victoria (O) S.R.	Fairbairn, Charles.	Yarmouth.....	Flint, Thos. B.
Waterloo, N.R.	Bowman, Isaac E.	York (N.B.)....	Temple, Thomas.
Waterloo, S. R.	Livingston, James.	York (O.), E. R.	Maclean, Wm. Findlay.
Welland.....	Lowell, Jas. A.	York (O.), N.R.	Mulock, William.
Wellington, C.R.	Semple, Andrew.	York (O.), W.R.	Wallace, N. C.

Lieutenant-Governors and Provincial Legislatures.

83. The following tables give the names of the Lieutenant-Governors of the several provinces, a list of the Sessions of each Legislative Assembly, with the dates of opening and closing, from the time each province, respectively, entered Confederation, the names of the present members of each Government, and a list of the members of each Legislative Council and Assembly :—

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA SINCE ADMISSION INTO THE CONFEDERATION.

Province.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Ontario	Major-General H. W. Stisted	July 1, 1867
	Hon. W. P. Howland, P.C., C.B.	" 14, 1868
	" John W. Crawford	Nov. 5, 1873
	" D. A. Macdonald, P.C.	May 18, 1875
	" John Beverley Robinson	June 30, 1880
	" Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G., P.C.	Feb. 8, 1887
	" Geo. A. Kirkpatrick, P.C.	May 30, 1892
Quebec.	Hon. Sir N. F. Belleau, Kt.	July 1, 1867
	" Sir N. F. Belleau, Kt.	Jan. 31, 1868
	" René Edouard, Caron.	Feb. 11, 1873
	" Luc Letellier de St. Just, P.C.	Dec. 15, 1876
	" Théodore Robitaille, P.C.	July 26, 1879
	" L. F. R. Masson, P.C.	Nov. 7, 1884
	" A. R. Angers	Oct. 24, 1887

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA SINCE
ADMISSION INTO THE CONFEDERATION—*Concluded.*

Province.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Nova Scotia.....	Lieut.-General Sir W. F. Williams.....	July 1, 1867
	Major-General Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C.	
	M.G.....	Oct. 18, 1867
	Lieut.-General Sir C. Hastings Doyle, K.C.	
	M.G.....	Jan. 31, 1868
	Sir E. Kenny, Kt. (acting).....	May 13, 1870
	Hon. Joseph Howe, P.C.....	" 1, 1873
	" A. G. Archibald, C.M.G., Q.C., P.C.....	July 4, 1873
	" Matthew Henry Richey.....	" 4, 1883
New Brunswick.....	" A. W. McLelan, P.C.....	" 9, 1888
	" Malachy Bowes Daly.....	" 11, 1890
	Major-General C. H. Doyle.....	July 1, 1867
	Col. F. P. Harding.....	Oct. 18, 1867
	Hon. L. A. Wilmot, D.C.L.....	July 14, 1868
	" S. L. Tilley, C.B.....	Nov. 5, 1873
	" Ed. Barron Chandler, Q.C.....	July 16, 1878
	" Robert Duncan Wilmot, P.C.....	Feb. 11, 1880
	" Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., P.C.....	Oct. 31, 1885
Prince Edward Island...	Hon. W. C. F. Robinson.....	June 10, 1873
	" Sir Robert Hodgson, Kt.....	Nov. 22, 1873
	" Thomas H. Haviland, Q.C.....	July 14, 1879
	" Andrew Archibald Macdonald.....	Aug. 1, 1884
	" Jedediah S. Carvell.....	Sept. 2, 1889
British Columbia.....	Hon. J. W. Trutch.....	July 5, 1871
	" Albert Norton Richards.....	June 27, 1876
	" Clement F. Cornwall.....	" 21, 1881
	" Hugh Nelson.....	Feb. 8, 1887
Manitoba.....	Hon. A. G. Archibald, P.C.....	May 29, 1870
	" Francis Goodschall Johnston.....	April 9, 1872
	" Alexander Morris, P.C.....	Dec. 2, 1872
	" Joseph Ed. Cauchon, P.C.....	Nov. 26, 1877
	" James C. Aikins, P.C.....	Sept. 22, 1882
	" John C. Schultz.....	July 1, 1888
The Territories.....	Hon. A. G. Archibald, P.C.....	May 10, 1870
	" Francis Goodschall Johnston.....	April 9, 1872
	" Alexander Morris, P.C.....	Dec. 2, 1872
	" David Laird, P.C.....	Oct. 7, 1876
	" Edward Dewdney.....	Dec. 2, 1881
	" Joseph Royal.....	July 1, 1888

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—TORONTO.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. GEO. A. KIRKPATRICK, P. C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1892.

Attorney-General.....	Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
Commissioner of Crown Lands.....	" A. S. Hardy, Q.C.
" Public Works.....	" C. F. Fraser, Q. C.
Secretary and Registrar.....	" John M. Gibson, Q.C.
Treasurer.....	" Richard Harcourt, Q.C.
Minister of Education.....	" Hon. G. W. Ross.
Minister of Agriculture.....	" John Dryden.
Without portfolio.....	" E. H. Bronson.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1867.

No. OF LEGISLATURE.	Ses- sions.	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st Legislature.....	1st.....	Dec. 27, 1867.	Mar. 4, 1868.	} Feb. 25, 1871.
	2nd.....	Nov. 3, 1868.	Jan. 23, 1869.	
	3rd.....	" 3, 1869.	Dec. 24, 1869.	
	4th.....	Dec. 7, 1870.	Feb. 15, 1871.	
2nd Legislature.....	1st.....	Dec. 7, 1871.	Mar. 2, 1872.	} Dec. 23, 1874.
	2nd.....	Jan. 8, 1873.	" 29, 1873.	
	3rd.....	" 8, 1874.	" 24, 1874.	
	4th.....	Nov. 12, 1874.	Dec. 21, 1874.	
3rd Legislature.....	1st.....	Nov. 25, 1875.	Feb. 10, 1876.	} April 25, 1879.
	2nd.....	Jan. 3, 1877.	Mar. 2, 1877.	
	3rd.....	" 9, 1878.	" 7, 1878.	
	4th.....	" 9, 1879.	" 11, 1879.	
4th Legislature.....	1st.....	Jan. 8, 1880.	Mar. 5, 1880.	} Feb. 1, 1883.
	2nd.....	" 13, 1881.	" 4, 1881.	
	3rd.....	" 12, 1882.	" 10, 1882.	
	4th.....	Dec. 13, 1882.	Feb. 1, 1883.	
5th Legislature.....	1st.....	Jan. 23, 1884.	Mar. 25, 1884.	} Nov. 15, 1886.
	2nd.....	" 28, 1885.	" 30, 1885.	
	3rd.....	" 28, 1886.	" 25, 1886.	
6th Legislature.....	1st.....	Feb. 10, 1887.	April 23, 1887.	} April 26, 1890.
	2nd.....	Jan. 26, 1888.	Mar. 23, 1888.	
	3rd.....	" 24, 1889.	" 23, 1889.	
	4th.....	" 30, 1890.	April 7, 1890.	
7th Legislature.....	1st.....	Feb. 11, 1891*.	May 4, 1891.	
	2nd.....	" 11, 1892.	April 14, 1892.	

* Adjourned from 12th February to 10th March.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. THOS. BALLANTYNE.

CLERK—CHAS. CLARKE.

Constituencies.	Representatives.	Constituencies.	Representatives.
Addington.....	James Reid.	Middlesex, N.R.	John Waters.
Algoma, East...	Alexander F. Campbell.	Middlesex, W.R.	Hon. Geo. W. Ross.
Algoma, West...	James Conmee.	Monck	Hon. Richard Harcourt.
Brant, N.R.....	William B. Wood.	Muskoka	George F. Marter.
Brant, S.R.....	Hon. Arthur S. Hardy.	Nipissing	John Loughrin.
Brockville.....	Hon. Chris. F. Fraser.	Norfolk, S.R....	William A. Charlton.
Bruce, N.R.....	John George.	Norfolk, N.R....	E. Carpenter.
Bruce, S.R.....	Hamilton P. O'Connor.	Northumberland	
Bruce, C.R.....	Walter McM. Dack.	E.R	Dr. Willoughby.
Cardwell	William H. Hammell.	Northumberland	
Carleton	Geo. Wm. Monk.	W.R	Corelli C. Field.
Cornwall and		Ontario, N.E....	James Glendining.
Stormont.....	William Mack.	Ontario, S.R....	Hon. John Dryden.
Dufferin.....	John Barr.	Ottawa	Hon. Erskine H. Bronson
Dundas	J. P. Whitney.	Oxford, N.R....	Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat.
Durham, E.R....	George Campbell.	Oxford, S.R....	Angus McKay.
Durham, W.R....	William T. Lockhart.	Parry Sound....	James Sharpe.
Elgin, E.R.....	Henry T. Godwin.	Peel	Kenneth Chisholm.
Elgin, W.R....	Dugald McColl.	Perth, N.R....	Thomas Magwood.
Essex, N.R....	Sol. White.	Perth, S.R....	Hon. Thomas Ballantyne
Essex, S.R....	William D. Balfour.	Peterborough,	
Frontenac	H. Smith.	E.R.....	Thomas Bleazard.
Glengarry	James Rayside.	Peterborough,	
Grenville	Orlando Bush.	W.R.....	James R. Stratton.
Grey, N.R.....	James Cleland.	Prescott.....	Alfred Evanturel.
Grey, C.R.....	Joseph Rorke.	Prince Edward	John A. Sprague.
Grey, S.R.....	James H. Hunter.	Renfrew, S.R....	John F. Dowling.
Haldimand	Hon. Jacob Baxter.	Renfrew, N.R....	Arunah Dunlop.
Halton	William Kerns.	Russell	Alexander Robillard.
Hamilton	Hon. John M. Gibson.	Simcoe, E.R....	A. Miscampbell.
Hastings, W.R.	William H. Biggar.	Simcoe, W.R....	Thomas Wylie.
Hastings, E.R.	William P. Hudson.	Simcoe, C.R....	Robert Paton.
Hastings, N.R.	Alpheus F. Wood.		Edward F. Clarke.
Huron, E.R.....	Thomas Gibson.	Toronto	Joseph Tait.
Huron, S.R....	Archibald Bishop.		N. G. Bigelow.
Huron, W.R....	James T. Garrow.	Victoria, E.R....	John Fell.
Kent, E.R.....	Robert Ferguson.	Victoria, W.R....	John McKay.
Kent, W.R....	James Clancy.	Waterloo, N.R....	E. W. B. Snyder.
Kingston	William Harty.	Waterloo, S.R....	John D. Moore.
Lambton, E.R.	Hugh Mackenzie.	Welland	William McCleary.
Lambton, W.R.	Charles McKenzie.	Wellington, S.R.	Donald Guthrie.
Lanark, N.R....	W. C. Caldwell.	Wellington, E.R.	Charles Clarke.
Lanark, S.R....	Nath. McLenaghan.	Wellington, W.R.	Absalom S. Allan.
Leeds	Robert H. Preston.	Wentworth, N.R.	James McMahon.
Lennox	Walter W. Meacham.	Wentworth, S.R.	Nicholas Awrey.
Lincoln	James Hiscott.	York, E.R.....	George B. Smith.
London	William R. Meredith.	York, W.R.....	John T. Gilmour.
Middlesex, E.R.	Richard Tooley.	York, N.R.....	E. L. Davis.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—QUEBEC.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. AUGUSTE RÉAL ANGERS.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1892.

Premier and President of the Council.....	Hon. C. B. de Boucherville.
Commissioner of Agriculture.....	" L. Beaubien.
Commissioner of Crown Lands.....	" E. J. Flynn.
Treasurer.....	" J. Hall.
Commissioner of Public Works.....	" G. A. Nantel.
Provincial Secretary.....	" L. P. Pelletier.
Attorney-General.....	" T. C. Casgrain.
Members without office.....	{ L. O. Taillon.
	{ Jno. McIntosh.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1867.

NO. OF LEGISLATURES.	Sessions.	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st Legislature.....	1st.....	Dec. 27, 1867..	Feb. 24, 1868..	} May 27, 1871.
	2nd.....	Jan. 20, 1869..	April 5, 1869..	
	3rd.....	Nov. 23, 1869..	Feb. 1, 1870..	
	4th.....	" 3, 1870..	Dec. 24, 1870..	
2nd Legislature.....	1st.....	Nov. 7, 1871..	Dec. 23, 1871..	} June 7, 1875.
	2nd.....	" 7, 1872..	" 24, 1872..	
	3rd.....	Dec. 4, 1873..	Jan. 23, 1874..	
	4th.....	" 3, 1874..	Feb. 23, 1875..	
3rd Legislature.....	1st.....	Nov. 5, 1875..	Dec. 24, 1875..	} March 22, 1878
	2nd.....	" 11, 1876..	" 28, 1876..	
	3rd.....	Dec. 19, 1877..	March 9, 1878..	
4th Legislature.....	1st.....	June 5, 1878..	July 20, 1878..	} Nov. 7, 1881.
	2nd.....	" 19, 1879..	Oct. 31, 1879..	
	3rd.....	May 28, 1880..	July 24, 1880..	
	4th.....	April 28, 1881..	June 30, 1881..	
5th Legislature.....	1st.....	March 9, 1882..	May 27, 1882..	} Sept. 9, 1886.
	2nd.....	Jan. 18, 1883..	March 30, 1883..	
	3rd.....	March 28, 1884..	June 10, 1884..	
	4th.....	" 5, 1885..	May 9, 1885..	
	5th.....	April 8, 1886..	June 21, 1886..	
6th Legislature...	1st.....	Jan. 27, 1887..	May 18, 1887..	} May 10, 1890.
	2nd.....	May 15, 1888..	July 12, 1888..	
	3rd.....	Jan. 8, 1889..	March 21, 1889..	
	4th.....	" 7, 1890..	April 2, 1890..	
7th Legislature.....	1st.....	Nov. 4, 1890..	Dec. 30, 1890..	Dec. 22, 1891.
8th Legislature.....	1st.....	April 26, 1892..		

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SPEAKER—HON. P. B. DE LABRÈRE.

CLERK—LOUIS FRECHETTE.

Divisions.	Name.	Divisions.	Name.
Alma	Tourville, Louis.	Lauzon	Audet, N.
Bedford	Wood, Thomas.	Les Laurentides.	Chapais, Thomas.
De la Durantaye	Garneau, Pierre.	Mille Isles	Marsil, David.
De Lanaudière..	Sylvestre, Louis.	Montarville....	DeBoucherville, C. B.
De la Vallière...	Méthot, François X. O.	Repentigny	Archambault, Horace.
De Lorimier . . .	Laviolette, Joseph G.	Rigaud	Prévost, Wilfred.
De la Salaberry.	Starnes, Henry.	Rougemont	LaBruère, P. B. de
Golfe	Ross, David A.	Shawinegan	Ross, John Jones.
Grandville. . . .	Dionne, Elisée.	Sorel	Dorion, Joseph A.
Inkerman.	Bryson, George, jun.	Stadacona	Roche, John.
Kénébec	Cormier, Napoléon Chas.	Victoria	Ward, James Kew.
Lasalle.	Larue, F. X. Praxède..	Wellington	Gilman, Francis E.

CHAPTER I.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. P. E. LEBLANC.

CLERK—L. DELORME.

Constituencies.	Representatives.	Constituencies.	Representatives.
Argenteuil.....	Simpson, William John.	Montmagny	Bernatchez, Nazaire.
Arthabaska.....	Girouard, Joseph Ena.	Montmorency...	Casgrain, Hon. T. C.
Bagot.....	McDonald, Milton.	Montreal No. 1..	Martineau, François.
Beauce.....	Poirier, Joseph.	Montreal No. 2..	Augé, Olivier Maurice.
Beauharnois.....		Montreal No. 3..	Parizeau, Damase.
Bellechasse.....	Turgeon, Adélard.	Montreal No. 4..	Morris, Alexander Webb
Berthier.....	Allard, Victor.	Montreal No. 5..	Hall, Hon. John Smythe
Bonaventure.....	Mercier, Hon. Honoré.	Montreal No. 6..	Kennedy, Patrick.
Brome.....	England, Rufus Nelson.	Napierville.....	Ste. Marie, Louis.
Chambly.....	Tailon, Hon. L. O.	Nicolet.....	Beaubien, Hon. L.
Champlain.....	Grenier, Dr. Pierre.	Ottawa.....	Tétreau, Nérée.
Charlevoix.....	Morin, Joseph.	Pontiac.....	Gillies, David.
Chateauguay....	Greig, William.	Portneuf.....	Tessier, Jules.
Chicoutimi and		Quebec Centre..	Chateauvert, Victor.
Saguenay.....	Petit, Honoré.	Quebec (County)	Fitzpatrick, Charles.
Compton.....	McIntosh, Hon. John.	Quebec East....	Shehyn, Hon. Jos.
Dorchester.....	Pelletier, Hon. L. P.	Quebec West....	Carbray, Félix.
Drummond.....	Cooke, Peter Joseph.	Richelieu.....	Lacouture, Louis.
Gaspé.....	Flynn, Hon. E. J.	Richmond.....	Bédard, Joseph.
Hochelaga.....	Villeneuve, Joseph Oct.	Rimouski.....	Tessier, Auguste.
Huntingdon.....	Stephens, Geo. W.	Rouville.....	Girard, Alfred.
Iberville.....	Gosselin, François (fils).	St. Hyacinthe..	Cartier, Dr. Antoine P.
Jacques Cartier..	Descarries, Joseph A.	St. John.....	Marchand, Hon. Félix G.
Joliette.....	Tellier, Joseph Mathias	St. Maurice....	Duplessis, L. T. N. L.
Kamouraska.....	Desjardins, Chs. Alf.	St. Sauveur....	Parent, S. Napoleon.
Lake St. John..	Girard, Joseph.	Shefford.....	Savaria, Adolphe F.
Laprairie.....	Doyon, Cyrille.	Sherbrooke.....	Panneton, L. E.
L'Assomption...	Marion, Joseph.	Soulanges.....	Bourbonnais, Avila G.
Laval.....	LeBlanc, Hon. P. Evar.	Stanstead.....	Hackett, M. F.
Lévis.....	Baker, Ignace Angus.	Témiscouata...	Rioux, Napoléon.
L'Islet.....	Déchène, F. G. Miville.	Terrebonne....	Nantel, Hon. G. A.
Lotbinière.....	Laliberté, E. Hippolyte	Three Rivers...	Normand, Téléphore E.
Maskinongé.....	Caron, Hector.	Two Mountains.	Beauchamp, Benjamin.
Matane.....	Flynn, Hon. E. J.	Vaudreuil.....	Cholette, Hilaire.
Mégantic.....	King, James.	Verchères.....	Lussier, A. A. E. E.
Missisquoi.....	Spencer, Elijah Edmund	Wolfe.....	Chicoyne, Jérôme A.
Montcalm.....	Magnan, Octave.	Yamaska.....	Gladu, Victor.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—HALIFAX.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. MALACHY BOWES DALY.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1892.

President of the Council and Provincial Secretary	Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Attorney-General	" J. W. Longley.
Commissioner of Works and Mines	" Charles E. Church.
Members without office	" Thomas Johnson.
"	" Daniel McNeil.
"	" C. F. McIsaac.
"	" G. H. Murray.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1867.

NO. OF LEGISLATURES.	Ses- sions.	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st Legislature.....	*1st	Jan. 30, 1868.	Sept. 21, 1868.	} April 17, 1871.
	2nd	April 29, 1869.	June 14, 1869.	
	3rd	Feb. 17, 1870.	April 18, 1870.	
	4th	" 2, 1871.	" 4, 1871.	
2nd Legislature.....	1st	Feb. 22, 1872.	April 18, 1872.	} Nov. 23, 1874.
	2nd	" 27, 1873.	" 30, 1873.	
	3rd	Mar. 12, 1874.	May 7, 1874.	
3rd Legislature	1st	Mar. 11, 1875.	May 6, 1875.	} Aug. 21, 1878.
	2nd	Feb. 10, 1876.	April 4, 1876.	
	3rd	" 15, 1877.	" 12, 1877.	
	4th	" 21, 1878.	" 4, 1878.	
4th Legislature.....	1st	Mar. 6, 1879.	April 17, 1879.	} May 23, 1882.
	2nd	Feb. 26, 1880.	" 10, 1880.	
	3rd	Mar. 3, 1881.	" 14, 1881.	
	4th	Jan. 19, 1882.	Mar. 10, 1882.	
5th Legislature	1st	Feb. 8, 1883.	April 19, 1883.	} May 20, 1886.
	2nd	" 14, 1884.	" 19, 1884.	
	3rd	" 19, 1885.	" 24, 1885.	
	4th	" 25, 1886.	May 11, 1886.	
6th Legislature	1st	Mar. 10, 1887.	May 3, 1887.	} April 21, 1890.
	2nd	Feb. 23, 1888.	April 16, 1888.	
	3rd	" 21, 1889.	" 17, 1889.	
	4th	" 20, 1890.	" 15, 1890.	
7th Legislature	1st	April 2, 1891.	May 19, 1891.	}
	2nd	Mar. 3, 1892.	April 30, 1892.	

* Adjourned 25th February till 6th August, 1868.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT—HON. ROBERT BOAK, Halifax.

CLERK—A. G. TROOP.

The Honourable—

John McKinnon.
 Samuel Creelman.
 D. McN. Parker.
 Loran L. Baker.
 Charles M. Francheville.
 David McCurdy.
 Hiram Black.
 W. H. Owen.
 Geo. Whitman.
 Samuel Locke.
 M. H. Goudge.

The Honourable—

W. H. Ray.
 Thos. L. Dodge.
 Jno. McNeil.
 Jason M. Mack.
 Isidore LeBlanc.
 Geo. H. Murray.
 H. H. Fuller.
 H. M. Robichau.
 Robt. Drummond.
 C. N. Cummings.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. M. J. POWER.

CLERK—J. W. OUSELKY.

Constituencies.	Members.	Constituencies.	Members.
Annapolis Co. . .	Hon. J. W. Longley.	Inverness . . .	Hon. D. McNeil.
Antigonish . . .	Colin F. McIsaac.	King's	John McKinnon.
Cape Breton . . .	Chris. P. Chisholm.		A. P. Welton.
Colchester	A. J. McDonald.		B. Webster.
Cumberland	Jos. McPherson.	Lunenburg Co. .	Hon. C. E. Church.
	Geo. Clark.		J. D. Sperry.
Digby	F. A. Laurence.	Pictou	W. Cameron.
Guysborough . . .	G. W. Forrest.		J. D. McGregor.
	Wm. Oxley.		Alex. Grant.
Halifax	E. E. Tupper.	Queen's	Rich. Hunt.
	A. M. Comeau.		A. M. Hemeon.
Hants	A. F. Cameron.	Richmond	Jos. Matheson.
	H. Morrow.		A. A. LeBlanc.
	Hon. Wm. S. Fielding.	Shelburne	C. H. Cahan.
	Hon. M. J. Power.		Hon. Thos. Johnson.
	Wm. Roche, jun.	Victoria	John A. Fraser.
	T. B. Smith.		John L. Bethune.
	Arthur Drysdale.	Yarmouth	F. Hatfield.
			William Law.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1867.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—FREDERICTON.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. SIR SAMUEL LEONARD TILLEY, C.B., K.C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1892.

Premier and Attorney-General.....	Hon. A. G. Blair.
Provincial Secretary.....	" James Mitchell.
Chief Commissioner of Public Works.....	" P. G. Ryan.
Surveyor-General.....	" Lemuel J. Tweedie.
Solicitor-General.....	" Wm. Pugsley, jun.
Members without office.....	" Chas. H. La Billois.
".....	" Henry R. Emmerson.

GENERAL ASSEMBLIES SINCE 1867.

No. of GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.	Ses- sions.	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st General Assembly...	1st.....	Feb. 13, 1868.	Mar. 23, 1868.	} June 3, 1870.
	2nd.....	Mar. 4, 1869.	April 21, 1869.	
	3rd.....	Feb. 10, 1870.	" 7, 1870.	
2nd General Assembly...	1st.....	Feb. 16, 1871.	Feb. 22, 1871.	} May 15, 1874.
	2nd.....	April 5, 1871.	May 17, 1871.	
	3rd.....	Feb. 29, 1872.	April 11, 1872.	
	4th.....	" 27, 1873.	" 14, 1873.	
	5th.....	" 12, 1874.	" 8, 1874.	
3rd General Assembly...	1st.....	Feb. 18, 1875.	April 10, 1875.	} May 14, 1878.
	2nd.....	" 17, 1876.	" 13, 1876.	
	3rd.....	" 8, 1877.	Mar. 16, 1877.	
	4th.....	Aug. 28, 1877.	Sept. 5, 1877.	
	5th.....	Feb. 26, 1878.	April 18, 1878.	
4th General Assembly...	1st.....	Feb. 27, 1879.	April 15, 1879.	} May 25, 1882.
	2nd.....	Mar. 9, 1880.	" 23, 1880.	
	3rd.....	Feb. 8, 1881.	Mar. 25, 1881.	
	4th.....	" 16, 1882.	April 6, 1882.	
5th General Assembly...	1st.....	Feb. 22, 1883.	Mar. 3, 1883.	} April 2, 1886.
	2nd.....	April 12, 1883.	May 3, 1883.	
	3rd.....	Feb. 28, 1884.	April 1, 1884.	
	4th.....	" 25, 1885.	" 6, 1885.	
	5th.....	" 25, 1886.	" 2, 1886.	
6th General Assembly...	1st.....	Mar. 3, 1887.	April 5, 1887.	} Dec. 30, 1889.
	2nd.....	" 1, 1888.	" 6, 1888.	
	3rd.....	" 7, 1889.	" 17, 1889.	
7th General Assembly...	1st.....	Mar. 13, 1890.	April 23, 1890.	
	2nd.....	" 11, 1891.	" 16, 1891.	
	3rd.....	" 3, 1892.	" 7, 1892.	

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT—HON. A. HARRISON.

CLERK OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—GEORGE BOTSFORD.

The Honourable—

Baird, Geo. T.
 Barberie, J. Cunard.
 Bellamy, Richard.
 Emmerson, Henry R.
 Fellows, Jas. I.
 Flewelling, G. Hudson.
 Harrison, Archibald (President).
 Hill, George F.
 Jones, Thomas Rosenele.

The Honourable —

Le Blanc, Oliver J.
 McManus, Francis J.
 Richard, Ambroise D.
 Ritchie, Allan.
 Thompson, Fred. P.
 White, George W.
 Woods, Francis.
 Young, Robert.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. ALBERT S. WHITE.

CLERK—HENRY BARTLETT RAINSFORD.

Constituencies.	Members.	Constituencies.	Members.
Albert.....	Lewis, William J., M.D.	Queen's... ..	Palmer, Albert.
Carleton.....	Atkinson, M. C., M.D.	Restigouche ..	LaBillois, Charles H.
	Ketchum, G. Randolph.		Murray, William.
	Douglass, William.	Sunbury....	Harrison, Charles B.
Charlotte.....	Hibbard, George.		Perley, William E.
	Mitchell, Hon. James.	St. John City.	Alward, Silas.
	Russell, James.		Smith, Albert Colby.
Gloucester....	Poirier, Joseph.		McKeown, Harrison A.
	Ryan, Hon. Patrick G.	St. John Co'y.	Rourke, James.
Kent.....	Phinney, James D.		Shaw, William.
	Legere, —.		Stockton, A. A.
	Pugsley, Hon. Wm., jun	Victoria.....	Porter, James E.
King's.....	Taylor, George L., M.D.		Melanson, Oliver M.
	White, Hon. Albert S.	Westmoreland	Hanington, Daniel L.
Madawaska....	Thériault, Levite.		Powell, Henry A.
	Burchill, John P.		McQueen, Jos. A.
	O'Brien, John.		Anderson, John.
Northumberl'd	Robinson, James.	York.....	Colter, Thos. H.
	Tweedie, Hon. L. J.		Blair, Hon. Andrew G.
Queen's.....	Hetherington, Thomas.		Wilson, William.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

(Entered Confederation, 15th July, 1870.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—WINNIPEG.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. JOHN CHRISTIAN SCHULTZ.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1892.

Premier, President of the Council, Minister of Agriculture and Immigration and Railway Commissioner.....	Hon. Thomas Greenway.
Attorney-General and Provincial Lands Commissioner....	" Clifford Sifton.
Minister of Public Works	" Robert Watson.
Provincial Secretary	" James A. Smart.
Provincial Treasurer.....	" Daniel H. McMillan.
Without portfolio	" Daniel McLean.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1870.

NO. OF LEGISLATURES.	Ses- sions.	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st Legislature.....	1st.....	Mar. 15, 1871.	May 3, 1871.	} Dec. 16, 1874.
	2nd	Jan. 16, 1872.	Feb. 21, 1872.	
	3rd.....	Feb. 5, 1873.	Mar. 8, 1873.	
	*4th....	Nov. 4, 1873.	July 22, 1874.	
2nd Legislature.....	1st.....	Mar. 31, 1875.	May 14, 1875.	} Nov. 11, 1878.
	2nd	Jan. 18, 1876.	Feb. 4, 1876.	
	3rd.....	" 30, 1877.	" 28, 1877.	
	4th.....	" 10, 1878.	" 2, 1878.	
3rd Legislature.....	†1st....	Feb. 1, 1879.	June 25, 1879.	Nov. 26, 1879.
4th Legislature.....	1st.....	Jan. 22, 1880.	Feb. 14, 1880.	} Nov. 13, 1882.
	2nd	Dec. 16, 1880.	Dec. 23, 1880.	
	3rd.....	Mar. 3, 1881.	May 25, 1881.	
	4th.....	April 27, 1882.	" 30, 1882.	
5th Legislature.....	1st.....	May 17, 1883.	July 7, 1883.	} Nov. 11, 1886.
	2nd	Mar. 13, 1884.	June 3, 1884.	
	3rd.....	" 19, 1885.	May 2, 1885.	
	4th.....	" 4, 1886.	" 28, 1886.	
6th Legislature.....	1st.....	April 14, 1887.	June 16, 1887.	} June 16, 1888.
	2nd	Jan. 12, 1888.	May 18, 1888.	
7th Legislature.....	†1st....	Aug. 28, 1888.	Oct. 16, 1888.	
	‡2nd....	Nov. 8, 1888.	Mar. 5, 1889.	
	3rd.....	Jan. 30, 1890.	" 31, 1890.	
	4th.....	Feb. 26, 1891.	April 18, 1891.	
	5th....	Mar. 10, 1892.	" 29, 1892.	

* Adjourned 8th November, 1873, till 5th February, 1874; adjourned from 5th February till 2nd July, 1874.

† Adjourned 7th February, 1879, till 8th April, 1879; adjourned from 8th April, 1879, till 27th May, 1879.

‡ Adjourned September 16, 1888, to October 16, 1888.

§ Adjourned November 17, 1888, to January 31, 1889.

|| Adjourned to March 10, 1891.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. S. J. JACKSON.

CLERK—E. G. CONKLIN.

CONSTITUENCIES.	MEMBERS.
Beautiful Plains	Crawford, John.
Birtle.....	Mickle, Chas. J.
Brandon, City	Smart, Hon. Jas. A.
Carillon.....	Jérôme, Martin.
Cartier.....	Gelley, Thomas.
Centre Winnipeg.. ..	McMillan, Hon. D. H.
Cypress	Wood, E. J.
Dennis	McLean, Hon. Daniel.
Dufferin.....	Roblin, R. P.
Emerson.....	Thomson, James.
Killarney.....	Young, F. M.
Kildonan.....	Norquay, Thomas.
Lakeside.....	McKenzie, K.
Lansdowne.....	Dickson, E.
La Verandrye	Lagimodière, Wm.
Lorne.....	O'Malley, R. G.
Manitou.....	Huston, James.
Minnedosa.....	Gillies, J. D.
Morden	Lawrence, Alex.
Morris.....	Martin, A. F.
Mountain	Greenway, Hon. Thos.
Norfolk	Thompson, S. J.
North Brandon.....	Sifton, Hon. Clifford.
North Winnipeg.....	Jones, L. M.
Portage la Prairie.....	Martin, Joseph.
Rockwood.....	Jackson, Hon. S. J.
Rosenfeldt.....	Winkler, Enoch.
Russell.....	Fisher, James.
St. Andrews.....	Colcleugh, F. W.
St. Boniface.....	Marion, Roger.
Shoal Lake.....	Harrower, Jas.
Souris.....	Campbell, A. McI.
South Brandon.....	Graham, H. C.
South Winnipeg	Cameron, J. D.
Springfield.....	Smith, Thos. H.
Turtle Mountain	Hettle, John.
Westbourne	Morton, Thos. L.
Woodlands.....	Prendergast, Jas. F. P.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Entered Confederation, 20th July, 1871.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, - - VICTORIA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. HUGH NELSON.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1892.

President of the Council.....	Hon. Chas. E. Pooley.
Attorney-General...	" Theodore Davie.
Premier, Provincial Secretary, Minister of Mines and Clerk of Executive Council	" John Robson.
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works	" Forbes George Vernon.
Minister of Finance and Agriculture	" John Herbert Turner.

LEGISLATURES SINCE 1871.

NO. OF LEGISLATURES.	Ses- sions.	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st Legislature.....	1st.....	Feb. 15, 1872.	April 11, 1872.	} August 30, 1875.
	2nd.....	Dec. 17, 1872.	Feb. 21, 1873.	
	3rd.....	" 18, 1873.	Mar. 2, 1874.	
	4th.....	Mar. 1, 1875.	April 22, 1875.	
2nd Legislature	1st.....	Jan. 10, 1876.	May 19, 1876.	} April 12, 1878.
	2nd.....	Feb. 21, 1877.	April 18, 1877.	
	3rd.....	" 7, 1878.	" 10, 1878.	
3rd Legislature	1st.....	July 29, 1878.	Sept. 2, 1878.	} June 13, 1882.
	2nd.....	Jan. 29, 1879.	April 29, 1879.	
	3rd.....	April 5, 1880.	May 8, 1880.	
	4th.....	Jan. 24, 1881.	Mar. 25, 1881.	
	5th.....	Feb. 23, 1882.	April 21, 1882.	
4th Legislature	1st.....	Jan. 25, 1883.	May 12, 1883.	} June 3, 1886.
	2nd.....	Dec. 3, 1883.	Feb. 18, 1884.	
	3rd.....	Jan. 12, 1885.	Mar. 9, 1885.	
	4th.....	" 25, 1886.	April 6, 1886.	
5th Legislature	1st.....	Jan. 24, 1887.	April 7, 1887.	} May 10, 1890.
	2nd.....	" 27, 1888.	" 28, 1888.	
	3rd.....	" 31, 1889.	" 6, 1889.	
	4th.....	" 23, 1890.	" 26, 1890.	
6th Legislature	1st.....	Jan. 15, 1891.	April 20, 1891.	
	2nd.....	" 28, 1892.	" 23, 1892.	

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER—HON. D. W. HIGGINS.

CLERK—THORNTON FELL.

CONSTITUENCIES.	MEMBERS.
Alberni	Fletcher, Thos.
Cassiar	Hall, Robert H.
Cariboo	Robson, Hon. John.
	Rogers, Samuel A.
	Nason, I. B.
Cowichan.....	Croft, Henry.
Comox	Davie, Hon. Theodore.
Esquimalt	Hunter, Jos.
	Pooley, Hon. C. E.
Kootenay East	Higgins, Hon. D. W. (Speaker).
Kootenay West.....	Baker, Lt.-Col. James.
	Kellie, James M.
Lillooet	Stoddart, David A.
	Smith, A. W.
Nanaimo	Foster, Thos.
	McKenzie, Colin C.
Nanaimo City	Keith, Thos.
New Westminster City	Brown, John C.
	Kitchen, Thos. E.
New Westminster.....	Punch, Jas.
	Sword, Colin B.
The Islands	Booth, John P.
Vancouver	Cotton, Francis C.
	Horne, James W.
	Beaven, Robert.
Victoria City	Grant, John.
	Milne, Geo. L.
	Turner, Hon. J. H.
Victoria	Anderson, G. W.
	Eberts, David McE.
	Martin, G. B.
Yale	Semlin, C. A.
	Vernon, Hon. Forbes George.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(Entered Confederation, 1st July, 1873.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—CHARLOTTETOWN.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—HON. JEREDIAH SLASON CARVELL.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1892.

Premier and Attorney-General Hon. Fred. Peters.
Minister of Public Works " J. R. Maclean.
Commissioner of Crown and Public Lands " Angus McMillan.

Without Portfolio.

Hon. Peter Sinclair. Hon. Thomas Kickham.
" Donald Farquharson. " James Richards.
" Alexander Laird. " George Forbes.

GENERAL ASSEMBLIES SINCE 1873.

NUMBER OF GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.	Ses- sions.	Date of		
		Opening.	Prorogation.	Dissolution.
1st General Assembly . . .	1st	Mar. 5, 1874.	April 28, 1874.	} July 1, 1876.
	2nd	" 18, 1875.	" 27, 1875.	
	3rd	" 16, 1876.	" 29, 1876.	
2nd General Assembly . . .	1st	Mar. 14, 1877.	April 18, 1877.	} Mar. 12, 1879.
	2nd	" 14, 1878.	" 18, 1878.	
	3rd	Feb. 27, 1879.	Mar. 11, 1879.	
3rd General Assembly . . .	1st	Apr. 24, 1879.	June 7, 1879.	} April 15, 1882.
	2nd	Mar. 4, 1880.	April 26, 1880.	
	3rd	" 1, 1881.	" 5, 1881.	
	4th	" 8, 1882.	" 8, 1882.	
4th General Assembly . . .	1st	Mar. 20, 1883.	April 27, 1883.	} June 5, 1886.
	2nd	" 6, 1884.	" 17, 1884.	
	3rd	" 11, 1885.	" 11, 1885.	
	4th	April 8, 1886.	May 14, 1886.	
5th General Assembly . . .	1st	Mar. 29, 1887.	May 7, 1887.	} Jan. 7, 1890.
	2nd	" 22, 1888.	April 28, 1888.	
	3rd	" 14, 1889.	" 17, 1889.	
6th General Assembly . . .	1st	Mar. 27, 1890.	May 7, 1890.	
	2nd	April 23, 1891.*	July 15, 1891.	
	3rd	Mar. 23, 1892.		

*Adjourned to 16th June.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT HON. BENJAMIN ROGERS.

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL . . . JOHN BALL.

Hon. William Campbell.
 " Thomas W. Dodd.
 " Wm. Hooper.
 " Thomas Kickham.
 " Alexander Laird.
 " A. B. MacKenzie.
 " Peter S. McNutt.

Hon. Joseph Murphy.
 " James Nicholson.
 " William D. Poole.
 " Benjamin Rogers.
 " James Ross.
 " John G. Scrimgeour.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER BERNARD D. McLELLAN.

CLERK OF THE ASSEMBLY . . . ARCHIBALD McNEIL.

CONSTITUENCIES.	MEMBERS.
King's County, 1st District	Robertson, Alexander.
" " 2nd District	Maclean, Hon. James R.
" " 3rd District	Sullivan, John P.
" " 4th District	Underhay, J. C.
" " Georgetown	McDonald, James E.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Shaw, Cyrus A.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Clow, James.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Macleod, Angus.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Macdonald, A. J.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Gordon, Daniel.
Queen's County, 1st District	Sinclair, Peter.
" " 2nd District	Warburton, A. B.
" " 3rd District	Farquharson, Donald.
" " 4th District	McKay, Donald.
" " Charlottetown	Peters, Hon. Frederick.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Cumminsky, James H.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Forbes, George.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	McDonald, Hector C.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Jenkins, Dr.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	McLeod, Neil.
Prince County, 1st District	Mathewson, J. A.
" " 2nd District	McLellan, Bernard D.
" " 3rd District	McWilliams, Alfred.
" " 4th District	Richards, J. W.
" " 5th District	Montgomery, John N.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Arsenault, J. O.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Bell, John H.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Bentley, G. W.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Rogers, David.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	McMillan, Hon. Angus.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

(Added to the Dominion, 15th July, 1870.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—REGINA.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—HON. JOSEPH ROYAL.

INDIAN COMMISSIONER, HAYTER REED. ASST. INDIAN COMMISSIONER, A. E. FORGET.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1892.

F. W. G. Haultain, Macleod.
H. S. Cayley, Calgary.

J. R. Neff, Moosomin.
T. Tweed, Medicine Hat.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

CLERK OF ASSEMBLY - - R. B. GORDON.

CONSTITUENCIES.	MEMBERS.
Batoche	Charles Nolin.
Battleford	James Clinkskill.
Banff ..	Robert G. Brett.
Calgary	John Lineham.
	H. S. Cayley.
Cannington	S. S. Page.
Cumberland	Jno. F. Betts.
Edmonton	Frank Oliver.
Kinistino	Wm. F. Meyers.
Lethbridge	Chas. A. Magrath.
Macleod	F. W. G. Haultain.
Medicine Hat	Thomas Tweed.
Mitchell	Hillyard Mitchell.
Moose Jaw	Jas. H. Ross.
Moosomin	Jno. Ryerson Neff.
North Qu'Appelle ..	Wm. Sutherland.
North Regina	David F. Jelly.
Prince Albert	Thomas McKay.
Red Deer	Francis E. Wilkins.
Souris	Geo. H. Knowling.
South Qu'Appelle	Geo. S. Davidson.
South Regina	Daniel Mowat.
St. Albert	Antoine Prince.
Wallace	Joel Reaman.
Whitewood	Daniel Campbell.
Wolsley	James P. Dill.

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN LONDON.

OFFICE—17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

HON. SIR CHARLES TUPPER, BART., G.C.M.G.

SECRETARY—JOSEPH G. COLMER, C.M.G.

PREVIOUS HIGH COMMISSIONERS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.
Hon. Sir Alexander T. Galt, G.C.M.G.	May 11, 1880.
Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G....	May 30, 1883.
Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G.....	May 23, 1888.

The High Commissioner.

84. In January, 1887, Sir Charles Tupper resigned the High Commissionership, and came to this country to fill the position of Minister of Finance, which position he resigned in May, 1888, and was re-appointed High Commissioner.

Governors of British possessions.

85. The following table gives a list of British possessions, with the dates of acquisition, form of Government and name of Governor in each case. The colonies may be divided into four classes, viz. : Crown colonies : which are entirely controlled by the Imperial Government. Representative : in which the Crown only has a veto on legislation, but the Imperial Government retains control of public offices. Responsible : in which the Crown has a veto on legislation, but no control over public offices. Protectorate : more or less organized Government, administered by the Crown.

GOVERNORS, ETC., OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

COLONY.	Form of Government.	Date of Acquisition.	Office.	NAME.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Europe—					
Gibraltar.....	Crown..	1704	Governor and Commander-in-Chief..	Gen. Sir Lothian Nicholson, K.C.B., R.E.	Feb. —, 1891
Malta.....	Repres.	1800	Governor and Commander-in-Chief..	Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. A. Smyth, R.A., K.C.M.G.	Jan. 11, 1890
Asia—					
Ceylon.....	"	1796	"	The Hon. Sir Arthur E. Havelock, K.C.M.G.	May 28, 1890
Cyprus.....	"	1878	High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief..	Sir W. J. Sendall, K.C.M.G.	May 28, 1890
Hong Kong.....	Crown..	1843	Governor and Commander-in-Chief..	Sir W. Robinson, K.C.M.G.	Dec. 10, 1891
India (British).....	"	1625-1885	Viceroy and Governor General.....	The Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G.	Dec. 10, 1888
Labuan.....	"	1846	Governor and Commander-in-Chief..	C. V. Creagh, Esq.	Jan. 1, 1890
Straits Settlement.....	"	1785-1819	"	Sir Cecil C. Smith, K.C.M.G.	Oct. 20, 1887
Africa—					
Basutoland.....	Protect.	1868	Resident Commissioner.....	Sir Marshall J. Clarke, late R.A., K.C.M.G.	April 8, 1884
Cape Colony.....	Respon.	1806-1877	Governor and Commander-in-Chief..	Sir H. Brougham Lech, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Dec. 13, 1889
Bechuanaland.....	Crown..	1885	Governor.....	Sir H. Brougham Lech, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Dec. 13, 1889
Gambia.....	"	1831	Administrator.....	Sir S. G. A. Shippard, K.C.M.G.	Oct. 1, 1885
Gold Coast.....	"	1861	"	R. B. Llewellyn, C.M.G.	Oct. 1, 1885
Lagos.....	"	1861	Governor and Commander-in-Chief..	Sir W. B. Griffith, K.C.M.G.	April 27, 1888
Mauritius.....	"	1810	"	G. T. Carter, Esq., K.C.M.G.	April 27, 1888
Natal.....	Repres.	1838	"	Sir C. C. Lees, K.C.M.G.	Dec. —, 1889
Zululand.....	Protect.	1886	Governor.....	Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, K.C.M.G., Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, K.C.M.G.	Dec. 1, 1889

GOVERNORS, ETC., OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS—*Concluded.*

COLONY.	Form of Govern-ment.	Date of Acquisi-tion.	Office.	NAME.	Date of Assump-tion of Office.
St. Helena.....	Crown..	1651	Governor and Commander-in-Chief..	Wm. Grey Wilson, Esq.....	July 18, 1880
Sierra Leone.....	"	1787	"	Sir Francis Fleming K.C.M.G.	"
America— Bermudas	Repres.	1609	"	Lieut.-Gen. E. Newdegate-Newd- gate, C.B.	29, 1888
Honduras	Crown..	1783-1786	Governor	Sir A. Maloney, K.C.M.G.	July 17, 1884
Canada	Respon.	1713-1760	Governor General	The Right Hon. Lord Stanley of Preston, G.C.B.	June 11, 1888
British Guiana	Repres.	1803	Governor and Commander-in-Chief..	Right Hon. Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G.	Jan. 19, 1888
Newfoundland....	Respon.	1583	"	Sir J. T. N. O'Brien, K.C.M.G.	" 18, 1889
West Indies— Bahamas	Repres.	1670	"	Sir Ambrose Shea, K.C.M.G.	Nov. 1, 1887
Turk's Island	Crown..	1629-1655	Chief Commissioner	H. Higgins, Esq.	" —, 1885
Jamaica	"	1629-1655	Capt. Gen. and Governor-in-Chief.	Sir Henry A. Blake, K.C.M.G.	Mar. 9, 1889
Windward Islands— St. Lucia	Repres..	1605-1803	Administratur	Brigade Surgeon V. S. Gouldsbury, M.D., C.M.G.	May 26, 1891
St. Vincent	"	"	"	I. C. Maling, Esq.	July 11, 1889
Barbados	"	1605	Governor and Commander-in-Chief..	Sir J. S. Hay, K.C.M.G.	Feb. 11, 1892
Grenada	"	1605-1803	"	Hon. Sir W. F. Hely Hutchinson, K.C.M.G.	Nov. 28, 1889
Tobago	Crown..	1797	Commissioner..	Lorraine G. Hay, Esq.	Dec. 20, 1888
Leeward Islands— Virgin Islands	Repres..	1628 1763	"	Edward J. Cameron, Esq.	— 1887
St. Kitts and Nevia..	"	"	"	J. S. Churchill, Esq.	17 10 1000

Montserrat.....	"	1828	1763	Commissioner.....	E. Baynes, Esq. G. R. Laidlaw, Esq.	Aug. 10, 1891
Dominica.....	Crown	1797		(Governor and Commander-in-Chief.....	Sir F. Napier Broome, K.C.M.G.	
Australia— New Zealand.....	Roupen	1841		"	The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Glasgow, G.C.M.G.	1892
New South Wales and Norfolk Island	"	1787		"	The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G.	Jan. 15, 1891
New Guinea.....	Crown	1884		Administrator.....	Sir Wm. Macgregor, M.D., K.C.M.G.	Sept. 4, 1888
Queensland.....	Roupen	1860		(Governor and Commander-in-Chief.....	Gen. Sir H. W. Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.	May 1, 1889
South Australia.....	"	1836		"	Rt. Hon. Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G.	April 11, 1889
Tasmania.....	"	1803		"	Sir R. G. C. Hamilton, K.C.B.	Mar. 11, 1887
Victoria.....	"	1767		"	Right Hon. Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	Nov. 28, 1889
Western Australia.....	Roupen	1829		"	Sir W. C. F. Robinson, G.C.M.G.	1890
South Seas	"	1874	1881	"	Sir John Bates Thurston, K.C.M.G.	Feb. 27, 1888
Fiji Islands.....	Crown	1833		"	Sir R. T. Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G.	April 13, 1891
Falkland Islands.....	"			"		

Sovereigns and rulers in principal countries.

86. A list is given below of the sovereigns and rulers of the principal countries in the world, with dates of birth, titles and dates of assumption of office. It will be seen that Queen Victoria has reigned 11 years longer than any other ruler mentioned in the table, having succeeded to the throne in 1837, at the age of eighteen years. Her Majesty, however, is not the oldest sovereign, for the King of Denmark is her senior in age. The King of Spain is still the youngest sovereign in the list.

SOVEREIGNS AND RULERS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1892

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Title.	Year of Accession or Assumption of Office.
Great Britain and Ireland.	Victoria	1819	Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.	1837
	"		Empress of India	1877
Afghanistan	Abdul Rahman Khan		Ameer of Afghanistan	1880
Austro-Hungarian Empire.	Francis Joseph I.	1830	Emperor of Austria.	1848
	"		King of Hungary and Bohemia.	1867
Belgium	Leopold II	1835	King of the Belgians	1865
Brazil	General Floriano Peixoto.		President of the United States of Brazil.	1891
Bulgaria	Ferdinand of Saxe-Cobourg.	1861	Prince	1887
China	Kuang Hsu	1871	Emperor of China	1875
Denmark	Christian IX.	1818	King of Denmark	1863
Egypt	Abbas Pasha	1874	Khedive of Egypt	1892
France	Marie F. Sadi-Carnot.	1837	President of the French Republic.	1887
German Empire	William II	1859	German Emperor	1888
	"		King of Prussia	1888
Greece	George I	1845	King of the Hellenes	1864
Holland	Wilhelmina Helena Pauline.	1880	Queen of the Netherlands.	1890
	Emma		Queen Regent	1890
Italy	Humbert	1844	King of Italy	1878
Japan	Mutsuhito	1852	Mikado of Japan	1867
Mexico	Porfirio Diaz		President of the Confederate Republic of Mexico.	1884
Montenegro	Nicholas	1841	Prince of Montenegro.	1860
Morocco	Mulai Hassan.	1831	Sultan of Morocco	1873
Persia	Nasser-ed-Deen	1829	Shah of Persia	1848
Peru	Colonel Bermudez		President of the Republic of Peru.	1890
Portugal	Dom Carlos I.	1863	King of Portugal	1889
Roumania	Charles I.	1839	Prince of Roumania	1866
	"		King of do	1881
Russia	Alexander III	1845	Czar of Russia	1881
Servia	Alexander I	1876	King of Servia	1889

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

71

SOVEREIGNS AND RULERS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1892—Concluded.

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Title.	Year of Accession or Assumption of Office.
Spain.....	Alfonso XIII.....	1886	King of Spain.....	1890
	Maria Christina.....	1858	Queen Regent.....	1890
Sweden and Norway.....	Oscar II.....	1829	King of Sweden and Norway.	1872
Switzerland.....	Dr. Welti.....		President of Swiss Confederation.*	1901
Tunis.....	Sidi Ali Pasha.....	1817	Bey of Tunis.....	1892
Turkey.....	Abdul Hamid II.....	1844	Sultan of Turkey.....	1876
United States.....	Benjamin Harrison.....	1833	President of the United States.	1890
Zanzibar.....	Seyyid Ali.....	1855	Sultan of Zanzibar.....	1890

*Elected annually.

CHAPTER II.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Census of Canada, 1871. 87. The first census of the Dominion of Canada was taken on the 2nd April, 1871, and comprised the four provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The Province of Manitoba had been admitted into the Confederation in the previous year, when a census of it was taken. It was not, therefore, included in the census of 1871. The total population of the four provinces was found to be 3,485,761.

Census of P. E. I. and B. C., 1870 and 1871. 88. A census of Prince Edward Island, then an independent province, was taken in the same year, giving a population of 94,021; and a census of British Columbia was taken in 1870, when the population was ascertained to be 36,247, including Indians. This province was also at that time independent.

Census of Manitoba, 1870. 89. The population of Manitoba at the taking of the census in 1870 was 18,995, including 6,767 Indians.

Population of the Dominion, 1871. 90. The population, therefore, of what at present constitutes the Dominion, exclusive of the North-West Territories, may be set down to have been, in 1871, 3,635,024. The population of the Territories was at the same time estimated to be 60,000.

Census, 1881. 91. The next census was taken on the 4th April, 1881, and comprised the whole of the present Dominion, the total population of which was then found to be 4,324,810.

Census, 1891. 92. The third census was taken on the 6th April, 1891, when the population was ascertained to be 4,832,679.

Census, 1871, 1881, 1891. 93. The following table gives the population of the several provinces according to the respective censuses :—

POPULATION OF CANADA, 1871, 1881 AND 1891.

Provinces.	1871.	1881.	Increase Per cent.	1891.	Increase Per cent.
Ontario.....	1,620,851	1,923,228	18·6	2,114,321	9·93
Quebec.....	1,191,516	1,359,027	14·0	1,488,535	9·53
Nova Scotia.....	387,800	440,572	13·6	450,396	2·22
New Brunswick.....	285,594	321,233	12·4	321,263	0·00
Manitoba.....	18,995	62,260	247·2	152,506	144·95
British Columbia.....	36,427	49,459	36·4	*97,613	97·36
Prince Edward Island.....	94,021	108,891	15·8	109,078	0·17
The Territories.....		66,446	.....	*98,967	75·33
Total.....	3,635,024	4,324,810	18·97	4,832,679	11·74

*Subject to revision.

94. Full particulars of the census of the Dominion in 1881 will be found in the Statistical Abstracts for 1885 and 1886.

Particulars of
census,
1881.

95. Particulars of the results of the census of 1891, as far as available, are given below. Special attention will be given to this subject in the Statistical Year Book, 1892, when complete returns will be available for comparative purposes.

Census,
1891.

96. The following is a comparative statement of the population of the several electoral districts in 1881 and 1891. Some of the figures may be liable to slight revision.

Popula-
tion of
electoral
districts,
1891.

POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS,
1881 AND 1891.

ONTARIO.

Electoral Districts.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Addington.....	23,470	24,151	681	2.9
Algoma.....	24,014	41,856	17,842	69.3
Bothwell.....	22,477	25,593	3,116	13.8
Brant, North.....	17,645	16,993	-652	-3.7
Brant, South.....	20,482	23,359	2,877	14.0
Brockville.....	15,107	15,853	746	4.9
Bruce, East.....	22,355	21,355	-1,000	-4.4
Bruce, North.....	18,645	22,530	3,885	20.8
Bruce, West.....	24,218	20,718	-3,500	-14.4
Cardwell.....	16,770	15,382	-1,388	-8.2
Carleton.....	18,777	21,746	2,969	15.8
Cornwall and Stormont.....	23,198	27,156	3,958	17.0
Dundas.....	20,598	20,132	-466	-2.2
Durham, East.....	18,710	17,053	-1,657	-8.8
Durham, West.....	17,555	15,374	-2,171	-12.4
Elgin, East.....	25,748	26,724	976	3.8
Elgin, West.....	23,480	23,925	445	1.8
Essex, North.....	25,659	31,523	5,864	22.8
Essex, South.....	21,303	24,022	2,719	12.7
Frontenac.....	14,993	13,445	-1,548	-10.3
Glenora.....	22,221	22,447	226	1.0
Greenville, South.....	13,526	12,929	-597	-4.4
Guy, East.....	25,334	26,225	891	3.5
Guy, North.....	23,334	26,341	3,007	12.9
Guy, South.....	25,703	23,672	-2,031	-7.9
Haldimand.....	17,660	16,307	-1,353	-7.6
Halton.....	21,919	21,982	63	0.3
Hamilton.....	35,961	47,245	11,284	31.4
Hastings, East.....	17,313	18,650	1,337	7.7
Hastings, North.....	29,479	22,213	-7,266	-24.7
Hastings, West.....	17,400	18,963	1,563	8.9
Huron, East.....	21,729	18,568	-3,161	-14.5
Huron, South.....	21,991	19,184	-2,807	-12.7
Huron, West.....	23,512	20,621	-2,891	-12.3
Kent.....	29,194	31,434	2,240	7.6
Kingston.....	14,091	19,253	5,162	36.7

POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS,
1881 AND 1891—Continued.

ONTARIO—Continued.

Electoral Districts.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Lambton, East.....	21,725	24,269	2,544	11.7
Lambton, West.....	20,890	23,446	2,556	12.2
Lanark, North.....	19,855	19,260	-595	-2.9
Lanark, South.....	17,945	19,862	1,917	10.6
Leeds and Grenville, North....	12,423	13,521	1,098	8.8
Leeds, South.....	22,206	22,449	243	1.1
Lennox.....	16,314	14,900	-1,410	-8.6
Lincoln and Niagara.....	23,300	21,806	-1,494	-6.4
London.....	19,746	22,281	2,535	12.8
Middlesex, East.....	25,107	25,569	462	1.8
Middlesex, North.....	21,268	19,090	-2,178	-10.2
Middlesex, South.....	18,888	18,806	-82	-0.4
Middlesex, West.....	19,491	17,288	-2,203	-11.3
Monck.....	15,940	15,315	-625	-3.9
Muskoka and Parry Sound....	17,636	26,515	8,879	50.3
Nipissing.....	1,959	13,020	11,061	564.8
Norfolk, North.....	20,933	19,400	-1,533	-7.3
Norfolk, South.....	19,019	17,780	-1,239	-6.5
Northumberland, East.....	22,991	21,995	-996	-4.3
Northumberland, West.....	16,984	14,947	-2,037	-11.9
Ontario, North.....	21,281	21,385	104	0.4
Ontario, South.....	20,244	18,371	-1,873	-9.2
Ontario, West.....	20,189	18,792	-1,397	-6.9
Ottawa (City).....	27,412	37,269	9,857	36.0
Oxford, North.....	24,390	26,131	1,741	7.1
Oxford, South.....	24,778	22,421	-2,357	-9.5
Peel.....	16,387	15,466	-921	-5.6
Perth, North.....	26,538	26,907	369	1.4
Perth, South.....	21,608	19,400	-2,208	-10.2
Peterborough, East.....	20,402	21,919	1,517	7.4
Peterborough, West.....	13,310	15,808	2,498	18.7
Prescott.....	22,857	24,173	1,316	5.7
Prince Edward.....	21,044	18,889	-2,155	-10.2
Renfrew, North.....	19,124	23,005	3,881	18.2
Renfrew, South.....	19,042	23,971	4,929	25.9
Russell.....	25,082	31,643	6,561	26.1
Simcoe, East.....	27,185	35,801	8,616	31.7
Simcoe, North.....	26,120	28,203	2,083	7.9
Simcoe, South.....	22,721	20,824	-1,897	-8.3
Toronto, Centre.....	22,983	26,632	3,649	15.9
Toronto, East.....	24,867	43,564	18,697	75.2
Toronto, West.....	38,565	73,832	35,267	91.4
Victoria, North.....	16,661	16,849	188	1.1
Victoria, South.....	20,813	20,455	-358	-1.7
Waterloo, North.....	20,986	25,325	4,339	20.6
Waterloo, South.....	21,754	25,139	3,385	15.6
Welland.....	26,152	25,132	-1,020	-3.9
Wellington, Centre.....	26,816	23,387	-3,429	-12.7
Wellington, North.....	26,024	24,956	-1,068	-4.0
Wellington, South.....	25,400	24,373	-1,027	-4.0

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

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POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS,
1881 AND 1891—Continued.

ONTARIO—Concluded.

Electoral Districts.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Wentworth, North	15,998	14,591	-1,407	-8.7
Wentworth, South	15,539	16,770	1,231	7.8
York, East	22,853	35,148	12,295	53.8
York, North	21,730	20,284	-1,446	-6.6
York, West	18,884	41,857	22,973	121.6

QUEBEC.

Argenteuil	14,847	15,158	211	1.4
Bagot	21,199	21,695	496	2.3
Beauce	32,020	37,222	5,202	16.2
Beauharnois	16,005	16,662	657	4.1
Bellechasse	16,914	18,308	1,394	8.6
Berthier	21,838	19,836	-1,992	-9.1
Bonaventure	18,968	20,835	1,867	10.2
Brome	15,827	14,709	-1,118	-7.0
Chambly	10,858	11,704	846	7.8
Champlain	26,818	29,297	2,479	9.2
Charlevoix	17,501	19,038	1,537	8.8
Chateaugay	14,363	13,864	-499	-3.5
Chicoutimi and Saguenay	32,469	38,281	5,812	17.9
Compton	19,581	22,779	3,198	16.3
Dorchester	18,719	19,917	1,198	6.4
Drummond and Arthabaska	37,399	43,923	6,524	17.5
Gaspé	25,001	26,475	1,474	5.9
Hochelaga	40,079	40,988	909	2.3
Huntingdon	15,465	14,387	-1,078	-7.0
Iberville	14,479	11,466	-3,013	-20.8
Jacques Cartier	12,345	13,432	1,087	8.8
Joliette	21,500	22,927	1,427	6.6
Kamouraska	22,181	29,454	7,273	32.8
Laprairie	11,426	19,999	8,573	75.0
L'Assomption	15,292	13,674	-1,618	-10.6
Laval	9,432	9,439	7	0.0
Levis	25,000	25,000	0	0.0
L'Islet	14,000	13,000	-1,000	-7.1
Lotbinière	25,000	25,000	0	0.0
Maskinonge	17,400	17,400	0	0.0
Megantic	19,000	22,000	3,000	15.8
Missisquoi	17,000	18,000	1,000	5.9
Montcalm	12,000	12,000	0	0.0
Montmagny	14,000	14,000	0	0.0
Montmorency	12,000	12,000	0	0.0
Montreal, Centre	25,000	25,000	0	0.0
Montreal, East	25,000	25,000	0	0.0

POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS,
1881 AND 1891—*Continued.*
QUEBEC—*Concluded.*

Electoral Districts.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Montreal, West.....	48,163	62,494	14,331	29·7
Napierville.....	10,511	10,101	— 410	— 3·9
Nicolet.....	26,611	28,735	2,124	8·0
Ottawa County.....	49,432	63,560	14,128	26·8
Pontiac.....	19,939	22,084	2,145	9·6
Portneuf.....	25,175	25,814	639	2·5
Quebec, Centre.....	17,898	17,649	— 249	— 1·4
Quebec, East.....	31,900	36,200	4,300	13·5
Quebec, West.....	12,648	9,241	— 3,407	— 26·9
Quebec County.....	20,278	19,503	— 775	— 3·8
Richelieu.....	20,218	21,354	1,136	5·6
Richmond and Wolfe.....	26,339	31,347	5,008	19·0
Rimouski.....	33,791	33,430	— 361	— 1·0
Rouville.....	18,547	16,012	— 2,535	— 13·6
St. Hyacinthe.....	20,630	21,433	803	3·9
St. John.....	12,265	12,282	17	0·1
St. Maurice.....	12,986	12,267	— 719	6·5
Shefford.....	23,233	23,263	30	0·1
Sherbrooke.....	12,221	16,088	3,867	31·8
Soulanges.....	10,220	9,608	— 612	— 5·9
Stanstead.....	15,556	18,067	2,511	16·2
Temiscouata.....	25,484	25,698	214	0·9
Terrebonne.....	22,969	23,128	159	0·7
Three Rivers.....	9,296	8,834	— 462	— 4·9
Two Mountains.....	15,894	15,027	— 867	— 5·4
Vaudreuil.....	11,485	10,792	— 693	— 5·9
Verchères.....	12,449	12,257	— 192	— 1·5
Yamaska.....	17,091	16,058	— 1,033	— 6·0

NOVA SCOTIA.

Annapolis.....	20,598	19,350	— 1,248	— 6·0
Antigonish.....	18,060	16,114	— 1,946	— 10·7
Cape Breton.....	31,258	34,244	2,986	9·4
Colechester.....	26,720	27,160	440	1·6
Cumberland.....	27,368	34,529	7,161	26·1
Digby.....	19,881	19,897	16	
Guysborough.....	17,808	17,195	— 613	— 3·4
Halifax (City).....	36,100	38,495	2,395	6·8
Halifax (County).....	31,817	32,863	1,046	3·3
Hants.....	23,359	22,052	— 1,307	— 5·1
Inverness.....	25,651	25,779	128	0·5
King's.....	23,469	22,489	— 970	— 4·1
Lunenburg.....	28,583	31,077	2,494	8·7
Pictou.....	35,535	34,541	— 994	— 2·7
Queen's.....	10,577	10,610	33	0·3
Richmond.....	15,121	14,399	— 722	— 4·7
Shelburne.....	14,913	14,956	43	0·3
Victoria.....	12,470	12,432	— 38	— 0·6
Yarmouth.....	21,284	22,216	932	4·3

POPULATION OF CANADA BY ELECTORAL DISTRICTS,
1881 AND 1891—*Concluded.*
NEW BRUNSWICK.

Electoral Districts.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Albert	12,329	10,971	-1,358	-11.0
Carleton	23,365	22,529	-836	-3.6
Charlotte	26,087	23,752	-2,335	-8.9
Gloucester	21,614	24,897	3,283	15.2
Kent	22,618	23,845	1,227	5.4
King's	25,617	23,087	-2,530	-9.8
Northumberland	25,109	25,712	603	2.4
Queen's	14,017	12,152	-1,865	-13.3
Restigouche	7,058	8,308	1,250	17.7
St. John (City)	26,127	24,184	-1,943	-7.5
St. John (County)	26,839	25,390	-1,449	-5.3
Sunbury	6,651	5,762	-889	-13.3
Victoria	15,686	18,217	2,531	16.1
Westmoreland	37,719	41,477	3,758	9.9
York	30,397	30,979	582	1.9

MANITOBA.

Lisgar	12,679	22,103	9,424	74.3
Marquette	15,449	36,069	20,620	133.4
Provencher	12,496	15,469	2,973	23.7
Saskatchewan	13,651	53,226	39,575	304.0
Winnipeg	7,985	25,639	17,654	221.1

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Cariboo	7,550	4,959	-2,591	32.4
New Westminster	15,417	42,226	26,809	120.5
Vancouver	9,991	18,229	8,238	82.5
Victoria	7,301	18,538	11,237	153.9
Yale	9,200	13,661	4,461	30.4

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

King's	26,433	26,633	200	0.7
Prince	34,347	36,470	2,123	6.2
Queen's	48,111	45,975	-2,136	-4.4

THE TERRITORIES.

Alberta	25,515	25,277	41,284	164.7
Assiniboia, East		20,482		
Assiniboia, West		9,890		
Saskatchewan		11,150		
Unorganized	30,931	432,168	1,237	4.0

† Wholly estimated.

Urban population, 1891. 97. The urban population of Canada has been divided, in the following tables, into three groups: (a) cities and towns of population of 5,000 and upwards; (b) of 3,000 to 5,000; (c) of 1,500 to 3,000. The object of this division is to show the growth of the cities and towns and villages separately, so that those interested may at once ascertain the development of urban life in each of the three grades. In order to prevent confusion in making comparisons, it is necessary to point out that, in many cases, additions to population have been caused by the annexation of adjacent territory since 1881—notably in the cases of Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, London and St. John. In each such instance the population of the annexed region as it was in 1881 has been added, in the tables, to the population of that year as given in the Census volumes of 1881, in order that the comparison of growth may be exact.

POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS IN CANADA OF 5,000
INHABITANTS AND UPWARDS, 1881 AND 1891.

Cities and Towns.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Montreal.. .. .	155,237	*216,650	61,413	39·5
Toronto.. .. .	96,196	*181,220	85,024	88·4
Quebec.. .. .	62,446	63,090	644	1·0
Hamilton.. .. .	35,960	*48,980	13,020	36·2
Ottawa.. .. .	31,307	*44,154	12,847	41·0
St. John.. .. .	41,353	*39,179	-2,174	-5·2
Halifax.. .. .	36,100	†38,556	2,456	6·8
London.. .. .	26,266	*31,977	5,711	21·7
Winnipeg.. .. .	7,985	25,642	17,657	221·1
Kingston.. .. .	14,091	19,264	5,173	36·7
Victoria, B.C.. .. .	5,925	16,841	10,916	184·2
Vancouver, B.C.. .. .		13,685	13,685	.....
St. Henri.. .. .	6,415	13,415	7,000	109·1
Brantford.. .. .	9,616	12,753	3,137	32·6
Charlottetown.. .. .	11,485	11,374	-111	-0·9
Hull.. .. .	6,890	11,265	4,375	63·5
Guelph.. .. .	9,890	10,539	649	6·5
St. Thomas.. .. .	8,367	10,370	2,003	23·9
Windsor.. .. .	6,561	10,322	3,761	57·3
Sherbrooke.. .. .	7,227	10,110	2,883	39·9
Bellefleur.. .. .	9,516	9,914	398	4·2
Peterboro'.. .. .	6,812	9,717	2,905	42·6
Stratford.. .. .	8,239	9,501	1,262	15·3
St. Cuthbert.. .. .	4,849	9,293	4,444	91·7

* The population in the 1881 column includes the same boundaries as in the 1891 column and consequently differs in these cases, where annexations have taken place since 1881, from the population as given by the Census of 1881.

† The Imperial troops stationed in Halifax, and their families (when on the strength of the regiment), are not included in these figures.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

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POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS IN CANADA OF 5,000 INHABITANTS AND UPWARDS, 1881 AND 1891—Con.

Cities and Towns.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
St. Catharines.....	9,631	9,170	-461	-4.7
Chatham, Ont.....	7,873	9,052	1,179	15.0
Brockville.....	7,609	8,793	1,184	15.5
Moncton.....	5,032	8,765	3,733	74.2
Woodstock, Ont.....	5,373	8,612	3,239	60.4
Three Rivers.....	8,670	8,334	-336	-3.8
Galt.....	5,187	7,535	2,348	45.2
Owen Sound.....	4,426	7,497	3,071	69.5
Berlin.....	4,054	7,425	3,371	83.1
Lévis.....	7,597	7,301	-296	-3.9
St. Hyacinthe.....	5,321	7,016	1,695	31.9
Cornwall.....	4,468	6,805	2,337	52.3
Sarnia.....	3,874	6,693	2,819	72.7
Sorel.....	5,791	6,669	878	15.2
New Westminster.....	1,500	6,641	5,141	342.9
Fredericton.....	6,218	6,502	284	4.5
Yarmouth.....	3,485	6,089	2,604	74.7
Lindsay.....	5,080	6,081	1,001	19.7
Barrie.....	4,854	5,550	696	14.3
Valleyfield.....	3,906	5,516	1,610	41.2
Truro.....	3,461	5,102	1,641	47.4
Port Hope.....	5,581	5,042	-539	-9.6

POPULATION OF TOWNS IN CANADA WITH FROM 3,000 to 5,000 INHABITANTS, 1881 AND 1891.

Towns.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Collingwood.....	4,445	4,940	495	11.1
Cobourg.....	4,957	4,829	-128	-2.5
Springhill.....	900	4,813	3,913	434.7
St. John, Q.....	4,314	4,772	458	10.6
Orillia.....	2,911	4,752	1,841	63.2
Nanaimo.....	1,645	4,565	2,950	179.3
West Toronto Junction.....	.....	4,518	4,518	.....
Carleton Place.....	1,975	4,435	2,460	124.5
Pembroke.....	2,820	4,401	1,581	56.0
Trenton.....	3,042	4,364	1,322	43.5
Petrolia.....	3,465	4,357	892	25.8
Ingersoll.....	4,318	4,191	-127	-2.9
Fredericton.....	2,291	4,175	1,884	82.2
Oshawa.....	3,992	4,066	74	1.9
Lennoxville.....	1,750	4,044	2,294	131.1
Dartmouth, N.S.....	3,786	4,576	790	20.8

POPULATION OF TOWNS IN CANADA WITH FROM 3,000 TO 5,000
INHABITANTS, 1881 AND 1891—*Concluded.*

Towns.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Calgary		3,876	3,876	
Smith's Falls	2,067	3,864	1,777	85.0
Goderich	4,564	3,839	-725	-15.8
Amherst	2,274	3,781	1,507	66.2
Brandon		3,778	3,778	
New Glasgow	2,595	3,777	1,182	45.6
Lachine	2,406	3,761	1,355	56.3
Gananoque	2,871	3,669	798	27.8
Lauzon	3,556	3,551	-5	-0.1
Dundas	3,709	3,546	-163	-4.4
Mile End Village	1,537	3,537	2,000	130.1
Napanee	3,680	3,434	-246	-6.7
St. Marys	3,415	3,416	1	
Bowmanville	3,504	3,377	-127	-3.6
Portage la Prairie		3,363	3,363	
Niagara Falls	2,347	3,349	1,002	42.7
Joliette	3,264	3,347	79	2.5
Arnprior	2,147	3,341	1,194	55.6
Deseronto	1,670	3,338	1,668	99.8
Strathroy	3,817	3,316	-501	-13.1
Woodstock, N.B.	2,487	3,290	803	32.3
Pictou	2,975	3,287	312	10.5
Brampton	2,920	3,252	332	11.3
Westville	2,202	3,152	950	43.3
Perth	2,467	3,136	669	27.0
Paris	3,173	3,094	-79	-2.4
Coaticook	2,682	3,086	404	15.0
Côte St. Antoine	884	3,076	2,192	248.0
Almonte	2,684	3,071	387	14.5
Walkerton	2,604	3,061	457	17.5

POPULATION OF VILLAGES IN CANADA WITH FROM 1,500 TO 3,000
INHABITANTS, 1881 AND 1891.

Villages.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Pictou, N.S.	3,403	2,999	-404	-11.8
Côte St. Louis, Q.	1,571	2,972	1,401	89.1
Orangeville, O.	2,847	2,962	115	4.3
Waterloo	2,066	2,941	875	42.3
Prescott	2,999	2,919	-80	-2.6
Summerside, P.E.I.	2,853	2,883	30	1.0
St. Jérôme, Q.	2,032	2,868	836	41.1
Windsor, N.S.	2,559	2,838	279	10.9

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

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POPULATION OF VILLAGES IN CANADA WITH FROM 1,500 TO 3,000 INHABITANTS, 1881 AND 1891—Continued.

Villages.	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Farnham..	1,880	2,822	942	44.7
Whitby, O.	3,140	2,786	-354	-11.2
Longueuil, Q.	2,355	2,757	402	17.0
Wallaceburg	1,525	2,726	1,201	80.0
Port Arthur	1,275	2,698	1,423	111.6
St. Stephen, N.B.	2,338	2,680	342	14.6
Simcoe	2,645	2,674	29	1.1
Sasforth	2,480	2,641	161	6.5
Cinton	2,606	2,635	29	1.1
Kincardine	2,876	2,631	-245	-8.5
Renfrew	1,605	2,611	1,006	62.6
Listowel	2,688	2,587	-101	-3.7
Nicolet	1,880	2,518	638	34.0
North Sydney	1,520	2,513	993	65.4
Liverpool, N.S.	2,680	2,465	115	-4.3
Sydney Mines	2,340	2,442	102	4.4
Sydney	1,480	2,426	946	64.0
Campbellford	1,419	2,424	1,006	70.9
Stellarton	2,297	2,410	113	5.0
Notre-Dame de Grâce	1,524	2,305	781	51.2
Amherstburg	2,672	2,279	-393	-14.0
Chicoutimi	1,935	2,277	342	12.5
Thorold	2,456	2,273	-183	-7.4
Ridgetown	1,538	2,254	716	46.5
Buckingham	1,479	2,239	760	51.3
Mount Forest	2,170	2,214	44	2.0
Aylmer, O.	1,540	2,167	627	40.4
Wingham	1,918	2,167	249	12.9
Tilsonburg	1,939	2,163	224	11.6
Milltown, N.B.	1,664	2,146	482	22.9
New Market	2,006	2,143	137	6.8
Penetanguishene	1,069	2,110	1,021	93.9
Mitchell	2,284	2,101	-183	-8.0
Magog	768	2,100	1,332	174.1
Midland	1,035	2,098	963	90.0
Dresden	1,979	2,058	79	4.0
Forest	1,614	2,057	443	27.4
Richmond, Q.	1,571	2,056	485	30.8
Hawkesbury	1,920	2,042	122	6.3
Welland	1,870	2,035	165	9.0
Uxbridge	1,824	2,023	199	10.9
Palmerston	1,828	2,007	179	9.7
Meaford	1,866	1,980	113	7.0
Warton	756	1,964	1,198	149.2
Portsmouth	1,734	1,964	230	12.8
Drummondville	960	1,955	1,065	111.3
Aylmer, Q.	1,762	1,945	183	10.3
Coughnawaga	1,664	1,909	245	15.0
London, West	1,601	1,905	304	19.2
Leamington	1,411	1,870	459	32.4
Farnboro	1,396	1,860	464	33.2

POPULATION OF VILLAGES IN CANADA WITH FROM 1,500 TO 3,000
INHABITANTS, 1881 AND 1891—*Concluded.*

	1881.	1891.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Point Edward.....	1,293	1,882	589	45·6
Morrisburg.....	1,719	1,859	140	8·1
Gravenhurst.....	1,015	1,848	833	82·0
Preston.....	1,419	1,843	424	30·0
Oakville.....	1,710	1,825	115	6·7
Merritton.....	1,798	1,813	15	0·8
Exeter.....	1,725	1,809	84	4·8
Dunville.....	1,808	1,776	-32	-1·7
Lachute.....	765	1,751	986	128·7
Aurora.....	1,540	1,743	203	13·1
Louiseville.....	1,381	1,740	359	26·0
Waterloo.....	1,617	1,733	116	7·1
Iberville.....	1,847	1,719	-128	-6·9
Granby.....	1,040	1,710	670	64·4
Essex Centre.....	800	1,709	909	113·6
Blenheim.....	1,212	1,708	496	40·9
Port Perry.....	1,800	1,698	-102	-5·6
Montmagny.....	1,738	1,697	-41	-2·1
Kentville, N.S.....	1,285	1,686	401	31·2
Parkhill.....	1,539	1,680	141	9·2
Harriston.....	1,772	1,687	-85	-4·8
Ashburnham.....	1,266	1,674	408	32·2
Port Elgin.....	1,400	1,659	259	18·5
Alexandria.....	1,200	1,614	414	34·5
Fergus.....	1,733	1,599	-134	-7·1
Windsor Mills.....	879	1,591	712	89·0
Beauharnois.....	1,499	1,590	91	6·0
Bedford.....	1,080	1,571	491	45·4
St. Boniface.....	1,283	1,553	270	21·0
Berthier.....	2,156	1,537	-619	-28·7
Gatineau Point.....	1,460	1,520	60	4·1
Georgetown.....	1,473	1,509	36	3·4

Dwellings
in Canada,
1891.

98. The total number of dwellings in Canada in 1891 (exclusive of the unorganized territory) was 930,684, of which 919,879 were of wood, brick or stone, 250 of sod (all in the North-West Territories) and 10,555 were shanties. Of the 919,879 houses, 854,842 were inhabited, 54,164 were empty and 10,873 were under construction.

Inhabited
houses,
1891.

99. The number of houses inhabited in the several provinces in 1881 and 1891, together with the average number of persons under each roof, are given below :—

NUMBER of Inhabited Houses in Canada, 1881 and 1891.

Provinces.	1881.	1891.	Increase.	Average Number of Inhabitants.	
				1881.	1891.
Ontario.....	358,034	403,012	44,978	5.4	5.2
Quebec.....	216,112	244,444	28,332	6.3	6.0
Nova Scotia.....	73,736	78,413	4,677	5.9	5.7
New Brunswick.....	50,956	54,187	3,231	6.3	5.8
Manitoba.....	12,400	29,176	16,776	5.0	5.2
British Columbia.....	6,992	16,776	9,784	7.0	4.9
Prince Edward Island.....	17,684	18,359	675	6.1	5.9
The Territories.....	2,297	10,478	8,181	11.1	6.0
Total.....	738,208	854,842	116,634	5.8	5.6

Out of the 854,842 houses returned as inhabited, 697,356 were built of wood, 131,522 of brick and 25,964 of stone.

100. The following table will give some idea of the increase in the value of property during the last ten years, in some of the principal cities and towns in Canada. Thanks are due to the several clerks who were obliging enough to furnish the information asked for. The census populations in 1881 and 1891 are given to assist the comparison. In comparing the assessments, it must not be forgotten that some of the principal cities have considerably enlarged their boundaries during the decade.

Progress of some principal cities and towns in Canada.

Cities and Towns.	Population.		Assessment.		Municipal Debt, 1891.
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	
			\$	\$	\$
Montreal.....	155,237	216,650	180,273,910	127,937,800	16,200,000
Toronto.....	96,196	181,220	56,286,039	146,860,000	12,724,785
Quebec.....	62,446	63,090	||	||	||
Hamilton.....	35,960	48,980	15,650,000	23,122,310	3,440,939
Ottawa.....	31,307	44,154	10,198,530	17,638,110	2,561,015
St. John, N.B.....	41,353	39,179	15,624,000	||	2,733,702
Halifax.....	36,100	38,556	14,468,520	||	2,143,478
London.....	26,266	31,977	10,194,919	15,236,807	1,910,023
Winnipeg.....	7,985	25,642	9,196,435	19,944,270	2,602,506
Kingston.....	14,091	19,264	5,465,807	7,877,730	734,033
Victoria, B.C.....	5,925	16,841	2,749,075	||	||
Vancouver, B.C.....	**	13,685	**	12,000,000	656,000
St. Henri.....	6,415	13,415	||	||	||

|| No returns.

** Not in existence.

Cities and Towns.	Population.		Assessment.		Municipal Debt, 1891.
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	
			\$	\$	\$
Brantford.....	9,616	12,753	3,630,490	5,987,910	532,533
Charlottetown.....	11,485	11,374	2,520,280	||	||
Hull.....	6,890	11,265	1,347,199	1,822,306	271,000
Guelph.....	9,890	10,539	2,899,060	3,418,960	463,320
St. Thomas.....	8,367	10,370	2,543,925	3,828,592	356,406
Windsor.....	6,561	10,322	1,946,400	4,645,087	731,413
Sherbrooke.....	7,227	10,110	2,025,659	3,551,923	253,140
Bellefille.....	9,516	9,914	3,642,004	3,974,752	438,000
Peterboro'.....	6,812	9,717	2,568,395	||	||
Stratford.....	8,239	9,501	||	||	||
St. Cuneonde.....	4,849	9,293	||	||	||
St. Catharines.....	9,631	9,170	4,060,510	4,629,125	916,089
Chatham, Ont.....	7,873	9,052	||	3,524,352	251,773
Brockville.....	7,609	8,793	2,085,060	||	||
Moncton.....	5,032	8,765	1,195,815	2,800,050	137,500
Woodstock, Ont.....	5,373	8,612	1,598,190	2,591,520	282,205
Three Rivers.....	8,670	8,334	||	3,165,761	387,653
Galt.....	5,187	7,535	1,166,356	2,766,535	172,919
Owen Sound.....	4,426	7,497	||	2,696,250	283,464
Berlin.....	4,054	7,425	||	2,856,338	42,059
Lévis.....	7,597	7,301	1,834,570	2,104,533	274,889
St. Hyacinthe.....	5,321	7,016	||	||	||
Cornwall.....	4,468	6,805	743,475	1,342,950	77,743
Sarnia.....	3,874	6,693	1,077,274	1,903,257	262,750
Sorel.....	5,791	6,669	1,442,756	||	||
New Westminster.....	1,500	6,641	||	5,287,520	758,500
Fredericton.....	6,218	6,502	||	||	||
Dartmouth, N.S.....	3,786	6,249	1,318,755	1,284,320	181,300
Yarmouth.....	3,485	6,089	5,902,400	5,797,119	†
Lindsay.....	5,080	6,081	1,397,731	1,811,464	180,840
Barrie.....	4,854	5,550	1,320,528	1,410,000	74,000
Valleyfield.....	3,906	5,516	815,025	1,518,175	193,377
Truro.....	3,461	5,102	998,575	1,551,367	89,500
Port Hope.....	5,581	5,042	1,437,351	1,545,690	205,517

|| No returns. ** Not in existence. † Real estate only.

† Incorporated, 1890. No debt.

Popula-
tion, how
estimated.

101. No information is available for ascertaining the annual increase of population between census years, with any great practical accuracy. The population used in different parts of this work is derived from logarithmetical calculations based on census returns, and is believed to be sufficiently near the mark to be of value in the calculations for which it is used; but it will be readily understood that from the absence of returns of births and deaths and from the incessant movement of population, both ways, across the long frontier, of which it is impossible to keep any record, it is not possible to obtain any absolutely correct statement of the population except by means of the census.

102. According to the census of 1881 the Indian or native population of Canada was 108,547, and in 1891, according to the report of the Department of Indian Affairs, it was 121,638, being apparently an increase over 1881 of 13,091, but a decrease as compared with 1890 of 947. It is not, however, claimed that any of these figures are quite correct, as there are still some places, particularly in British Columbia, where there are at present no resident agents, and the number of the Indians can only be estimated. The apparent decrease is due to the fact of agents having been appointed since the last returns in some new places in British Columbia, when the actual numbers were found to be below the estimate, and it is quite probable that the numbers will be still further reduced, as agents are appointed in the more remote places. It is certain, however, that the number of Indians in Canada is now larger than in 1881, though the actual increase cannot be definitely ascertained; but the mere fact of an increase at all affords the strongest possible evidence of the wisdom of the policy pursued by the Government, and though the increase is at present mainly confined to the tribes in the eastern provinces, these tribes have passed through experiences similar to those which the Indians of the North-West are now undergoing, and the time may be hopefully looked forward to when the latter, accustomed to domestic life, will increase in like manner. The Indians, on 30th June, 1890 and 1891, respectively, were, according to the estimate of the Indian Department, distributed over the Dominion in the following numbers:—

	1890.	1891.
Ontario.....	17,776	17,915
Quebec.....	13,599	13,361
Nova Scotia.....	2,197	2,076
New Brunswick.....	1,569	1,521
Prince Edward Island.....	321	314
Manitoba and North-West Territories.....	25,743	25,195
Peace River district.....	2,638	2,638
Athabasca.....	8,000	8,000
Mackenzie.....	7,000	7,000
Eastern Ruperts' Land.....	4,916	4,916
Labrador, Canadian interior.....	1,000	1,000
Arctic coast.....	4,000	4,000
British Columbia.....	34,416	35,292
Total.....	122,585	121,638

103. It is satisfactory to note that the interest taken by the Indians in the education of their children is continually on the increase, and that the indisposition on the part of many to allow their children to enter any of the industrial schools has considerably diminished. This latter improvement is particularly noticeable among the Blackfeet, who, until quite recently, had practically refused to allow any of their children to enter any boarding or industrial institution. The establishment of industrial and boarding schools at various points is of great importance, as these schools are calculated to have a much

Indian appreciation of education, on the increase.

greater beneficial effect on the minds of the Indians than the day schools, because they remove the children from the deleterious home influences to which they would otherwise be subjected, and bring them in uninterrupted contact with all that tends to change their views and habits of life.

Number of
pupils at
Indian
schools.

104. The following figures show that the Indians are steadily becoming more sensible of the benefits of education :—

NUMBER OF PUPILS AT THE INDIAN SCHOOLS IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES IN THE YEARS 1881, 1888, 1889, 1890 AND 1891.

PROVINCES.	1881.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Ontario	1,907	1,974	2,036	2,155	2,210
Quebec	404	455	528	516	562
Nova Scotia	107	131	123	121	121
New Brunswick	67	91	94	101	99
British Columbia	652	512	453	491	685
Prince Edward Island	18	23	19	19	21
*North-West Territories	971	2,941	3,206	3,268	3,856
Total	4,126	6,127	6,459	6,671	7,554

* Manitoba included.

Effects of
increased
education.

105. The principal increase will be seen to have been in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, there having been 2,885 more children at school in 1891 than in 1881. The number of children attending Indian schools in the older provinces remains about the same. The effect of this increased education is evidenced in many ways, notably by improvements in the way of dressing, much greater attention to personal cleanliness, and improved buildings, all of which signs are very important, as they indicate a gradual but effectual change of thought and habit.

Efforts of
Government
to civilize the
Indians.

106 It is the policy of the Government to endeavour as much as possible to persuade the Indians to give up their restless and wandering habits and stay on their reserves and try to get something out of their land. For this purpose they assist the latter in every possible way, by supplying them with seed, implements, cattle and all things necessary for farming, as well as by the appointment of inspectors on many of the reserves, who act as instructors, superintend operations and try to instil into the minds of the Indians the first principles of farming.

Particu-
lars of land
cultivated
by Indians

107. Only those brought into personal contact with the Indians can understand the ignorance, superstition and intolerable laziness that have to be overcome before the Indian can be persuaded to take

genuine interest in and persevere in the simplest farming operations; but that the efforts of the Government are meeting with steadily-increasing success is shown by the following comparative table of Indian farming transactions in 1881 and 1891:—

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF ACRES CULTIVATED AND THE QUANTITY OF PRODUCE RAISED BY INDIANS IN CANADA IN 1891 AND 1881.

PROVINCES.	Resident Indian Population.	Acres of Land Cultivated	Acres of Land newly Broken.	Total No. of Imple-ments.	Total No. of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs.
Ontario	17,018	64,972	1,575	9,499	18,306
Quebec	6,638	8,827	85	1,896	2,568
Nova Scotia	2,076	2,740	29	773	422
New Brunswick	1,531	808	2	363	361
Manitoba and North-West Territories	24,210	13,549	2,116	32,856	16,407
British Columbia	23,406	8,905	761	5,514	22,925
Prince Edward Island	314	220	20	102	63
Canada	75,193	100,021	4,588	51,003	61,051
Canada, 1881	46,962	75,365	6,341	19,828	28,569

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF ACRES CULTIVATED AND THE QUANTITY OF PRODUCE RAISED BY INDIANS IN CANADA IN 1891 AND 1881—*Concluded.*

PROVINCES.	Bushels of Grain.	Bushels of Potatoes and Roots.	Tons of Hay.	Other Industries — Value.
				\$
Ontario	289,407	91,937	10,622	176,783
Quebec	31,959	26,134	2,727	166,507
Nova Scotia	1,560	8,580	1,859	31,717
New Brunswick	3,958	6,221	204	23,210
Manitoba and North-West Territories	73,483	81,845	21,450	240,233
British Columbia	61,603	73,551	4,060	684,995
Prince Edward Island	775	2,330	29	6,400
Canada	462,745	290,598	40,951	1,329,845
Canada, 1881	285,335	163,423	13,673	692,147

The
Indian
fund.

108. The amount at the credit of the Indian fund, which consists of moneys accrued from annuities secured to the Indians under treaty, and from sales of land, timber, stone, etc., surrendered by them, was, on 30th June, 1891, \$3,515,234, the expenditure from which, charged principally to interest, amounted to \$285,490. The expenditure from parliamentary appropriations was \$932,213, making a total of \$1,217,703.

Land sold
for In-
dians.

109. The quantity of land sold for the benefit of the Indians during the year was 18,950 acres, realizing \$26,477. The quantity of Indian land now held by the Government for sale is about 457,866 acres.

Immigra-
tion re-
turns.

110. The greatest care is taken by the Department of Agriculture* in collecting immigration returns and making them as accurate as possible, and under ordinary circumstances these returns would be most important factors in determining the increase in population; but standing alone, as they do, and without the assistance of any system of ascertaining the emigration, or of any system of collection of births and deaths, they are not reliable for that purpose, but at the same time contain much valuable information in themselves.

Immi-
grant arri-
vals and
settlers,
1891.

111. According to the returns furnished by the department for 1891, the total number of immigrant arrivals was 187,378, of whom 105,213 were passengers for the United States, while the remaining 82,165 expressed their intention of settling in Canada. These figures show an increase, as compared with 1890, of 1,359 in the total number of arrivals, and of 7,098 in the number of settlers in Canada. The following numbers are those of immigrant arrivals in each of the years named who stated their intention of settling in Canada:—

IMMIGRANT SETTLERS IN CANADA, 1880-1891.

1880.	38,505
1881.	47,991
1882.	112,458
1883.	133,624
1884.	103,824
1885.	79,169
1886.	69,152
1887.	84,526
1888.	88,766
1889.	91,600
1890.	75,067
1891.	82,165

Settlers in
various
parts.

112. The total number of persons reported as having gone into Manitoba and the North-West was 21,067, of whom 15,180 proposed to stay in Manitoba, and 5,887 intended settling in the North-West. The total arrivals in Nova Scotia numbered 10,395, of whom 1,830 are reported to have settled in the province; 1,275 persons are said to have settled in New Brunswick, and 8,998 in British Columbia.

*Immigration branch transferred to Department of the Interior, May, 1892.

113. The nationalities of the immigrants arriving at the ports of Quebec and Halifax were as follow :—

Nationalities.	Quebec.	Halifax.	Total.
English.....	11,782	6,203	17,985
Irish.....	903	181	1,084
Scotch.....	1,981	602	2,583
German.....	951	551	1,502
Scandinavians.....	5,522	896	6,418
French and Belgians.....	307	427	734
Other countries.....	1,989	1,258	3,247
Total.....	23,435	10,118	35,553

It will be seen that Scandinavians still continue to arrive in considerable numbers, and they form a very desirable class of immigrants. A considerable number of Jews, driven out from Russia, were brought to this country during the summer.

114. The trades and occupations of some of the immigrants landed at Quebec and Halifax in 1891 were, as far as ascertained, as follow :—

Occupation.	Quebec.	Halifax.	Total.
Farmers.....	394	292	686
Labourers.....	9,338	3,576	12,914
Mechanics.....	303	579	882
Clerks and traders.....	65	229	294
Female servants.....	No returns	1,064	1,064
Total.....	10,100	5,740	15,840

115. The nationalities of the numbers reported in each province by the Customs officials are given below :—

PROVINCES.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	United States.	Canadian.	Others.	Total.
Ontario.....	1,053	295	340	335	1,541	5,587	365	9,516
Quebec.....	470	159	112	53	426	15,409	4,223	20,852
Nova Scotia.....	159	18	34	9	191	976	86	1,374
New Brunswick.....	121	21	20	—	122	883	67	1,234
Manitoba.....	399	96	159	241	498	1,065	408	2,876
British Columbia.....	223	25	42	62	198	289	67	906
P. E. Island.....	50	10	48	—	16	191	41	356
Total.....	2,466	624	765	700	2,962	23,400	5,257	37,114

The arrivals with settlers' goods, as reported by the Customs officials, showed an increase of 3,596 as compared with 1890. It will be seen that far the largest proportion was composed of Canadians who, having tried settlement in the United States, were returning to their native land.

Number of children brought in 116. The number of those, chiefly children, brought into Canada last year by charitable societies and individuals was 3,418, being 1,961 more than in the previous year. The following are the numbers brought out in this way during the last eight years :—

Year.	Number.
1883.....	1,218
1884.....	2,011
1885.....	1,746
1886.....	1,988
1887.....	2,298
1888.....	1,622
1889.....	1,022
1890.....	1,457
1891.....	3,418

According to the immigration returns of Ontario, 19,619 children have been settled in this way in that province since 1868.

Immigra- 117. According to the returns of the Department of Immigration into Ontario. Ontario, out of 4,926,645 emigrants from the British Isles to places out of Europe during the years 1874 to 1890, inclusive, 309,397, or 6·28 per cent, settled in Ontario, and the total number from all parts reported to have settled in the province during the years 1868 to 1890 inclusive, was 597,111, bringing with them effects to the value, as far as the returns went, of \$6,457,046.

Difficulty 118. The numbers of immigrants reported by the agents and by the of obtain- Custom houses may be taken to be correct as far as they go, but there ing correct are not any means of ascertaining with accuracy the arrivals and returns. departures from and to the United States. Where there is such a long line of open frontier there must always be a considerable movement of population on both sides, of which it is impossible to obtain any record. The nearest possible approximation would be to obtain a record of the *ins* and the *outs* on the principal routes of travel, the differences between which would be the net immigration or emigration, as the case may be. It is scarcely possible even to form a general idea of the numbers that yearly settle in each province; the agents have no means at their command by which they can follow the immigrants after they once leave the agency, and the subsequent movements of many would undoubtedly considerably alter the figures given. The greatest care is taken by the department, and by the agents, that all the returns shall be as accurate as possible, but the only ones that can be thoroughly relied on, except the entries at Custom houses, which are a registration by names, are those of arrivals

at the principal sea ports, as Quebec and Halifax, which are also a registration by names and callings, from the ships' passenger lists. No distinction is made in British Columbia between passengers and immigrants, and the figures from that province can only be arrived at by estimation. The numbers of immigrants reported by the several agents, while correct in themselves, are subject to subsequent unascertainable movements, and should, therefore, be taken as approximate. The figures from which the totals for the Dominion are made up are those supplied by the agents at the various points of entrance, and are, therefore, of course, liable to similar alterations; for while a record is kept of all immigrants arriving, no account is taken of those leaving the country.

119. A comparative statement of the values of money and effects brought into Canada by immigrants during the years 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891, according to the reports from the various agencies, is given below, to which is added the amount of money brought in by other arrivals reported by Custom houses :—

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Reported at agencies.....	2,731,005	2,594,112	1,648,158	2,609,469	2,049,065
Reported at Customs.....	1,148,903	1,180,343	1,516,798	1,233,432	1,461,036
Total.....	3,879,908	3,774,455	3,164,956	3,842,901	3,510,101

An examination of the following comparative table will show that the value of money and effects brought in by immigrants is a very important addition every year to the wealth of the country :—

VALUE OF MONEY AND EFFECTS BROUGHT INTO CANADA BY
SETTLERS SINCE 1875.

	Value.
1875.....	\$ 1,344,573
1876.....	686,295
1877.....	632,269
1878.....	1,202,563
1879.....	1,152,612
1880.....	1,295,565
1881.....	4,188,925
1882.....	3,171,591
1883.....	2,784,881
1884.....	4,814,872
1885.....	4,143,866
1886.....	3,455,576
1887.....	3,879,908
1888.....	3,774,455
1889.....	3,164,956
1890.....	3,842,901
1891.....	3,510,101

It must be remembered, however, that the means for obtaining information of this kind is very defective, and it is very likely that the actual value is considerably above the amount reported. In the 17 years given above it will be seen that a total value of \$47,045,729 has been brought into the country.

Immigra-
tion ex-
penditure.

120. The total immigration expenditure in 1891 was \$179,779, being an increase of \$52,476 as compared with 1890.

Cost of set-
tlers, per-
head.

121. The cost of settlers per head, not including arrivals reported through the Customs, was \$3.98, and including arrivals so reported, was \$2.18; the figures for the preceding year, 1890, being \$3.06 and \$1.69 respectively. The following table shows the cost per head of settlers since 1875:—

YEAR.	NOT INCLUDING CUSTOMS.		INCLUDING CUSTOMS.	
	Settlers.	Amount.	Settlers.	Amount.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
1875	19,243	14 00	27,382	10 83
1876	14,499	19 60	25,633	11 12
1877	15,323	12 00	27,082	6 78
1878	18,372	9 63	29,807	6 23
1879	30,717	5 74	40,492	4 35
1880	27,544	6 59	38,505	4 71
1881	32,587	6 32	49,991	4 30
1882	81,904	4 23	112,458	3 08
1883	98,637	4 26	133,624	3 15

Farm labourers, female domestic and farm servants may emigrate with confidence that they will find situations on arrival. Mechanics are not wanted, the local supply being in excess of the demand.

123. The practice of granting assisted passages to immigrants was discontinued in 1888, but during the session of 1890 a special vote was passed for the purpose of promoting settlement in the North-West, out of which the Government decided to pay a bonus of \$10 to each head of a family, and \$5 to each member of a family over the age of 12 years; also, \$10 additional bonus to each member of the family who shall, within six months after sailing, become a settler on land somewhere in the Dominion west of the Province of Ontario, as this bonus does not apply to the old provinces. The object of this bonus is to assist the *bona fide* agricultural settler in the transportation expenses from points in Europe to points in the North-West. This policy has since been continued.

Bonus to settlers in the North-West.

124. By invitation of the Government, a couple of tenant farmers, chosen from the high-class farming community of the United Kingdom, visited Canada during the summer of 1891, with a view of reporting upon the resources and advantages of the Maritime Provinces. These delegates visited all parts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and their reports, which will be published, are expected to prove of great importance in bringing the advantages of those parts of the Dominion prominently before persons who could not otherwise be approached.

Tenant farmer delegates.

125. According to British emigration returns, out of 12,797,688 persons of all nationalities who have emigrated from the United Kingdom during the years 1815 to 1890, 8,550,541 went to the United States, 2,019,144 to Canada, and 1,685,258 to Australasia, being respectively 66 per cent, 16 per cent and 13 per cent. After the discovery of gold in Australia emigration to that country increased very rapidly, and during the period 1853-1890, 1,374,422 persons left Great Britain for Australasia and 982,430 for Canada. During the same period (1853-1890), out of 7,121,966 persons of British and Irish origin only who emigrated, 4,739,547 went to the United States, 1,308,776 to Australasia and 733,616 to Canada, being in the proportion of 66 per cent, 18 per cent, and 10 per cent respectively.

Emigration from United Kingdom, 1815-1890.

126. In 1890, out of 315,980 persons that emigrated from the United Kingdom, 233,552, or 74 per cent, went to the United States, 31,897, or 10 per cent, to Canada, and 21,570, or 7 per cent, to Australasia. It is quite possible that some of those returned as having emigrated to the United States finally settled in Canada. During the last four years emigration to Canada has been considerably in excess of that to Australasia.

Emigration from United Kingdom, 1890.

127. The area of Canada is estimated to contain 3,456,383 square miles. It is the largest of all the British possessions, embracing very

Area of Canada.

nearly one-half of the whole Empire. The continent of Australia is the next largest, having an area of 3,030,771 square miles, and the area of Tasmania and New Zealand added to this makes the total area 3,161,457, or 294,926 square miles less than that of Canada. The total area of the British Empire, according to official figures, is 8,116,489 square miles. The combined area, therefore, of Canada and the Australasian colonies, exclusive of New Guinea, comprises rather more than 80 per cent of the whole Empire.

Area of Europe and Canada compared. 128. The area of the whole continent of Europe is 3,756,002 square miles. It is therefore only 299,619 square miles larger than the Dominion of Canada.

Area of United Kingdom, United States and Canada compared. 129. The area of Great Britain and Ireland is 121,115 square miles, so that Canada is nearly twenty-nine times as large as the whole of the United Kingdom. It is 488,766 square miles larger than the United States without Alaska.

Area of the world. 130. The area of the world, as estimated by Mr. E. G. Ravenstein, is 51,250,800 square miles, and its population 1,467,920,000. Canada, therefore, covers rather more than one-fifteenth part of this surface, but contains only about one two hundred and ninety-third part of the estimated population.

Area of the several provinces and districts of Canada. 131. The following are the areas of the several provinces and districts :—

	Land	Water.	Total
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The above table was prepared in 1891, at the request of the compiler, by the Topographical Survey Branch of the Department of the Interior. The measurements have all been made anew and checked, and may be depended upon, in so far as warranted by the present geographical knowledge of the country. No change will be made in these figures, unless based upon new information. It will be seen that Canada has an area of inland water surface which is alone 19,621 square miles larger than the combined area of Great Britain and Ireland.

132. The area of the Province of Manitoba was originally 123,200 square miles, but a large portion was taken away and added to the district of Keewatin and to Ontario in 1883. Area of Manitoba.

133. Prince Edward Island is the smallest of all the provinces, but is more than twice as thickly populated as any other province, the proportion being 54.5 persons to the square mile. Nova Scotia comes next in density of population, with 22.0 persons. The following is the order in which the provinces stand, according to density of population, as ascertained by the census of 1891:—

DENSITY OF POPULATION IN CANADA.

Prince Edward Island.....	54.5	Quebec.....	6.5
Nova Scotia.....	22.0	Manitoba.....	2.4
New Brunswick.....	11.4	British Columbia.....	.3
Ontario.....	10.0	Provisional districts.....	.2
Canada.....	1.5		

134. The colony of Newfoundland, which includes the coast of Labrador, is the only part of British North America not now included in the Dominion of Canada. Negotiations for the entry of the colony into the Confederation have at various times been in contemplation, but to the present have taken no practical shape. The island of Newfoundland is situated on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is 350 miles long, with an average breadth of about 130 miles, its estimated area being 40,200 square miles. It was discovered by John Cabot in 1497. By a census taken in 1891 the population was found to be 202,000, inclusive of the coast of Labrador, which comprises about 120,000 square miles; in 1884 the total population of the colony was 197,335, so that there was only an increase of 2.36 per cent in the last seven years. Fishing forms the principal industry, and in 1890 the value of the fisheries, exclusive of home consumption, which is very large, and bait sold to foreigners, was placed at \$5,649,766. Newfoundland

135. The following table gives the population and area of the United Kingdom and its possessions according to the latest available information. The figures are taken from the Statesman's Year Book, Population and areas of

British
possession.

1892, and the calculations for the density of population were made in this office :—

Colony.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Person to the Square Mile.
Europe—			
United Kingdom	121,481	37,888,153	31
Gibraltar	2	25,755	12,87
Malta	117	165,662	1,41
Total, Europe	121,600	38,079,570	31
India—			
British India	1,068,314	220,529,100	20
Feudatory States	731,944	64,123,230	8
Total, India	1,800,258	284,652,330	18
Asia—			
Aden	75	41,910	55
Ceylon	25,364	3,008,239	11
Hong Kong	29	221,441	7,62
Labuan	30	5,853	18
Straits Settlement	1,472	506,577	34
Total, Asia	26,970	3,784,010	14
Africa—			
Ascension	35	360	10
Basutoland	9,720	218,902	22
Bechuanaland	43,000	72,700	1
Cape Colony	233,430	1,527,224	6
Mauritius	705	360,847	51
Natal	91,150	543,013	6

Colony.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Australasia—			
Fiji.....	7,740	121,180	16
New Guinea.....	90,000	489,000	5
New South Wales.....	310,700	1,134,207	4
New Zealand.....	104,471	626,830	6
Queensland.....	668,497	393,718	0.59
South Australia.....	903,690	315,048	0.35
Tasmania.....	26,251	146,667	5
Victoria.....	87,884	1,140,411	13
Western Australia.....	975,920	49,782	0.05
Total Australasia.....	3,175,153	4,416,843	1
Protectorates—			
Asia.....	120,400	1,112,000	18
Africa.....	2,120,000	35,000,000	16
Pacific.....		10,000	
Total Protectorates.....	2,240,400	36,122,000	16
Total British Empire.....	11,461,183	378,730,080	33

136. The next table gives the area and population of foreign countries :—

AREA AND POPULATION OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRY.	Estimated Area.	Population, Estimated or Census.	Year.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPE.				
	Sq. Miles.			
Austria-Hungary.....	240,218	*41,284,966	1890	172
Belgium.....	11,370	*6,147,041	1890	485
Denmark.....	14,791	*2,172,205	1890	147
Colonies of.....	75,107	127,808	1880	2
France.....	204,146	*38,218,903	1886	187
Colonies of.....	1,788,268	16,459,995	1882	9
Greece.....	25,041	*2,187,208	1889	87
Italy.....	110,623	29,943,607	1886	271
Montenegro.....	3,630	*236,000	1880	65
Netherlands.....	12,648	*4,511,415	1889	356
Colonies.....	764,348	28,687,769	1886	38
Portugal.....	34,499	4,708,178	1881	136
Colonies of.....	706,056	3,740,575	....	5
Roumania.....	50,160	5,500,000	1887	109
Russia, in Europe.....	2,095,504	95,870,810	1887	45

* Census.

AREA AND POPULATION OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*Continued.*

COUNTRY.	Estimated Area.	Population, Estimated or Census.	Year.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPE— <i>Con.</i>	Sq. Miles.			
Servia	19,050	*2,162,759	1890	114
Spain	194,744	17,545,160	1887	90
" Colonies of.	163,876	9,996,058	.....	61
Sweden	170,979	4,784,675	1890	27
Norway	124,495	*1,999,176	1890	16
Switzerland	15,442	*2,933,334	1888	190
Turkey, in Europe.....	125,289	9,277,040	1886	74
German Empire.....	208,738	*49,416,476	1890	237
Total Europe.....	7,159,022	337,911,158	.....	47
ASIA.				
China	1,336,841	386,853,029	.....	289
" Dependencies	2,881,560	16,680,000	.....	7
Corea	84,222	12,000,000	1886	142
Japan	147,655	40,072,020	1889	271
Persia	628,000	9,000,000	1891	14
Siam	280,560	6,000,000	1886	21
Russia, in Asia	6,564,778	17,587,059	1887	3
Turkey "	729,380	16,174,056	1886	22
Total Asia.....	12,652,996	504,366,164	.....	40

Colony.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Australasia—			
Fiji.....	7,740	121,180	16
New Guinea.....	90,000	489,000	5
New South Wales.....	310,700	1,134,207	4
New Zealand.....	104,471	626,830	6
Queensland.....	668,497	393,718	0.59
South Australia.....	903,690	315,048	0.35
Tasmania.....	26,251	146,667	5
Victoria.....	87,884	1,140,411	13
Western Australia.....	975,920	49,782	0.05
Total Australasia.....	3,175,153	4,416,843	1
Protectorates—			
Asia.....	120,400	1,112,000	18
Africa.....	2,120,000	35,000,000	16
Pacific.....		10,000	.....
Total Protectorates.....	2,240,400	36,122,000	16
Total British Empire.....	11,461,183	378,730,080	33

136. The next table gives the area and population of foreign countries:—

AREA AND POPULATION OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Area and population of foreign countries.

COUNTRY.	Estimated Area.	Population, Estimated or Census.	Year.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPE.	Sq. Miles.			
Austria-Hungary.....	240,218	*41,294,966	1890	172
Belgium.....	11,379	*6,147,941	1890	485
Denmark.....	14,791	*2,172,365	1890	147
Colonies of.....	75,197	127,968	1890	2
France.....	204,146	*38,218,963	1896	187
Colonies of.....	1,788,268	16,459,565	1892	9
Greece.....	25,941	*2,187,398	1889	87
Italy.....	119,623	29,943,967	1896	271
Montenegro.....	3,636	*236,669	1890	65
Netherlands.....	12,648	*4,511,415	1899	356
Colonies.....	764,248	28,687,769	1896	38
Portugal.....	34,899	4,798,378	1891	136
Colonies of.....	796,866	3,790,575	.....	5
Romania.....	50,160	5,560,000	1897	109
Russia, in Europe.....	2,065,564	35,870,810	1897	46

* Census.

AREA AND POPULATION OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*Continued.*

COUNTRY.	Estimated Area.	Population, Estimated or Census.	Year.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPE—Con.				
	Sq. Miles.			
Servia	19,050	*2,162,759	1890	114
Spain	194,744	17,545,180	1887	90
“ Colonies of	163,876	9,936,058	.....	61
Sweden	170,979	4,784,675	1890	27
Norway	124,496	*1,999,176	1890	16
Switzerland	15,442	*2,933,334	1888	190
Turkey, in Europe.....	125,289	9,277,040	1886	74
German Empire	208,738	*49,416,476	1890	237
Total Europe.....	7,159,022	337,911,158	.....	47
ASIA.				
China	1,336,841	386,853,029	.....	289
“ Dependencies	2,881,560	16,680,000	.....	7
Corea	84,222	12,000,000	1886	142
Japan	147,655	40,072,020	1889	271
Persia	628,000	9,000,000	1891	14
Siam	280,560	6,000,000	1886	21
Russia, in Asia	6,564,778	17,587,059	1887	3
Turkey “	729,380	16,174,056	1886	22
Total Asia.....	12,652,996	504,366,164	.....	40
AFRICA.				
Liberia	14,300	1,068,000	1886	75
Madagascar	228,500	3,500,000	1886	15
Morocco	219,000	5,000,000	1886	23
South African Republic.....	112,600	360,000	1887	3
Tunis	42,000	1,500,000	1886	36
Zanzibar	625	240,000	1886	384
Turkey, in Africa.....	398,873	1,000,000	1886	2
“ Egypt.....	11,000	6,817,265	1886	620
Total Africa	1,026,898	19,485,265	.....	19
AMERICA.				
Argentine Republic	1,117,184	3,500,000	1890	3
Bolivia	567,240	3,492,162	1888	6
Brazil	3,218,166	14,002,335	1888	4
Chili	293,970	*2,766,747	1890	9
Colombia.....	504,773	3,878,600	1881	8
Costa Rica	20,000	238,782	1890	12
Ecuador	120,000	1,271,861	1890	11
Guatemala.....	46,000	1,452,003	1890	32

* Census.

AREA AND POPULATION OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*Concluded.*

COUNTRY.	Estimated Area.	Population, Estimated or Census.	Year.	Persons to the Square Mile.
<i>AMERICA—Continued.</i>				
	Sq. Miles.			
Argentina.....	10,204	572,000	1885	56
Bolivia.....	46,400	431,917	1889	9
Brazil.....	741,791	11,490,830	1888	15
Chile.....	49,500	312,845	1889	6
Colombia.....	98,000	459,645	1887	5
Costa Rica.....	454,708	*2,972,000	1876	6
Cuba.....	7,226	777,895	1891	108
Dominican Republic.....	18,045	610,000	1888	34
United States.....	3,499,027	*62,022,250	1890	21
Venezuela.....	72,151	648,297	1888	9
Yucatan.....	430,950	2,238,922	1888	5
Total America.....	11,315,335	113,730,091		19
<i>OCEANIC.</i>				
Chile.....	6,640	*89,990	1890	14
Total.....	32,160,891	975,591,068		30

* Census.

37. The following table, prepared for the *Statesman's Year Book* by Mr. A. G. Ravenstein, shows the partition of Africa:—

Partition of Africa.

PARTITION OF AFRICA, JANUARY, 1891.

DIVISIONS.	Area.	Population.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.
	Sq. Miles.		
Sierra Leone.....	254,900	23,755,000	67
South Africa.....	300,000	3,736,000	4
East Africa.....	1,256,867	12,875,000	10
Madagascar, St. Helena, &c.....	1,179	200,000	419
British Africa.....	1,570,925	40,764,500	56
French.....	2,362,024	23,789,000	8
Portuguese Africa.....	841,025	5,416,000	6
Spanish.....	203,707	437,000	2
German.....	822,000	5,550,000	7
Italian.....	602,000	4,300,000	10
Belgian State.....	805,000	15,000,000	18
Belgian Republic.....	302,000	800,000	5
Belgian Congo.....	35,000	1,000,000	27
Belgian Tripoli.....	850,000	7,500,000	10
Belgian Congo.....	1,564,200	23,000,000	14
Belgian Congo.....	80,000	40,000	10
Belgian Congo.....	4,300	40,000	10
Total Africa.....	21,514,900	230,385,000	11

Area and
popula-
tion of the
world.

138. The area and population of the world, according to the same authority, are as follow :—

CONTINENTS.	Area.	Population.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.
	Sq. Miles.		
Europe	3,555,000	360,200,000	101
Asia	14,710,000	850,000,000	57
Africa	11,514,000	127,000,000	11
Australasia	3,300,000	4,750,000	1.4
North America	6,446,000	89,250,000	14
South America	6,837,000	36,420,000	5
Polar Regions	4,888,800	300,000	.....
Total	51,250,800	1,467,920,000	29

PART II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Collection
of vital
statistics.

139. Vital statistics are collected in some of the provinces with more or less accuracy, those by the Roman Catholic clergy in Quebec and the Provincial Government in Ontario being probably the most complete, but the great expense that must necessarily be incurred has hitherto deterred the Dominion Government from attempting any system of collection for the whole country, the only movement in this direction being the collection of mortuary statistics from some of the principal cities and towns, and also the contributing towards the expense of collecting statistics of the French population of Quebec, which are taken by the Roman Catholic Church. The Government having decided that the result did not justify the expense incurred, discontinued the collection of mortuary statistics, at the close of 1891.

Death rate
in princi-
pal towns.

140. Twenty-nine towns made returns of mortuary statistics in 1890, Stratford, which has been added to the list, not having commenced in time to be included in that year. The result of the census having shown that the populations of the several places had in very many cases been largely over-estimated, the ratios per 1,000 of population have been calculated for this work on the number of inhabitants as ascertained by the census in April, 1891, and as only three months elapsed between the end of the year and the taking of the census, it is believed that these ratios are nearer the correct figures than any of those heretofore published.

DEATH RATE IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS
IN CANADA, 1890.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Total Deaths	Ratio per 1,000 of Popu- lation.	RATIO PER 1,000 DEATHS AT						
			Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	5 to 15 years.	15 to 35 years.	35 to 55 years.	55 to 75 years.	Over 75 years.
Montreal	6,209	28.66	445.32	153.00	47.19	107.43	94.06	99.21	53.63
Toronto	2,919	16.11	321.69	128.13	62.69	155.19	137.38	127.78	66.80
Quebec	2,116	33.54	161.16	403.12	56.71	104.44	89.32	119.58	74.67
Halifax	1,089	28.24	211.20	224.98	115.70	130.39	106.52	123.97	87.24
Ottawa	948	21.47	389.24	126.58	54.86	114.98	128.69	124.47	60.13
Hamilton	867	17.70	229.53	99.19	42.68	171.86	164.93	200.69	89.97
St. John, N.B.	741	18.91	191.63	102.37	71.52	164.64	170.04	153.85	145.75
Winnipeg	403	15.71	349.88	138.96	54.59	203.40	156.33	71.96	9.92
Hull	384	34.09	471.35	210.94	85.94	54.69	59.89	49.49	65.10
Kingston	383	19.88	195.82	49.61	41.78	138.39	151.43	232.37	190.60
London	359	11.23	211.70	61.28	47.35	164.35	136.49	242.34	136.49
Three Rivers	287	34.44	435.54	156.80	34.84	80.14	111.50	80.14	97.56
Sherbrooke	277	27.40	400.72	129.97	54.15	137.18	86.64	115.52	75.82
Victoria, B.C.	275	20.09	203.64	61.82	32.73	221.82	136.36	203.63	40.00
St. Hyacinthe	220	31.36	381.82	127.27	31.82	172.73	68.18	131.82	86.36
Brantford	191	14.98	219.90	89.00	62.83	246.08	146.59	162.30	73.30
Charlottetown	184	16.18	168.48	81.52	86.96	157.61	119.56	201.09	184.78
Sand	176	26.39	448.86	181.82	22.73	51.13	90.91	102.28	102.27
Belleville	174	17.55	166.67	99.70	51.72	195.40	137.94	195.40	143.68
Windsor, Ont.	162	15.69	277.78	111.11	43.21	185.18	179.01	141.98	55.56
Brockville	159	18.08	138.36	81.76	56.61	194.97	138.36	251.58	138.36
Guelph	142	13.47	218.31	169.01	63.38	140.85	98.59	197.19	105.63
Chatham, Ont.	133	14.69	203.01	105.26	52.63	157.90	157.90	187.97	127.82
St. John's, Que	126	26.40	333.33	166.66	23.81	103.18	103.18	174.60	95.24
St. Thomas	119	11.48	176.47	109.25	33.61	201.68	235.29	100.84	134.46
Peterborough	119	12.25	184.88	67.23	33.61	201.68	134.45	210.08	168.07
Galt	107	14.20	158.88	102.80	37.38	224.30	205.61	130.84	140.19
Fredericton	101	15.53	297.03	108.91	39.60	168.32	59.40	148.52	168.32
Woodstock, O.	91	10.57	263.74	65.93	21.98	109.89	219.78	208.79	109.89

141. The total number of deaths returned from the twenty-nine places was 19,461; in 1889 the number was 18,235 from twenty-eight places, and as Brockville, the additional place, returned 159 deaths, there was an increase in the remaining twenty-eight of no less than 1,067 deaths. This large increase is, no doubt, largely attributable to the epidemic of influenza which prevailed to such an extent during the winter and spring of 1890, and to the many fatal illnesses induced thereby, particularly of affections of the lungs (including phthisis), deaths from these causes having increased from 3,700 to 4,417. The highest death rate per 1,000 of population was in Three Rivers, viz., 34.44, and the lowest in London, 11.23, but on account of the improved data on which the calculations are made, the ratio cannot be compared with those of preceding years.

Increase
in number
of deaths.

Infantile
mortality.

142. The largest number of deaths is, of course, among children, and the infant mortality of Hull is still larger than in any other town, out of 384 deaths 262 having been of children under 5 years of age, being in the proportion of 682 per 1,000 deaths. Infant mortality is, however, very much larger in many places than it ought to be, the highest rates being generally found in places with a large French population; but it must also be remembered that among French speaking Canadians there is a correspondingly high birth rate. Out of a total number of deaths recorded of 19,461, 9,524, or 48.93 per cent, were of children under 5 years of age, and 6,296, or 33.35 per cent, of those under 1 year. This latter proportion was not so large as in either 1887, 1888 or 1889, in which years it was 33.06 per cent, 34.59 per cent, and 35.02 per cent, respectively. More than half, or 54 per cent, of the total number of deaths under 5 years, were from atrophy and debility, and diarrhœal affections, the numbers being for the first named cause 1,588, and for the second, 1,826. There were 451 deaths from premature birth, being an increase of 118.

Deaths of
illegitimate
children.

143. The number of deaths of illegitimate children returned was 873, being three more than in 1889; but, as has been pointed out before, returns of this nature are practically at present of no value, and the natural desire for concealment on the part of the parents will always render it extremely difficult to obtain anything like correct figures. The fact that out of the whole number, 754, or 86 per cent, were returned from Montreal, Ottawa and Quebec, where there are special institutions for the reception of illegitimate children, leaving only 124 to be divided among 26 towns, one of which has a population of 181,000, shows at once what little real truth there is in the figures. Out of the total number, 39 per cent were under one month, and 89 per cent under one year. Though for the last four years the rate of infant mortality has been highest in Hull, yet in no year have there been any returns of illegitimate births from that city.

Children
still-born.
Deaths
from
suicide.

144. The number of cases of children still-born returned was 964, as compared with 913 in 1889. The deaths from suicide reported amounted to 34, 29 being males and 5 females. The number returned in 1886 from 22 cities was 31; in 1887, from 26 cities, 30; in 1888, from 27 cities, 37, and in 1889, 37 from 28 cities.

Deaths
from most
fatal dis-
eases.

145. The following table gives the number of deaths from the eight most fatal diseases in the 29 places making returns in 1890. As will be seen from the arrangements at the foot of the table, the order of fatality is different from that of the preceding year. Throat affections have dropped out of the table and their place been taken by enteritis and other affections of the bowels. The most fatal disease is placed first:—

DEATHS FROM THE MOST FATAL DISEASES, IN CERTAIN TOWNS
IN CANADA, 1890.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Lung diseases.	Atrophy and debility.	Phthisis.	Diarrhoeal affections.	Cerebro-spinal affections.	Diseases of heart and blood vessels.	Diphtheria.	Enteritis and other affections of the bowels.
Montreal.....	763	789	529	794	491	322	146	238
Toronto.....	412	280	286	216	167	190	79	85
Quebec.....	222	200	214	255	217	60	95	42
Hamilton.....	154	51	100	54	47	71	9	23
Ottawa.....	113	58	86	120	30	47	34	16
Halifax.....	136	71	112	41	39	55	192	25
St. John, N.B.....	135	58	111	57	51	29	33	9
London.....	47	8	37	17	19	25	5	15
Winnipeg.....	61	19	44	57	20	19	10	11
Kingston.....	49	36	40	16	11	26	2	12
Victoria, B.C.....	33	60	32	18	9	28	4	10
Charlottetown.....	18	9	33	12	2	11	.....	5
Brantford.....	32	4	22	15	12	18	5	6
Hull.....	25	153	20	11	8	8	43	5
Bellefleur.....	20	11	28	10	8	10	1	7
St. Thomas.....	23	1	13	8	1	6	1	8
Guelph.....	24	13	10	7	2	11	10	5
Three Rivers.....	8	18	24	33	9	13	2	4
Sherbrooke.....	31	45	31	46	10	9	22	7
Peterboro'.....	25	8	10	1	7	8	.....	4
Windsor.....	20	15	13	10	9	13	6	4
Chatham.....	10	11	19	8	6	6	1	10
Woodstock.....	20	10	6	4	2	3	1	4
Sord.....	27	30	8	33	4	10	4	.....
St. Hyacinthe.....	15	50	38	25	7	15	10	3
Galt.....	15	.....	18	3	4	9	.....	7
Fredericton.....	15	2	11	14	5	7	.....	5
St. John's, Que.....	15	19	6	14	6	12	.....	2
Brockville.....	27	8	21	10	7	14	2	4
Total.....	2,495	2,035	1,922	1,909	1,210	1,055	717	578

ORDER OF FATALITY.

1889.	1890.
Atrophy and debility.	Lung diseases.
Diarrhoeal affections.	Atrophy and debility.
Lung diseases.	Phthisis.
Phthisis.	Diarrhoeal affections.
Cerebro-spinal affections.	Cerebro-spinal affections.
Diseases of the heart and blood vessels.	Diseases of heart and blood vessels.
Throat affections.	Diphtheria.
Diphtheria.	Enteritis.

Deaths from lung diseases. 146. As already pointed out, there was a large increase in deaths from affections of the lungs of all kinds amounting to 16 per cent, death from lung diseases having increased by 541, and from phthisis by 176 making the death rate 227 per 1,000 deaths as compared with 202 in 1889. In Ontario in 1889 the proportion in the cities was 203 per 1,000 deaths, and in the province 201.

Deaths from diphtheria. 147. There was a large increase in the deaths from diphtheria, amounting to as much as 35 per cent. This was mainly caused by a virulent outbreak of this disease in Halifax, causing 192 deaths, being 17 per cent of the whole mortality of the city. Of these deaths, 104 were children under 5 years, 164 under 10 years, and 182 under 15 years. The ratio of deaths from this disease to the population of the place making returns was .8 as compared with .5 in 1889. In Ontario in 1889 according to provincial returns, the death rate per 1,000 of population was .5 in cities and towns, respectively, and .3 in the whole province. The rate in England in 1889 was .18 per 1,000, being higher than in the preceding year, and this disease seems to be steadily on the increase in that country. Allowing one death from Brockville, which was not included last year, there was a net increase of 20 in the number of deaths from typhoid fever, caused entirely by the increase in Toronto where there were no less than 68 more deaths than in 1889, so that if that city is left out of calculation, there was actually a decrease of 44 in deaths from this cause, which is a satisfactory showing, and indicates generally a greater attention to sanitary arrangements. The following tables give the number of deaths from typhoid fever during the four years, 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890, in the places making returns as well as the proportion of deaths from the same cause per 1,000 inhabitants in the same places in 1890:—

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER IN THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES IN 1887, 1888, 1889 AND 1890.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Montreal.....	125	113	87	76	Fredericton.....	1	1	1	3
Toronto.....	71	51	49	117	St. Hyacinthe..	6	6	9	3
Quebec.....	22	21	40	20	Galt.....	5	5	1	1
Hamilton.....	19	15	17	23	Hull.....	20	14	4	4
Halifax.....	6	14	11	7	London.....	8	7	4	6
Winnipeg.....	21	21	38	28	Brantford.....	9	13	12	11
Ottawa.....	43	17	19	19	Victoria, B.C....	8	6	6	6
St. John, N.B....	6	3	11	10	Three Rivers....	2	4	4	3
Kingston.....	1	6	7	10	Woodstock.....	8	10	9	3
St. Thomas.....	1	3	3	7	Sorel.....	3	3	4	...
Charlottetown...	4	7	8	3	Windsor.....	1	1	2	3
Guelph.....	3	2	2	3	St. Johns, Que...	3	3	3	5
Belleville.....	4	6	1	3	Brockville.....	1	1	1	1
Chatham.....	8	2	6	4					
Sherbrooke.....	6	6	4	1					
Peterboro.....	6	1	.....	2	Total.....	411	358	361	382

PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN THE FOLLOWING PLACES IN 1890.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Per 1,000.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	Per 1,000.
Winnipeg.....	1.09	Montreal.....	0.35
St. John, Que.....	1.05	Woodstock, Ont.	0.35
Brantford.....	0.86	Quebec.....	0.32
St. Thomas.....	0.67	Belleville.....	0.30
Toronto.....	0.65	Windsor.....	0.29
Kingston.....	0.52	Guelph.....	0.28
Hamilton.....	0.47	St. John, N.B.....	0.26
Fredericton.....	0.46	Charlottetown.....	0.26
Chatham, Ont.....	0.44	Peterborough.....	0.21
Victoria, B.C.....	0.44	London.....	0.19
St. Hyacinthe.....	0.43	Halifax.....	0.18
Ottawa.....	0.43	Galt.....	0.13
Three Rivers.....	0.36	Belleville.....	0.11
Hull.....	0.36		

There was an increase in the rate per 1,000 of the aggregate population of all the places making returns from .41 to .43, but if Toronto is taken out the rate is reduced to .37. Even this is higher than it ought to be; in England and Wales in 1889 it was only .17. The proportion in Ontario in 1889 was .26 per 1,000 inhabitants.

148. The following table shows how the assigned causes of death, in the places making returns, were distributed among the several classes. The classification is based upon that established by the Registrar-General of England :—

Causes of death by class.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Total Deaths.	Zymotic.	Parasitic.	Dietetic.	Constitutional.	Developmental.	Local.	Violence.	Ill-defined and not specified causes.
Montreal.....	6,209	1,296	1	12	888	352	2,636	156	868
Toronto.....	2,919	515	9	4	459	211	1,302	92	327
Quebec.....	2,116	555		4	256	235	783	34	249
Hamilton.....	867	125		4	141	65	425	31	76
Ottawa.....	948	217		6	148	91	380	33	73
St. John, N.B.....	741	126			130	64	320	37	64
Halifax.....	1,089	306	1	2	155	67	448	21	89
London.....	359	57			67	43	162	8	22
Winnipeg.....	403	117	2	1	63	15	154	21	30
Victoria, B.C.....	275	44	1	2	44	17	124	17	26
Kingston.....	383	58		1	55	69	144	18	47
Hull.....	384	64			22	17	111	8	162

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Total. Deaths.	Zymotic.	Parasitic.	Dietetic.	Constitutional.	Developmental.	Local.	Violence.	Ill-defined and not specified causes.
Charlottetown	184	36	1		40	20	57	11	19
Brantford	191	37	1		32	15	90	7	9
Belleville	174	17		1	31	21	80	8	16
St. Thomas	119	18			17	17	54	8	5
Guelph	142	27			22	13	60	6	14
Three Rivers	287	87			44	33	92	5	26
Windsor, Ont.	162	23		3	17	10	72	13	24
Sherbrooke	277	82			38	12	86	10	49
Peterborough	119	8			20	12	64	6	9
Woodstock, Ont.	91	9			17	7	44	2	12
Chatham, Ont.	133	23			21	14	58	3	14
Sorel	176	50			18		70	6	32
St. Hyacinthe	220	48			40	8	71	1	52
Galt	107	13			22	10	52	4	6
Fredericton	101	22			15	12	44	4	4
St. John's, Que.	126	29			8	10	51	3	25
Brockville	159	29			30	9	71	5	15
Total.	19,461	4,038	15	41	2,860	1,460	8,105	578	2,364
Percentage of total deaths		20.75	0.08	0.21	14.70	7.50	41.65	2.97	12.15

There was an increase of 368 in the number of deaths from zymotic or zoonotic causes, the proportion to the total deaths having risen from 20.13 to 20.75 per cent. This increase is much to be regretted, as the diseases

CHAPTER III.

FINANCE.

151. The fiscal year of the old Province of Canada used to be identical with the calendar year, and terminated on the 31st December ; The fiscal year. in 1864, however, a change was made, and it was decided to commence the fiscal year on the 1st July and end it on the 30th June. At Confederation the same plan was adopted for the Dominion, and has since been maintained. As, therefore, all official financial and commercial returns, and, as a general rule, all departmental reports, are made up to the 30th of June in each year, the fiscal year beginning on the 1st July and ending on the 30th June is the one spoken of and referred to throughout this work, except where specially mentioned.

152. In all cases where figures relating to foreign countries have been used, their values have been first changed into pounds sterling, and then converted into currency at the rate of \$4.86-66. Conversion of foreign moneys. For the sake of convenience, cents have been omitted from most of the tables, and only used with reference to amounts per head, and similar calculations.

153. The receipts from the sources of the ordinary revenue of the country are paid into what is called the Consolidated Fund, and payments therefrom are made to cover the ordinary expenses. These receipts and payments, therefore, constitute what may be considered as the regular income and expenditure of the country ; receipts from and expenditure out of loans and all other extraordinary transactions being excluded. The Consolidated Fund.

154. The ordinary revenue is derived from a variety of sources, which may, however, be divided into two classes, viz., "Taxation" and "Other sources." The amounts raised by taxation consist solely of Customs and Excise duties, and those raised from other sources consist of money derived from the postal service, railways, public works, &c. The ordinary expenditure provides for the charges for debt and provincial subsidies, collection of revenue, and the current expenses of the country. Sources of revenue

155. The following figures give the ordinary revenue and expenditure for the year ended 30th June, 1891 :— Revenue and expenditure, 1891.

Revenue	\$38,579,311
Expenditure	36,343,568
Revenue in excess of expenditure	\$2,235,743

Increase
and de-
crease.

156. The revenue was \$1,300,614 less than that of the preceding year, while the expenditure showed an increase of \$349,537. The decrease in revenue was as follows—from Customs, \$569,653; from Excise duties, \$703,268, and from various sources, \$27,693. The increase in expenditure will be found to be in small amounts under various heads.

Consolida-
ted Fund,
1868-1891.

157. The following table gives the receipts and payments on account of the Consolidated Fund—that is, the ordinary revenue and expenditure of the country—for the last 24 years, and shows the surplus or deficiency in each year:—

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FUND (ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE)—1868 TO 1891.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	CONSOLIDATED FUND.		Revenue in Excess of Expendi- ture.	Expenditure in Excess of Revenue.
	Revenue.	Expenditure		
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	13,687,928	13,486,092	201,836	
1869.....	14,379,174	14,038,084	341,090	
1870.....	15,512,225	14,345,509	1,166,716	
1871.....	19,335,560	15,623,081	3,712,479	
1872.....	20,714,813	17,589,468	3,125,345	
1873.....	20,813,469	19,174,647	1,638,822	
1874.....	24,205,092	23,316,316	888,776	
1875.....	24,648,715	23,713,071	935,644	
1876.....	22,587,587	24,488,372		1,900,785
1877.....	22,059,274	23,519,301		1,460,027
1878.....	22,375,011	23,503,158		1,128,147
1879.....	22,517,382	24,455,381		1,937,999
1880.....	23,307,406	24,850,634		1,543,228
1881.....	29,635,297	25,502,554	4,132,743	
1882.....	33,383,455	27,067,103	6,316,352	
1883.....	35,794,649	28,730,157	7,064,492	
1884.....	31,861,961	31,107,706	754,255	
1885.....	32,797,001	35,037,060		2,240,059
1886.....	33,177,040	39,011,612		5,834,572
1887.....	35,754,993	35,657,680	97,313	
1888.....	35,908,463	36,718,495		810,032
1889.....	38,782,870	36,917,835	1,865,035	
1890.....	39,879,925	35,994,031	3,885,894	
1891.....	38,579,311	36,343,568	2,235,743	

Surplus of
revenue.

158. In sixteen years out of the twenty-four that have elapsed since Confederation, there has been a surplus of revenue, and in the remaining eight an excess of expenditure. The total amount of surplus during the period has been \$38,362,535, and of deficit, \$16,854,849, being a net excess of revenue over expenditure of \$21,507,686. The revenue in 1891 was exceeded in the two preceding years, but was \$24,891,383 in excess of that of 1868, the first year after Confedera-

tion, being an increase of 182 per cent. After deducting the war expenditure from the expenditure of 1886 (in that year it was charged to Consolidated Fund and subsequently to capital account) it will be seen that the ordinary expenditure has been exceeded in two years since Confederation, viz. : in 1888 and 1889, and that the expenditure of 1891 exceeded that of 1868 by \$22,857,476, being an increase of 169 per cent. The revenue, therefore, as the figures at present stand, has increased in a larger proportion than the expenditure, a fact which, in view of the difficulties and expenses attending the opening up of new country and of the large extent of territory brought under control since Confederation, must be considered as very encouraging.

159. The following is a detailed comparative statement of the various receipts on account of the Consolidated Fund from all sources in the years 1890 and 1891, showing the increase and decrease in each item :—

HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—1890 AND 1891.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1889-1890.	1890-1891.		
TAXATION.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Customs	23,958,954	23,399,301	.....	559,653
Excise	7,618,118	6,914,850	.....	703,268
Total	31,587,072	30,314,151	.....	1,272,921
LAND REVENUE.				
Ordnance Lands	29,922	54,230	24,308	.....
Dominion "	239,141	264,592	44,451	.....
Total	269,063	318,822	68,759	.....
PUBLIC WORKS.				
Canals	324,230	339,180	.....	14,950
" on acc't Hydraulic Rents	31,473	26,966	.....	4,507
Railways	3,264,271	3,181,689	.....	82,582
Stairs and Booms	105,888	76,094	.....	29,794
Minor Public Works	13,780	12,723	.....	1,057
Hydraulic and other Rents	71,723	3,988	.....	67,735
Earnings of Dredges	3,564	.....	.....	3,564
Telegraphs	11,829	13,230	1,401	.....
Harbour Improvements	4	9	5	.....
Equimant Graving Dock	13,564	29,867	16,303	.....
Lava Graving Dock	18,848	18,864	.....	1,784
Total	3,890,114	3,685,639	.....	204,475

HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—1890 AND 1891—*Con.*

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1889-1890.	1890-1891.		
POST OFFICE.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ordinary Revenue, including) Ocean Postage Money Order	2,357,389	2,515,823	158,434	.....
OTHER SOURCES.				
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures, in- cluding Seizures.....	88,275	111,037	22,762	.....
Militia.....	22,094	22,051	.....	43
Lighthouse and Coast Service..	2,912	915	.....	1,997
Weights and Measures.....	40,349	33,586	.....	6,853
Premium, Discount & Exchange	118,503	118,352	.....	151
Interest on Investments.....	1,082,271	1,077,228	.....	5,043
Fisheries.....	69,643	70,795	1,152	.....
Penitentiaries.....	14,568	13,069	.....	1,499
Casual.....	242,135	99,329	.....	142,806
Superannuation.....	61,513	62,825	1,312	.....
Insurance Superintendence.....	7,707	7,694	.....	13
Dominion Steamers.....	10,722	16,011	5,289	.....
Marine Hospitals.....	355	.....	.....	355
<i>Canada Gazette</i>	3,266	3,433	167	.....
Supreme Court Reports.....	1,908	3,946	2,038	.....
Mariners' Fund.....	47,882	43,830	.....	4,052
Harbour Police } Tonnage Dues {	17,817	7,649	.....	10,168
Steamboat Inspection.....	19,930	21,239	1,309	.....
Gas Inspection and Law Stamps	12,233	10,544	.....	1,689
Military College.....	21,114	21,307	193	.....
Adulteration of Food Act.....	.....	36	36	.....
Total.....	1,885,287	1,744,876	.....	140,411
Total Revenue on account of Consolidated Fund.....	39,879,925	38,579,311	.....	1,300,614

Increase
and de-
crease.

160. As already stated, the total decrease in revenue was \$1,300,614, of which \$1,272,921 was attributable to reduced receipts from taxation, and \$27,693 to a number of small decreases in receipts from other sources. The only increase of any consequence was in the postal revenue, which amounted to \$158,434 more than in 1890.

Heads of
expendi-
ture, 1889
and 1890.

161. The following is a comparative statement of the principal items of ordinary expenditure in the years 1890 and 1891 :—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—1890 AND 1891.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1889-90.	1890-91.		
CHARGES FOR DEBT AND SUBSIDIES.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Interest on Public Debt.....	9,656,841	9,584,137	.....	72,704
Charges of Management.....	186,337	184,711	.....	1,626
Sinking Fund.....	1,887,237	1,938,078	50,841	.....
Premium, Discount and Exchange.....	44,072	77,357	33,285	.....
Subsidies to Provinces.....	3,904,922	3,903,757	.....	1,165
Total.....	15,679,409	15,688,040	8,631	.....
LEGISLATION.				
Senate.....	139,648	79,773	.....	59,875
House of Commons.....	445,715	250,622	.....	195,093
Library.....	32,053	32,628	575	.....
Election Expenses.....	5,071	148,802	143,731	.....
Controverted Elections.....	750	622	.....	128
Parliamentary Printing.....	75,872	80,525	4,653	.....
Franchise Act.....	233,078	3,265	.....	229,813
Miscellaneous.....	.....	250	250	.....
Total.....	932,187	596,487	.....	335,700
CIVIL GOVERNMENT.				
Governor General.....	48,666	48,666	.....	.....
Lieutenant-Governors.....	70,900	70,685	.....	215
High Commissioner.....	19,909	19,909	.....	.....
Governor General's Secretary's Office.....	22,884	23,961	1,077	.....
Queen's Privy Council for Canada.....	45,561	45,915	354	.....
Department of Justice.....	43,728	43,494	.....	234
" Militia and Defence.....	56,908	56,984	76	.....
" Secretary of State.....	59,634	51,009	8,625	.....
" Interior.....	143,169	166,567	23,398	.....
" Indian Affairs.....	58,277	57,791	.....	486
Auditor General's Office.....	39,842	39,959	117	.....
Department of Finance.....	65,514	67,698	2,184	.....
" Customs.....	46,565	47,756	1,191	.....
" Inland Revenue.....	48,599	49,939	1,340	.....
" Public Works.....	56,282	56,698	416	.....
" Railways & Canals.....	62,783	66,676	3,893	.....
Post Office Department.....	225,839	229,979	4,140	.....
Department of Agriculture.....	77,141	79,962	2,821	.....
" Marine & Fisheries.....	62,472	63,878	1,406	.....
" Printing and Stationery.....	27,739	29,340	1,601	.....
Departments Generally (Contingencies).....	28,914	28,011	.....	903

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Continued.*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1889-90.	1890-91.		
CIVIL GOVERNMENT— <i>Con.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
High Commissioner of Canada in England (Contingencies)...	15,970	17,589	1,619	
Board of Civil Service Examiners	3,938	4,181	243	
The Office of the Comptroller of the N.W.M. Police.....	8,360	8,490	130	
Department Geological Survey.....		41,793	41,793	
Total	1,308,847	1,334,201	25,354	
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.				
Public Buildings.....	1,109,947	1,038,624		71,323
Harbours and Rivers.....	513,402	562,423	49,021	
Dredge Vessels & Dredg. Plant	43,390	43,965	575	
Dredging.....	109,208	109,528	320	
Slides and Booms.....	7,236	21,013	13,777	
Roads and Bridges.....	93,320	56,346		36,974
Telegraphs.....	26,785	38,358	11,573	
Experimental Farms, Buildings, Fencing, &c.....	30,571	30,157		414
Miscellaneous.....	38,642	37,132		1,510
Total	1,972,501	1,937,546		34,955

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Concluded.*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1889-90.	1890-91.		
<i>OTHER EXPENDITURE—Con.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Marine Hospital.....	41,729	35,168	.....	6,561
Lighthouse and Coast Service...	466,116	492,597	26,481	.....
Steamboat Inspection.....	20,990	22,184	1,194	.....
Fisheries.....	328,894	374,202	45,308	.....
Insurance Inspection.....	7,647	7,665	18	.....
Government of the North-West Territories.....	180,693	249,238	68,545	.....
Indians (Legislative Grant).....	1,107,824	987,435	.....	120,389
<i>Colonial and Indian Exhibition.</i>	2,567	.....	.....	2,567
Census.....	.....	252,134	252,134	.....
Miscellaneous.....	174,066	181,795	7,729	.....
Total.....	6,521,619	6,876,601	354,982	.....
<i>IMMIGRATION AND QUARANTINE.</i>				
Immigration.....	110,092	181,045	70,953	.....
Quarantine.....	72,245	77,244	4,999	.....
Total.....	182,337	258,289	75,952	.....
<i>CHARGES ON REVENUE.</i>				
Customs.....	873,400	900,492	27,092	.....
Excise.....	362,996	378,237	15,241	.....
Weights and Measures.....	69,146	92,039	3,656	.....
Gas Inspection.....	19,237	1,231	963	.....
Liquor License Act.....	268	1,930	.....	111
Inspection of Staples.....	2,041	24,725	1,466	.....
Adulteration of Food.....	23,259	3,161,676	87,206	.....
Post Office.....	3,074,470	196,580	10,234	.....
Public Works.....	186,346	3,949,264	103,229	.....
Railways.....	3,846,044	556,252	40,006	.....
Canals.....	516,156	158,483	.....	15,091
Dominion Lands.....	173,574	28,600	.....	2,181
Culling-Timber.....	30,781	3,811	.....	1,411
Minor Revenues.....	5,222	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	9,182,941	9,453,320	270,379	.....
Total Expenditure on account of Consolidated Fund.....	35,994,031	36,343,568	349,537	.....

NOTE.—The items of exceptional expenditure are printed in italics. Though the census expenditure is periodical, for the purpose of comparison it is treated as exceptional.

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House.

162. The total increase in expenditure amounted to \$349,537, which can be accounted for by an increase of \$143,731 in election expenses on account of the general election, and of \$252,134 on account of the census taken in 1891. The apparent decrease of \$195,093 in the House of Commons expenditure is only nominal, as the House was in session at the close of the fiscal year, and only a portion of the usual sessional expenses had been paid. The principal items of exceptional expenditure may be set down as follows:

Election expenses.....	\$143,731
Census.....	252,134
Deriving interests.....	15,000
Japanese exhibition.....	13,629
New steamer, B.C.....	54,873
	<hr/>
	\$479,367

Deducting this amount and allowing for the sessional expenses, it will be seen that the actual increase of expenditure was very small. The expenses of the Department of the Geological Survey, formerly included in those of the Interior Department, and the expenses of the Government of the North-West Territories, formerly included in Miscellaneous, are given as separate items. There was a total increase in charges on revenue of \$270,379, caused principally by increases of \$103,229 under the head of railways; of \$87,206 for postal revenue; of \$40,096 for canals, and by an increase also in the expense of collecting the Customs and Excise duties of \$42,333. There was a small increase in the proportion of the cost of collecting the revenue to the amount collected, as compared with the preceding year, the former being 23.03 per cent and 24.50 per cent respectively.

Drummond County Railway.....	\$136,000
Great Eastern Railway.....	16,300
Great Northern Railway.....	9,500
Joggins Railway.....	1,600
Lower Laurentian Company.....	32,003
Montreal and Sorel Junction Railway.....	17,116
Montreal and Lake Maskinongé Railway.....	1,500
Napanee, Tamworth and Quebec Railway.....	7,600
Northern Pacific Junction Railway.....	600
Montreal and Ottawa Railway Company.....	49,960
Montreal and Western Railway Company.....	76,143
Nova Scotia Central Railway.....	3,300
Ottawa and Gatineau Valley Railway Company.....	87,582
Ottawa and Quebec Railway Company.....	6,000
Pontiac and Renfrew Railway.....	3,800
Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway Company...	87,000
Quebec and Lake St. John Railway..	70,350
St. Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Company..	11,760
St. Clair Frontier Tunnel Company.....	143,400
Temiscouata Railway.....	82,770
Total.....	<u>\$1,265,706</u>

165. The total amount of subsidies voted by Parliament towards the construction of railways, on which payments have been made or liabilities still exist, was, on the 1st October, 1891, \$14,419,707; of this amount the sum of \$11,053,807 had been contracted for and \$8,041,502 had been already paid, leaving \$3,012,305 still due on contracts. There were, on the same date, 39 railways subsidized but not yet placed under contract, the Government liability amounting to \$3,365,900, but it is not probable that the full amount will ever become payable. The estimated number of miles to be covered by the above subsidies was 3,365. In addition to the above money subsidies, grants of land have been made to 18 companies in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, amounting to 27,937,333 acres, exclusive of the land granted to the Canadian Pacific Railway. The average grant was 6,400 acres per mile, and the estimated number of miles subsidized was 3,494. Loans amounting to \$815,000 have been also authorized to three companies, of which \$748,626 have been paid and \$66,374 are still undrawn. Under the provisions of an Act passed during the session of 1888, 11,316 tons of used rails were loaned to seven different companies under certain conditions.

166. Previous to Confederation the Government of Nova Scotia had subsidized the Windsor and Annapolis Railway to the extent of \$1,089,674, and the Canadian Government had paid \$2,656 to the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, which amounts were afterwards assumed by the Dominion Government.

The following sums have also been paid:—

Atlantic and North-Western Railway Company.....	\$373,200
North Shore Railway.....	530,000
Esquimalt and Nanaimo ..	750,000
Total.....	<u>\$1,653,200</u>

The total amount, therefore, paid or assumed by the Dominion Government up to the 1st October, 1891, towards the construction of railways, has been :—

Amount paid before Confederation by Provincial Governments and subsequently assumed by the Dominion...	\$1,092,330
Subsidies paid by the Dominion Government.....	9,694,702
Total	\$10,787,032

167. In addition to the above amount, the sum of \$15,142,633 was loaned to the Grand Trunk Railway by the Government of the Province of Canada, the debt being taken over by the Dominion Government at Confederation.

168. The total amount paid on capital account, including North-West rebellion losses, was \$3,115,860, being \$937,298 less than in 1890, and \$1,304,454 less than 1889. The amounts in the last three years were made up as follow :—

PAYMENTS ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 1889, 1890 AND 1891.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
	\$	\$	\$
Canadian Pacific Railway	86,716	40,981	37,367
Cape Breton "	1,083,277	1,170,524	521,442
Intercolonial "	655,228	365,246	79,929
Eastern Extension	34,236	.....	3,255
Digby and Annapolis Railway	9,847	381,943	196,869
Montreal and European Short Line.....	.....	.....	124,568
Oxford and New Glasgow Railway.....	840,553	434,075	220,886
Carillon Canal.....	137	.....	.....
Cornwall "	163,994	365,038	599,002
Culbute "	17,112	2,818	2,183
Grenville "	161	18	.....
Lachine "	76,033	7,448	218
Murray "	215,326	106,760	61,261
Ste. Anne's Canal.....	24,786	6,151	.....
St. Peter's " .....	.....	.....	973
Sault Ste. Marie Canal	34,019	176,569	325,336
Tay "	89,486	22,226	17,115
Trent River "	47,592	58,644	9,826
Welland "	225,910	117,633	36,371
Williamsburgh "	59,867	139,078	230,671
St. Lawrence River and Canals	18,494	23,980	35,137
Cape Tormentine Harbour	24,042	44,471	48,309
Esquimalt Graving Dock	7,949	7,150	2,640
Kingston	33,764	92,579	219,647
Public Buildings, Ottawa.....	132,151	96,665	61,573
Port Arthur Harbour and Kaministiquia River...	134,168	132,942	62,192
Improvement of the St. Lawrence.....	243,334	121,614	121,342
Dominion lands.	130,685	133,832	94,847
North-West rebellion losses.....	31,449	4,773	2,901
Totals	4,420,314	4,053,158	3,115,860

169. The sum of \$50,600 was advanced to the Quebec Harbour Commissioners, being the only investment made during the year. Investments.

170. The total expenditure on capital account and subsidies to railways, together with the sums invested as above, amounted to \$4,432,166, being a decrease of expenditure under these heads, as compared with the preceding year, of \$1,547,589. The subsidies to railways authorized at the last session of Parliament amounted to \$765,474, as compared with \$3,613,210 voted at the previous session, being a decrease of \$2,847,736. Total expenditure on capital account and for railway subsidies.

171. The revenue for 1891 was estimated at \$39,200,000, which was \$620,689 more than the amount actually realized, and the expenditure was put at \$36,213,757, which was \$129,811 less than was expended. Estimated revenue and expenditure for 1891.

172. The profit from the silver coined during the year was \$34,822, which was sufficient to pay more than half the salaries of the staff of the Finance Department. Profit on silver.

173. The several amounts received and expended under the principal heads of ordinary revenue and expenditure in each year since Confederation are given in the following table:— Heads of revenue and expenditure, 1868-1891.

HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—1868-1891.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	AMOUNTS RECEIVED.					
	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Taxation	11,700,081	11,112,573	13,087,882	16,320,368	17,715,532	17,616,554
Railways	413,979	440,113	471,554	544,124	648,788	703,458
Canals	403,918	440,343	421,652	472,076	470,365	498,030
Other Public Works	83,569	78,477	113,639	129,441	92,576	125,148
Post Office	525,692	535,315	573,566	612,631	692,375	833,657
Interest on Investments	126,439	314,921	363,506	554,383	488,941	396,494
Land Revenue (D. & O.)	42,333	45,248	49,915	95,216	54,043	80,548
Other sources	391,336	1,453,084	410,961	696,721	553,973	560,670
Total	13,687,928	14,379,174	15,512,225	19,235,569	20,714,813	20,812,409

HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—*Continued.*

HEADS OF REVENUE.	AMOUNTS RECEIVED.					
	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Taxation	20,129,185	20,664,878	18,614,415	17,697,924	17,841,938	18,476,613
Railways	893,430	904,407	996,138	1,285,110	1,514,846	1,419,965
Canals	499,314	432,476	380,904	396,980	363,358	348,280
Other Public Works	117,170	95,477	102,099	124,986	156,279	94,914
Post Office	1,139,973	1,155,332	1,102,540	1,114,946	1,207,790	1,172,418
Interest on Investments	610,863	840,887	798,906	717,684	605,774	592,500
Land Revenue (D. & O.)	244,365	72,659	59,897	91,490	63,644	64,678
Other sources	570,792	482,599	532,598	630,154	621,382	348,024
Total	24,205,092	24,648,715	22,587,587	22,069,274	22,375,011	22,517,382
	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Taxation	18,479,576	23,942,138	27,549,046	29,269,698	25,483,199	25,384,529
Railways	1,742,537	2,203,064	2,253,734	2,541,206	2,521,170	2,624,243
Canals	338,314	361,083	325,459	365,537	369,945	325,958
Other Public Works	86,550	118,777	131,941	194,396	164,677	115,302
Post Office	1,252,498	1,352,110	1,587,888	1,800,391	1,755,674	1,841,372
Interest on Investments	834,792	751,514	914,009	1,001,193	986,698	1,997,036
Land Revenue (D. & O.)	150,571	181,871	42,989	19,403	14,139	24,541
Other sources	422,568	724,740	578,389	602,825	566,459	484,021
Total	23,307,406	29,635,297	33,383,455	35,794,649	31,861,961	32,797,001
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Taxation	25,226,456	28,687,002	28,177,413	30,613,523	31,587,072	30,314,151
Railways	2,629,336	2,839,745	3,167,564	3,167,543	3,204,271	3,181,889
Canals	329,712	323,363	310,386	332,393	355,693	350,175
Other Public Works	123,362	107,681	78,167	142,641	240,150	153,575
Post Office	1,901,690	2,020,623	2,379,242	2,220,504	2,357,389	2,515,823
Interest on Investments	2,299,078	990,887	932,025	1,305,392	1,082,271	1,077,228
Land Revenue (D. & O.)	26,483	213,459	253,323	279,893	250,063	318,822
Other sources	640,923	572,233	610,343	720,991	803,016	667,648
Total	33,177,040	35,754,903	35,908,463	38,782,870	39,879,925	38,579,311

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—1868-1891.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Charges for Debt and Subsidies	7,969,990	8,403,527	8,102,191	8,638,565	9,004,362
Legislation	595,810	409,614	379,752	356,206	393,964
Civil Government	594,442	559,643	620,349	642,301	663,189
Public Works and Buildings ..	126,270	65,429	126,239	597,632	853,354
Railways	359,961	387,548	445,209	523,547	595,076
Canals	226,084	258,001	301,304	405,432	339,176
Penitentiaries	209,369	269,817	211,982	219,212	205,111
Administration of Justice	291,243	315,215	304,300	314,411	346,848
Militia and Defence	1,013,016	937,513	1,245,973	908,733	1,654,255
Mounted Police (N.W.T.)					
Lighthouse and Coast Service ..	174,983	190,671	229,682	334,693	345,683
Immigration and Quarantine ..	60,396	43,148	71,935	71,790	128,967
Charges on Revenue	1,299,759	1,529,522	1,605,212	1,613,361	1,789,544
Other expenditure	564,769	668,436	701,380	997,198	1,269,939
Total	13,486,092	14,038,084	14,345,509	15,623,081	17,589,468
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Charges for Debt and Subsidies	8,717,077	10,255,798	11,124,726	11,122,359	11,489,327
Legislation	614,487	784,048	572,273	627,231	596,006
Civil Government	750,874	883,686	909,266	841,996	812,193
Public Works and Buildings ..	1,311,644	1,779,009	1,757,076	1,948,942	1,262,823
Railways	1,194,103	1,847,175	1,581,934	1,497,128	1,890,269
Canals	476,962	467,883	404,925	403,215	355,011
Penitentiaries	270,661	395,552	337,593	312,015	303,169
Administration of Justice	398,966	459,637	497,405	544,091	565,598
Militia and Defence	1,248,664	977,376	1,013,944	798,530	550,452
Mounted Police (N.W.T.)		199,599	333,584	369,518	352,749
Lighthouse and Coast Service ..	480,376	537,058	490,257	545,849	471,278
Immigration and Quarantine ..	287,369	318,573	302,771	385,845	353,951
Charges on Revenue	2,010,380	2,468,376	2,732,795	2,895,896	2,949,617
Other expenditure	1,413,084	1,943,146	1,654,522	2,015,757	1,566,858
Total	19,174,647	23,316,316	23,713,071	24,488,372	23,519,301
	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Charges for Debt and Subsidies	11,659,523	11,952,641	12,659,667	12,525,838	12,757,572
Legislation	618,035	748,007	598,105	611,376	582,200
Civil Government	823,370	861,171	898,605	915,959	946,032
Public Works and Buildings ..	998,595	1,013,593	1,050,193	1,108,815	1,342,090
Railways	2,032,873	2,233,496	1,853,223	2,220,421	2,315,796
Canals	349,787	344,574	378,208	413,776	525,166
Penitentiaries	308,102	308,483	270,382	307,366	293,617
Administration of Justice	564,920	577,897	574,311	583,957	581,696
Militia and Defence	618,137	777,699	690,019	667,000	772,812
Mounted Police (N.W.T.)	334,749	344,824	332,855	289,845	368,456
Lighthouse and Coast Service ..	461,968	447,567	426,304	443,724	461,881
Immigration and Quarantine ..	180,691	212,224	183,294	250,813	253,061
Charges on Revenue	2,918,464	2,983,092	2,997,417	3,078,907	3,256,548
Other expenditure	1,633,944	1,650,113	1,938,141	2,084,757	2,610,296
Total	23,503,158	24,455,381	24,850,634	25,502,554	27,067,163

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE—CONSOLIDATED FUND—1868-1891

—Concluded.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Charges for Debt and Subsidies	12,853,532	12,937,663	15,248,356	16,272,726	15,732,965
Legislation.....	740,768	662,767	649,538	1,037,779	977,302
Civil Government.....	986,721	1,084,418	1,139,495	1,190,371	1,211,851
Public Works and Buildings.	1,765,256	2,908,852	2,302,363	2,046,552	2,133,316
Railways.....	2,636,552	2,664,452	2,749,835	2,853,183	3,184,783
Canals.....	581,749	661,741	604,413	573,443	619,740
Penitentiaries.....	286,425	296,996	287,552	310,782	311,267
Administration of Justice....	615,589	615,045	627,252	707,832	657,115
Militia and Defence.....	734,354	989,498	2,707,758	1,178,659	1,193,693
Mounted Police (N.W.T.)....	477,825	485,984	564,250	1,029,369	781,664
Lighthouse and Coast Service	491,546	520,524	532,446	553,515	512,812
Immigration and Quarantine.	437,734	575,327	506,408	347,576	462,864
Charges on Revenue.....	3,498,998	3,753,625	3,925,655	4,469,080	4,702,133
Other expenditure.....	2,623,108	2,950,814	3,191,739	6,440,245	3,185,175
Total.....	28,730,157	31,107,706	35,037,060	39,011,612	35,657,680
		1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Charges for Debt and Subsidies.....		16,294,496	16,210,594	15,679,409	15,688,040
Legislation.....		807,424	701,170	932,187	596,487
Civil Government.....		1,258,618	1,281,714	1,308,847	1,334,201
Public Works and Buildings.....		1,162,116	2,299,231	1,972,501	1,937,546
Railways.....		3,643,988	3,529,617	3,896,954	3,965,579
Canals.....		692,737	754,344	679,436	739,021
Penitentiaries.....		320,777	319,436	349,839	353,158
Administration of Justice.....		678,815	685,807	709,784	726,592
Militia and Defence.....		1,273,179	1,323,552	1,287,014	1,279,514
Mounted Police (N.W.T.).....		862,965	829,702	753,094	740,979
Lighthouse and Coast Service.....		489,258	511,779	466,116	492,597
Immigration and Quarantine.....		312,491	292,552	182,337	258,289
Charges on Revenue.....		4,629,431	4,770,038	4,820,741	4,947,804
Other expenditure.....		3,292,199	3,400,299	2,955,872	3,283,761
Total.....		36,718,494	36,917,835	35,994,031	36,343,568

Revenue and expenditure, per head. 174. The following table gives the proportion per head of estimated population to the ordinary revenue and expenditure (Consolidated Fund) for every year since Confederation :—

PROPORTION OF ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER
HEAD OF POPULATION—1868-1891.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Estimated Population.	Revenue per Head.	Expenditure per Head.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1868.....	3,371,594	4 05	4 00
1869.....	3,412,617	4 21	4 11
1870.....	3,454,248	4 29	4 15
1871.....	3,518,411	5 50	4 44
1872.....	3,610,992	5 74	4 87
1873.....	3,668,220	5 67	5 23
1874.....	3,825,305	6 33	6 10
1875.....	3,886,534	6 34	6 10
1876.....	3,949,163	5 72	6 20
1877.....	4,013,271	5 50	5 86
1878.....	4,078,924	5 49	5 76
1879.....	4,146,196	5 43	5 90
1880.....	4,215,389	5 53	5 90
1881.....	4,336,404	6 83	5 88
1882.....	4,383,311	7 62	6 18
1883.....	4,432,400	8 08	6 48
1884.....	4,483,930	7 11	6 94
1885.....	4,536,799	7 23	7 72
1886.....	4,586,991	7 23	8 50
1887.....	4,635,410	7 71	7 69
1888.....	4,685,172	7 66	7 84
1889.....	4,736,352	8 19	7 79
1890.....	4,789,028	8 33	7 52
1891.....	4,843,256	7 97	7 50

Manitoba, not included in estimated population until 1871.

British Columbia " " 1872.

Prince Edward Island " " 1874.

The Territories " " 1881.

175. The amount of revenue per head was exceeded only in the two preceding years and in 1883, and was within 13 cents of being just double the revenue per head in 1868; both in 1890 and 1889 the amount having been more than double. The expenditure was 2 cents per head less than in 1890, and was a smaller amount than in any of the six preceding years. Increase and decrease per head.

176. The following table gives the revenues and expenditures of the several provinces for the year 1890, with the amount of each per head of population respectively. The total receipts and payments, exclusive of loans and payments thereout, as far as could be ascertained, are given in each case:— Provincial revenues and expenditures, 1890.

**REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE PROVINCES OF
CANADA, 1890.**

PROVINCES.	Revenue.	Per Head.	Expenditure.	Per Head.
	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
* Ontario.....	3,423,155	1 63	3,896,324	1 85
† Quebec.....	3,536,496	2 39	3,881,673	2 63
* Nova Scotia.....	664,938	1 47	710,497	1 58
* New Brunswick.....	646,079	2 01	661,735	2 03
* Manitoba.....	585,708	4 00	708,302	4 83
† British Columbia.....	835,463	9 44	954,021	10 78
* Prince Edward Island.....	224,882	2 06	305,799	2 80
Total.....	9,916,722	2 11	11,108,352	2 36

* 31st December, 1890.

† 30th June, 1890.

The expenditure exceeded the revenue in all the seven provinces, the excess being largest in British Columbia, where there was a large expenditure on public works. The revenue was highest in proportion to population in British Columbia, and lowest in Nova Scotia; the expenditure was also lowest in Nova Scotia, and highest in British Columbia. The aggregate expenditure was just 25 cents per head of the aggregate population more than the revenue.

Provincial
revenues
and expen-
ditures,
1868-1890.

177. The following table gives the ordinary revenues and expenditures of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, for the years named therein. The figures were taken from the Provincial Public Accounts or were specially supplied by the Provincial Treasurers. The Treasurer of the Province of New Brunswick was applied to, but at present without success.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ORDINARY REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE PROVINCES OF
ONTARIO, QUEBEC, MANITOBA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA, FOR CERTAIN YEARS BETWEEN
1867 AND 1890.

YEAR.	ONTARIO.		QUEBEC.		MANITOBA.		BRITISH COLUMBIA.	
	Receipts.	Expendi- ture.	Receipts.	Expendi- ture.	Receipts.	Expendi- ture.	Receipts.	Expendi- ture.
1867	\$ 182,900	\$ 56,670	\$ 1,529,843	\$ 1,181,932				
1868	2,250,208	1,182,388	1,654,609	1,319,840				
1869	2,625,179	1,444,609	1,653,963	1,581,251				
1870	2,500,696	1,580,663	1,632,032	1,575,545				
1871	2,333,180	1,816,867	1,698,331	1,503,653				
1872	3,040,748	2,220,743	1,795,749	1,707,356				
1873	2,961,315	2,940,803	1,983,603	1,908,283				
1874	3,446,348	3,871,493	2,036,869	2,060,779				
1875	3,156,006	3,604,524	2,329,868	2,283,025				
1876	2,589,223	3,140,626	2,397,383	2,471,553				
1877	2,502,566	3,119,118	2,018,482	2,577,171				
1878	2,285,178	2,902,388	2,201,215	2,715,549				
1879	2,287,951	2,941,714	2,342,412	2,830,023				
1880	2,584,170	2,518,187	3,191,779	3,566,612				
1881	2,788,747	2,585,053	3,419,371	3,628,229				
1882	2,880,450	2,920,161	3,419,371	3,628,229				
1883	2,439,941	2,887,038	2,755,707	3,066,943				
1884	2,820,555	3,207,890	2,823,565	3,124,920				
1885	3,005,921	3,046,113	2,926,148	2,930,734				
1886	3,148,660	3,181,709	2,949,562	3,062,607				
1887	3,546,924	3,454,372	2,965,567	3,288,798				
1888	3,583,916	3,545,235	3,738,768	3,363,032				
1889	3,538,405	3,653,356	3,628,544	3,543,619				
1890	3,423,155	3,896,324	3,536,496	3,881,673				
Total	65,943,142	65,718,046	57,209,797	59,272,827	4,970,947	6,154,487	8,952,889	11,459,353

* 18 months.

† 6 months.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF
THE PROVINCES OF NOVA SCOTIA AND PRINCE EDWARD IS-
LAND FOR THE YEARS 1868-1890, INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	NOVA SCOTIA.		PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure	Revenue.	Expenditure
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868..	466,181	532,808	270,559	299,867
1869..	545,899	518,296	288,722	312,653
1870..	601,373	537,080	302,855	343,892
1871..	525,824	600,344	385,014	406,236
1872..	687,695	639,584	395,473	506,666
1873..	600,196	608,919	*484,979	*401,662
1874..	686,926	676,111	403,013	442,767
1875..	589,637	653,874	306,597	395,277
1876..	589,637	653,874	524,144	353,226
1877..	562,800	688,942	326,274	331,632
1878..	645,294	688,003	312,684	334,133
1879..	384,205	503,051	288,062	313,845
1880..	541,318	506,253	269,603	257,309
1881..	476,445	494,582	275,380	261,276
1882..	537,667	569,119	233,465	257,228
1883..	563,864	541,099	228,169	270,477
1884..	586,561	572,678	280,271	279,545
1885..	613,026	620,700	248,222	266,318
1886..	633,145	656,348	233,978	304,467
1887..	656,639	664,103	241,637	288,052
1888..	712,951	668,400	254,209	279,939
1889..	668,774	713,941	234,635	263,605
1890..	664,938	710,497	224,882	305,799
Total	13,540,995	14,018,606	7,012,827	7,475,871

*Eleven months only.

The figures for Nova Scotia are not those of the ordinary revenue and expenditure, several items, not coming under that head, having been entered as such for convenience, and the actual revenue of the province available for ordinary purposes is less than is shown in the table. In 1888 a considerable sum, in addition to the subsidy, was received from the Dominion Government on account of a claim of the province for piers, breakwaters, &c. In Prince Edward Island, the financial year, previous to 1873, began on the 1st February and ended on the 31st of the following January, but in that year was changed to correspond with the calendar year.

Revenues
and expen-
ditures in
British
posses-
sions.

178. The next table gives the revenues and expenditures in the United Kingdom and British possessions, principally in the year 1890, with the proportion of each per head of population.

COUNTRY.	Year.	REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
		Amount.	Per Head.	Amount.	Per Head.
		\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
Europe—					
United Kingdom....	1891	435,513,678	11 49	426,966,561	11 27
Gibraltar.....	1890	303,977	11 80	287,342	11 16
Malta.....	1890	1,271,436	7 67	1,298,913	7 84
Asia—					
India.....	1890	310,560,989	1 41	301,027,067	1 37
Ceylon.....	1890	5,921,673	1 96	5,657,319	1 88
Straits Settlement...	1890	3,462,590	6 83	3,048,120	6 02
Labuan.....	1890	16,474	2 81	18,790	3 21
Hong Kong.....	1890	2,022,932	9 13	1,941,951	8 77
Africa—					
Mauritius.....	1890	3,783,721	10 49	3,748,063	10 39
Natal.....	1890	6,923,748	12 73	6,465,210	11 89
Cape of Good Hope..	1890	21,559,577	14 12	18,804,868	12 31
St. Helena.....	1890	42,481	10 32	43,955	10 68
Lagos.....	1890	274,193	2 74	310,012	3 10
Gold Coast.....	1890	761,385	0 40	573,775	0 30
Sierra Leone.....	1890	358,712	1 99	306,873	1 70
Gambia.....	1890	148,788	2 98	110,663	2 21
America—					
Canada.....	1891	38,579,311	7 80	36,343,568	7 50
Newfoundland.....	1890	1,474,736	7 47	1,686,524	8 55
Bermuda.....	1890	157,651	9 92	147,314	9 27
Honduras.....	1890	249,193	7 92	220,212	7 00
British Guiana.....	1890	2,544,132	8 93	2,472,793	8 68
West Indies—					
Bahamas.....	1890	266,820	5 56	236,948	4 93
Turk's Island.....	1890	43,318	9 06	40,213	8 42
Jamaica.....	1890	3,839,255	6 00	3,243,220	5 07
Windward Islands...	1890	1,564,060	4 61	1,535,998	4 53
Leeward Islands....	1890	580,871	4 48	611,010	4 71
Trinidad.....	1890	2,280,320	10 96	2,312,854	11 12
Australasia—					
New South Wales...	1890	46,226,617	40 75	46,494,001	40 99
Victoria.....	1890	41,459,907	36 35	46,942,586	41 16
South Australia.....	1890	12,447,823	39 51	12,552,388	39 84
Western Australia..	1890	2,016,328	40 50	1,955,119	39 27
Queensland.....	1890	15,866,832	40 30	18,226,723	46 29
Tasmania.....	1890	3,689,420	25 15	3,517,364	23 98
New Zealand.....	1890	20,479,074	32 67	19,863,621	31 69
South Seas—					
Fiji.....	1890	325,175	2 68	296,020	2 44
Falkland Island....	1890	46,194	25 82	45,693	25 54
Total.....		987,063,391	3 55	969,353,651	3 49

179. The revenue exceeded the expenditure in 25 out of the 36 countries and colonies named in the list, the total revenue having been \$17,709,740 more than the expenditure. In proportion to population, Revenues in Australasian colonies.

both the revenues and expenditures of the Australasian colonies are very high, the chief explanation of which is that "a considerable revenue is derived from the usufruct of the unsold lands, which is not generally the case elsewhere; the revenues also are swelled by the large sums which are received annually from the alienation of Crown lands, and from the working of the State railways."* "The practice of treating money derived from the sale of Crown lands as revenue obtains in all the Australian colonies, and the money so raised forms one of the largest items of their annual income."† Canada will no doubt in a few years be deriving a large revenue from the sale of Dominion lands, if the practice of treating such moneys as revenue should be in force, but all the principal railways are in the hands of private companies. Both in India and Cape Colony, as well as in Australasia, the railways are principally owned by the Government, producing a corresponding difference in the amount of revenue.

180. The ordinary revenues and expenditures in some of the principal foreign countries, as nearly as they could be ascertained, are given in the following table:—

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	Revenue.	Amount per Head.	Expenditure.	Amount per Head.
		\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
Europe—					
Austria Hungary.....	1890 ..	416,071,000	10 08	407,127,000	9 86
Belgium.....	1888 ..	64,807,843	10 54	61,273,475	9 97
Denmark.....	1889 ..	14,290,362	6 54	15,479,099	7 08
France.....	1890 ..	588,543,431	15 34	630,085,946	16 43
German Empire.....	1889 ..	199,717,537	4 04	196,951,834	3 99
Greece.....	1889 ..	18,775,492	8 58	18,767,876	8 58
Italy.....	1890 ..	350,672,099	11 63	361,672,533	11 99
Netherlands.....	1889 ..	52,675,780	11 54	50,831,598	11 13
Norway.....	1889 ..	12,532,474	6 26	11,789,227	5 89
Portugal.....	1889 ..	40,893,349	8 69	42,356,609	9 00
Roumania.....	1889 ..	31,497,498	5 73	31,375,098	5 71
Russia.....	1889 ..	451,157,242	4 71	417,502,144	4 35
Spain.....	1890 ..	155,740,277	8 87	155,722,319	8 87
Sweden.....	1890 ..	23,572,240	4 93	18,140,587	3 77
Switzerland.....	1889 ..	11,950,781	4 07	11,973,168	4 08
Turkey.....	1889 ..	90,033,333	3 25	104,146,666	3 76
Asia—					
Japan.....	1889 ..	80,152,218	2 00	65,772,197	1 64

* Victorian Year Book, 1884-5, p. 131. † Wealth and Progress of New South Wales, p. 383.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*Con.*

COUNTRIES.	Year.	Revenue.	Amount per Head.	Expenditure.	Amount per Head.
		\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
Egypt.....	1891..	47,791,000	7 01	45,357,333	6 65
China.....	1890..	4,123,035	2 75	3,953,578	2 64
Argentina—					
Confederation ..	1890..	73,407,670	17 96	92,853,846	22 72
Brazil.....	1890..	76,288,650	5 45	83,846,802	5 99
Mexico.....	1891..	39,970,000	3 51	38,452,803	3 37
Russia.....	1890..	6,271,606	2 11	5,911,992	2 00
United States.....	1891..	458,544,233	7 32	421,304,470	6 73

France has the largest revenue and expenditure of any country in the world, being followed as to revenue by Russia and as to expenditure by the United Kingdom. Apart from France, the Argentine Republic would appear to have the largest revenue and largest expenditure per head. Revenue was in excess of expenditure in 15 out of 24 countries in the table.

81. As stated in paragraph 151, the sources from which the primary revenue of Canada is derived may be divided into two classes, 1. Taxation; 2. Other sources; and the following figures give the amount raised in each class in 1890 and 1891:—

	1890.	1891.
Revenue raised by taxation.....	\$31,587,072	\$30,314,151
“ “ from other sources.....	8,292,853	8,265,160
Total.....	<u>\$39,879,925</u>	<u>\$38,579,311</u>

82. As compared with the preceding year, there was a decrease, in 1891, in receipts from taxation of \$1,272,921, and in receipts from other sources of \$27,693; and of the total revenue, 78·57 per cent was derived from taxation, as against 79·21 per cent in 1890 and 78·93 per cent in 1889. The receipts from taxes being derived solely from Customs and Excise duties, it follows, in the absence of any extreme change in the tariff, that the more prosperous the country, and the greater its trade, the greater will be the amount derived from taxation, as the largest part of the revenue is obtained in this manner, and in years of the largest revenues the amount of taxation per head of population will also be found to be the largest. It will be seen, however, that in 1883, when the amount derived from taxation was \$44,453 less than in the year under review, the amount paid per

head was 34 cents more, and it will also be noticed that the proportion of revenue raised by taxation in these days of a protective tariff is ~~not~~ so large as it was in the years when a revenue tariff was in force.

Amount
raised by
taxation,
1868-1890.

183. The following table gives the amount raised by taxation in each year since 1st July, 1867, also the average amount of such taxation paid per head of population, and the proportion of total revenue:

TAXATION IN CANADA—1868 TO 1891.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	TAXATION.				Per- centage of Total Revenue
	Gross Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.	Amount per Head.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.	
1868.....	11,701,681			3 47	85.48
1869.....	11,112,573		588,108	3 26	77.28
1870.....	13,087,882	1,975,309		3 79	84.37
1871.....	16,320,368	3,232,486		4 64	84.41
1872.....	17,715,552	1,395,184		4 91	85.52
1873.....	17,616,554		98,998	4 80	84.64
1874.....	20,129,185	2,512,631		5 26	83.16
1875.....	20,664,878	535,693		5 32	83.84
1876.....	18,614,415		2,050,463	4 71	82.41
1877.....	17,697,924		916,491	4 41	80.23
1878.....	17,841,938	144,014		4 37	79.74
1879.....	18,476,613	634,675		4 46	82.05
1880.....	18,479,576	2,963		4 38	79.29
1881.....	23,942,138	5,462,562		5 52	80.79
1882.....	27,549,046	3,606,908		6 28	82.52
1883.....	29,269,698	1,720,652		6 60	81.77
1884.....	25,483,199		3,786,499	5 68	79.98
1885.....	25,384,529		98,670	5 60	77.39
1886.....	25,226,456		158,073	5 50	76.03
1887.....	28,687,002	3,460,546		6 19	80.23
1888.....	28,177,413		509,589	6 01	78.47
1889.....	30,613,523	2,436,110		6 46	78.93
1890.....	31,587,072	973,549		6 60	79.21
1891.....	30,314,151		1,272,921	6 26	78.57

Increase
in amount
raised by
taxation.

184. The amount raised by taxation in 1891 was only exceeded in the two preceding years, and was \$19,201,578 more than in 1869, in which year the smallest amount during the period was raised. Comparing the first and last years of the above period of twenty-four years, it will be found that while the total receipts have increased 160 per cent, the amount paid per head of population has only increased 80 per cent; while the proportion to total revenue has decreased 8.08 per cent.

185. The following table gives the amounts raised from the Customs and Excise duties during the last twenty-four years, together with the proportion of each to population* :—

TAXATION BY CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTIES AND PROPORTION TO POPULATION IN CANADA—1868-1891.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Customs.	Amount per Head.	PROPORTION TO		Excise.	Amount per Head.
			Total Taxation.	Imports for Home Consumption.		
	\$	\$ cts.	Per cent.	Per cent.	\$	\$ cts.
1868.....	8,578,380	2 54	73·3	12·25	3,002,588	0 89
1869.....	8,272,879	2 42	74·4	12·31	2,710,028	0 79
1870.....	9,334,212	2 70	71·3	13·28	3,619,622	1 05
1871.....	11,841,104	3 36	72·5	13·62	4,295,944	1 22
1872.....	12,787,982	3 54	72·2	12·11	4,735,651	1 31
1873.....	12,954,164	3 53	73·5	10·20	4,460,681	1 22
1874.....	14,325,192	3 74	71·1	11·32	5,594,903	1 46
1875.....	15,351,011	3 95	74·3	12·83	5,069,687	1 30
1876.....	12,823,837	3 25	66·0	13·44	5,563,487	1 41
1877.....	12,546,987	3 14	70·9	13·03	4,941,897	1 23
1878.....	12,782,824	3 13	71·6	14·03	4,858,671	1 19
1879.....	12,900,659	3 11	69·8	16·10	5,390,763	1 30
1880.....	14,071,343	3 34	76·1	19·70	4,232,427	1 00
1881.....	18,406,092	4 24	76·8	20·19	5,343,022	1 23
1882.....	21,581,570	4 92	78·3	19·27	5,884,859	1 34
1883.....	22,009,582	5 19	78·6	18·82	6,260,116	1 41
1884.....	20,023,890	4 47	75·5	18·64	5,459,309	1 22
1885.....	18,935,428	4 17	74·5	18·61	6,449,101	1 42
1886.....	19,373,551	4 22	76·8	19·50	5,852,904	1 28
1887.....	22,378,801	4 83	78·0	21·24	6,308,201	1 36
1888.....	22,105,926	4 72	78·4	21·57	6,071,487	1 30
1889.....	23,726,784	5 01	74·2	21·65	6,886,739	1 45
1890.....	23,968,954	5 00	75·8	21·21	7,618,118	1 59
1891.....	23,399,301	4 83	77·2	20·66	6,914,850	1 43

186. It will be seen that considerably the largest part of the whole amount of taxation is derived from Customs duties, the average proportion for the 24 years having been 74·2 per cent; later years showing a tendency to increase it. The proportion in the United States in 1891 was 59 per cent, and in some of the Australasian colonies it is nearly 90 per cent.

187. The expenses of collection of Customs revenue were 3·83 per cent, being a slight increase on the preceding year, but ·70 per cent below the average of twenty-four years. It cost \$2.16 per head less to collect

* The amounts of Customs duties being taken from the Public Accounts, which represent the amounts actually paid in, will not quite correspond with the figures in the Trade and Navigation Returns, which are for amounts accrued.

the revenue of 1891 than it did that of 1868, though the former was nearly three times as much, showing that it relatively costs more to collect a small Customs revenue than a large one. Considering the large area of the Dominion, and the length of its frontiers, together with the large number of ports of entry it is necessary to keep up, the cost of collection must be considered as being moderate. In the United Kingdom in 1890 it was 4.60 per cent, and in the United States 3.04 per cent.

Increase
per head
in Customs
receipts
greater
than in
those from
taxation.

188. There being no system of direct taxation in this country, and the use of articles on which Excise duties are collected being, to a very large extent, optional, it follows that the Customs duties alone form that part of the general taxation of which every one must pay a share, and it will therefore be noticed from the foregoing table that the proportion of increase in receipts from Customs duties has been far larger than that of population, showing that the ability to purchase has increased in much greater ratio than the burden of taxation, the increase in the receipts from Customs being 173 per cent since 1868, and in the amount per head 90 per cent.

Customs
duties per
head in
various
countries.

189. In the United Kingdom in 1890 the proportion per head was \$2.56; in the United States in the same year it was \$3.67, in both cases being a smaller proportion than in this country, while in the Australasian colonies it is very much higher, as shown by the following figures for 1888:—

Western Australia.....	\$ 18 37
Queensland	16 88
New Zealand.....	11 14

HEADS OF TAXATION BY CUSTOMS DUTIES IN CANADA—1868-1891.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE,	Spirits.	Wines.	Beer and Cider.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Cigars and Cigarettes.	Tea.	Sugar and Molasses.	Coffee, Chicory, Cocoa and Chocolate.	Grain and Products of.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868	1,143,776	146,312	19,390	105,814	53,449	943,110	1,439,064	54,802	97,905
1869	817,883	129,178	26,585	78,678	37,126	916,177	1,502,138	57,435	2,241
1870	908,613	170,518	23,770	57,614	55,373	1,140,649	1,899,749	55,655	4,183
1871	1,087,043	195,842	29,364	29,731	108,247	1,138,212	1,946,425	61,443	62,240
1872	1,290,121	258,312	40,596	52,635	221,344	947,826	1,937,172	34,443	4,700
1873	1,300,691	245,277	49,361	49,609	219,253	25,980	2,371,021	12,217	682
1874	1,557,526	325,322	56,527	57,827	200,196	110,414	2,540,965	21,641	607
1875	1,823,403	272,081	51,035	66,285	123,055	379,686	2,450,771	46,048	.....
1876	1,518,124	350,219	41,670	89,905	136,771	526,160	2,503,684	49,237	735
1877	1,111,417	226,140	40,516	61,109	77,047	534,890	2,473,460	46,860	1,019
1878	1,004,414	207,567	44,711	70,346	118,184	611,313	2,830,248	44,460	942
1879	1,133,626	234,027	37,646	68,387	173,086	743,916	2,758,833	46,158	45,201
1880	880,614	226,265	28,061	48,465	82,187	641,261	2,146,238	58,335	212,616
1881	1,106,633	321,405	33,370	43,801	116,704	881,886	2,629,147	67,228	256,556
1882	1,257,553	405,505	39,317	50,111	184,032	403,910	2,514,721	48,051	261,958
1883	1,449,815	437,911	54,285	51,962	184,557	27,520	2,726,616	36,908	216,625
1884	1,329,719	375,963	59,565	49,569	184,431	27,520	2,805,098	38,401	292,143
1885	1,340,571	346,827	51,078	56,092	190,630	33,436	2,693,108	41,639	290,124
1886	1,606,456	355,185	49,879	64,378	255,114	34,776	2,436,941	36,623	219,543
1887	1,375,595	324,485	48,624	71,955	233,586	8,804	3,300,644	39,021	232,595
1888	1,610,739	326,722	47,512	57,133	176,700	11,421	3,602,296	45,862	268,967
1889	1,781,361	347,103	50,262	57,505	225,182	7,197	3,809,042	43,169	319,883
1890	1,933,051	374,824	57,649	53,851	235,749	12,228	3,063,925	42,534	425,374
1891	1,772,372	387,449	63,413	62,779	263,955	16,114	3,275,321	38,344	325,991

HEADS OF TAXATION BY CUSTOMS DUTIES IN CANADA—1868-1891—*Concluded.*

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Floor (Wheat and Rye).	Rice.	Hops.	Fruits and Veger- tables, all kinds.	Live Stock.	All other Articles.	Export Duty on Logs.	*Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868	39,775	14,180	304	85,173	671	4,672,205	17,985	8,819,431
1869	4,955	54,286	9,703	89,004	4,928	4,623,684	14,402	8,298,909
1870	55,409	83,092	11,876	82,677	6,152	5,030,606	37,912	9,462,940
1871	15,537	88,072	14,316	133,807	3,294	6,922,544	36,065	11,843,655
1872		81,184	21,829	142,223	26,360	7,934,387	24,809	13,045,493
1873		99,555	9,091	168,951	27,353	8,424,795	20,152	13,017,730
1874		93,229	8,261	148,637	47,324	9,237,318	14,565	14,421,882
1875		95,543	7,103	219,119	58,150	10,255,860	7,243	15,361,882
1876		83,670	9,116	166,410	42,464	7,301,745	4,500	12,893,114
1877		90,734	6,349	201,132	49,548	7,618,565	4,102	12,648,451
1878	10,198	87,720	4,671	190,436	29,049	7,547,076	4,161	12,795,693
1879	50,965	111,921	11,958	180,246	38,416	7,367,865	4,272	12,939,540
1880	98,839	139,284	12,891	214,471	52,916	9,395,139	8,896	14,138,849
1881	86,329	120,516	20,329	301,661	62,444	12,449,031	8,141	18,500,785
1882	132,527	81,055	24,686	348,085	87,977	15,890,603	8,810	21,708,837
1883	265,645	93,969	19,121	519,619	103,549	17,044,056	9,756	23,172,308
1884	270,102	72,293	17,401	470,399	115,548	14,036,646	8,515	20,164,963
1885	100,713	84,883	65,770	367,723	70,979	13,286,694	12,305	19,133,558
1886	31,338	43,683	41,065	384,231	74,161	13,719,703	20,726	19,448,123
1887	129,950	33,770	65,567	502,258	53,582	16,008,832	31,397	22,469,705
1888	89,943	40,131	36,388	490,686	50,774	15,408,369	21,772	22,269,641
1889				467,014	60,818	16,299,082	42,207	23,784,523
1890				513,727	75,997	16,935,045	93,674	24,014,908
1891				532,301	66,286	16,556,993	64,893	23,481,069

HEADS OF TAXATION BY EXCISE DUTIES IN CANADA—BEING THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF DUTY ACCRUED IN EACH YEAR—1868-1891.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Spirits.	Malt Liquor.	Malt.	Tobacco.	Cigars.	Petroleum Inspection Fees.	Bonded Manufactures.	Other Receipts.	† Total Revenue Accrued.
1868.	2,488,339	117,508	235,028	494,596	25,614	10,628	20,758	\$	*3,057,809
1869.	2,390,848	20,866	287,024	554,407	23,410	162,747	11,076	\$	*2,709,869
1870.	2,208,097	17,408	347,870	924,371	28,921	556,649	12,451	\$	3,657,808
1871.	2,603,603	9,306	292,475	1,034,097	.....	247,061	20,417	5,015	4,271,974
1872.	2,871,993	25,498	305,190	1,232,164	.....	233,996	24,933	5,009	4,718,783
1873.	2,818,384	26,410	341,700	1,013,438	.....	297,776	33,693	12,962	4,484,363
1874.	3,498,751	25,570	341,393	1,398,398	.....	273,897	40,006	6,915	5,584,930
1875.	2,974,241	29,839	385,190	1,433,734	.....	298,489	37,151	6,043	5,084,687
1876.	3,098,087	13,963	320,154	1,773,976	.....	285,553	27,834	5,924	5,525,491
1877.	2,650,427	7,475	381,417	1,629,946	.....	235,327	30,653	5,670	4,940,315
1878.	2,708,286	6,611	522,671	1,581,076	.....	6,426	36,874	5,457	4,867,401
1879.	3,297,315	7,540	442,760	1,584,008	.....	8,171	38,036	4,763	5,382,593
1880.	2,927,829	6,335	254,412	1,642,582	.....	16,426	33,269	7,571	4,253,424
1881.	3,210,527	6,250	288,881	1,775,463	.....	18,749	30,897	13,011	5,343,778
1882.	3,533,776	6,092	379,808	1,903,798	.....	23,744	33,693	14,461	5,915,272
1883.	3,892,100	5,434	401,906	1,885,537	.....	25,216	36,665	15,282	6,232,140
1884.	3,577,243	3,926	410,347	1,434,601	.....	26,566	39,456	10,671	5,562,810
1885.	4,251,326	6,344	472,295	1,269,197	318,357	27,530	44,029	11,937	6,401,005
1886.	3,188,070	6,164	377,579	1,626,011	559,302	29,181	46,523	12,055	5,844,885
1887.	3,697,263	6,967	426,845	1,664,731	524,182	31,989	50,065	12,229	6,414,211
1888.	3,072,388	6,589	488,757	1,737,243	553,821	36,569	53,263	13,962	5,962,592
1889.	3,898,930	12,154	506,026	1,836,693	563,018	35,745	27,801	14,323	6,964,586
1890.	4,611,105	13,552	529,329	1,892,628	603,473	39,737	29,511	15,765	7,735,100
1891.	3,537,644	9,296	570,950	1,922,570	614,353	40,407	34,582	17,902	6,747,614

* Less deductions. † These figures being for the amount of duty accrued, will not agree with those on p. 129, which are for the net receipts

Heads of
Excise re-
venue 1887
1891.

191. The Customs duties are collected by the Department of Customs, and the amount of duty received on the various dutiable articles imported is set out in detail in Chapter IV (Trade and Commerce). The Excise duties are collected by the Department of Inland Revenue, and the following table gives particulars of the amounts accrued from the various sources of Excise revenue during the years 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891 :—

HEADS OF EXCISE REVENUE IN CANADA, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890,
AND 1891.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Spirits.....	3,737,339	3,090,016	3,874,022	4,620,393	3,546,942
Malt liquor.....	7,045	6,997	12,710	13,631	10,495
Malt.....	433,129	493,030	518,239	556,365	591,399
Cigars.....	524,281	554,067	563,172	603,473	615,179
Tobacco.....	1,668,002	1,740,542	1,840,522	1,896,359	1,926,987
Petroleum.....	31,989	36,569	35,745	39,737	40,407
Manufactures in bond.....	50,005	53,312	28,082	29,610	34,581
Seizures.....	2,029	13,066	4,880	3,886	2,727
Other receipts.....	12,332	13,962	15,240	16,162	18,222
Methylated spirits.....					38,213
Total.....	6,466,151	6,010,561	6,892,612	7,779,616	6,825,152

Increase
in receipts
from Ex-
cise duties.

192. There was, it will be seen, a decrease in accrued revenue of \$954,464, as compared with the previous year. The principal decrease took place in duty on spirits, which was owing, in a large measure, to the abnormal quantity of spirits withdrawn from bond during June, 1890, in consequence of the change of law with reference to the maturing of spirits that came into force on the following 1st July. With the exception of the amount accrued for spirits and malt liquor, there was an increase under each head.

Bill
stamps.

Sugar
duties.

193. The duties on bill stamps, &c., were all repealed in 1882, the amount received in that year up to the date of repeal having been \$82,616, and the total amount received since Confederation, \$2,686,850. The receipts from sugar duties in 1891 were \$211,396 more than in 1890, and had only been exceeded three times in the period included in the table. The duty on tea was taken off in 1882, causing a large reduction of revenue.

Consump-
tion of tea
and sugar.

194. The consumption of tea and sugar per inhabitant has been generally considered one of the best standards by which to judge the condition of the people, it having been found that the consumption of these two articles indicates more clearly than almost anything else

their well-being or otherwise; and judging the condition of the inhabitants of Canada by this test, it will be found that there has been a steady and satisfactory improvement. In 1868 the consumption of sugar was 15 lbs. per head, in 1877 it was 23 lbs. per head, and is now no less than 45 lbs., an increase of 22 lbs. per head in the last 14 years, and more than double the quantity consumed in 1877. As far as information is available, it would appear that the *per capita* consumption of sugar in Canada is larger than that of almost any other country, with the exception of the United Kingdom and the United States, a fact that speaks well for the condition of the working classes in this country. In the United Kingdom the amount averages about 75 lbs. per head, having increased from 15 lbs. per head in 1840; in the United States the consumption is about the same as in this country. The consumption of tea in Canada has also very largely increased; in 1868 it was 2 lbs. per head, in 1877 it was 3½ lbs. per head, and is now something over 4 lbs. per head. In England the consumption averages 5 lbs. per head.

195. The amounts of taxation in the United Kingdom, and in the principal British possessions, are given in the following table:—

Taxation
in British
pos-
sessions.

TAXATION IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	TAXATION.		
		Amount.	Per Head.	Percentage of Revenue.
		\$	\$ cts.	
Europe—				
United Kingdom.....	1891	358,079,600	9 47	82·22
Asia—				
India.....	1887	136,628,182	0 68	37·70
Ceylon.....	1887	3,026,186	1 01	46·26
Straits Settlement.....	1886	2,491,908	4 93	85·23
Africa—				
Mauritius.....	1886	2,084,578	5 65	59·24
Natal.....	1887	1,687,355	3 52	43·62
Cape of Good Hope.....	1887	5,127,291	3 73	33·33
Lagos.....	1886	216,211	2 17	86·52
Gambia.....	1887	47,250	3 14	72·17
America—				
Canada.....	1891	30,314,151	6 26	78·57
Newfoundland.....	1888	1,291,661	6 40	72·36
Bermuda.....	1887	116,557	3 87	87·40
West Indies—				
Turk's Island.....	1884	34,835	7 35	68·34
Jamaica.....	1885	2,407,681	4 03	80·79
St. Lucia.....	1887	157,654	3 73	81·06
Barbados.....	1886	501,758	2 92	75·65
Grenada.....	1886	138,165	2 85	60·19

TAXATION IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS—*Concluded.*

COUNTRIES.	Year.	TAXATION.		
		Amount.	Per Head.	Percentage of Revenue.
		\$	\$ cts.	
West Indies— <i>Con.</i>				
Tobago	1884	50,097	2 43	72·62
Virgin Islands	1890	7,776	1 68	90·69
Antigua.....	1890	214,970	5 88	95·33
Montserrat.....	1890	31,254	2 67	95·39
Dominica.....	1890	101,981	3 84	97·13
St. Kitts—Nevis.....	1890	201,659	4 91	96·46
Trinidad.....	1886	1,546,213	8 67	79·07
Australasia—				
New South Wales.....	1888	13,051,830	12 26	30·17
Victoria.....	1888	14,945,547	14 05	40·37
Queensland.....	1888	7,677,999	20 33	45·55
South Australia.....	1888	3,598,184	11 49	29·64
Western Australia.....	1888	875,727	20 68	50·40
Tasmania.....	1888	1,974,927	13 68	63·40
New Zealand.....	1888	9,887,602	16 32	49·43
South Seas—				
Fiji	1887	202,531	1 62	64·11

Taxation per head in Australasia—196. Though the amount raised by taxation in the individual colonies of Australasia is necessarily less than that raised in Canada, yet the combined amount raised in Australasia is two-thirds more than

TAXATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	TAXATION.		
		Amount.	Per Head.	Percentage of Revenue.
		\$	\$ cts.	
Europe—				
Austria-Hungary	1889	327,350,000	8 02	88 74
Belgium	1889	32,874,333	5 44	50 03
Denmark	1888	12,118,000	5 77	83 30
France (including Algeria)	1889	452,711,933	10 70	77 88
Greece	1889	12,890,033	6 50	08 04
Netherlands	1889	39,731,466	8 81	81 23
Italy	1890	259,077,000	8 40	82 40
Portugal	1890	34,275,933	7 04	78 38
Russia	1889	279,229,800	3 04	00 01
Spain	1889	155,397,700	8 85	93 73
Switzerland	1888	4,265,400	1 48	39 99
Turkey	1884	61,865,066	2 51	86 50
German Empire	1887	153,145,727	3 10	65 81
Asia—				
Japan	1889	67,208,000	1 72	85 51
Africa—				
Egypt	1889	38,368,900	5 63	75 26
America—				
Argentine Confederation	1889	45,552,000	11 96	77 71
Brazil	1880	54,435,900	3 89	74 08
Mexico	1889	35,065,999	3 06	92 29
United States	1891	367,680,255	5 67	90 18

The largest proportion of revenue was raised from taxation, among the countries named in the above table, by Spain and Mexico, and the smallest by Switzerland, which latter country raised little more than a third of her revenue in that manner. Belgium and the German Empire only raised half their revenue by taxation, the other countries two thirds and over. The largest amounts were raised by France, the United States and the United Kingdom, respectively, and, with the exception of the Australasian colonies, the smallest for each was highest in the Argentine Confederation.

195. The gross profits paid to the Government of Canada in 1941, June, 1941, amounted to \$1,000,000.00. The gross profits paid in 1942 were \$2,000,000.00. There was no change in the gross amount of profits paid in the year 1943.

[illegible]

PARTICULARS OF INCREASE OF DEBT, 1891.

Expenditure on Capital Account—	
Public Works.....	\$ 515,702
Railways and Canals.....	2,502,409
Dominion Lands.....	94,847
	<u>\$ 3,112,958</u>
Railway Subsidies.....	\$ 1,265,706
North-West Rebellion.....	2,902
Sundry transfers to Consolidated Fund.....	0
	<u>\$ 4,481,566</u>
Less Sinking Fund.....	\$ 1,938,078
Excess of receipts over payment.....	2,235,743
	<u>4,119,225</u>
Total net increase..	<u>\$ 2,362,341</u>

Assets and liabilities, 1868-1891. 200. The following table gives the total liabilities and assets, the net liabilities, together with the multiple of revenue, for each year since Confederation.

FINANCE.

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YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Gross Debt,	Increase or Decrease,	Assets,	Increase or Decrease,	Net Debt,	Increase or Decrease,	Years of Revenue to pay Net Debt.
1867.	\$ 93,040,051		\$ 17,317,410		\$ 75,728,641		
1868.	96,896,666	+ 3,850,614	21,139,531	+ 3,822,121	75,757,135	+ 28,494	5-53
1869.	112,361,998	+ 15,465,332	36,502,679	+ 15,363,148	75,859,319	+ 102,184	5-27
1870.	115,993,706	+ 3,631,708	37,783,964	+ 1,281,285	78,209,742	+ 2,350,423	5-04
1871.	115,492,682	- 501,024	37,786,165	- 2,201	77,706,517	- 503,225	4-01
1872.	122,400,179	+ 6,907,496	40,213,107	+ 2,426,942	82,187,072	+ 4,480,555	3-96
1873.	129,743,432	+ 7,343,252	29,894,970	+ 10,318,137	99,848,462	+ 17,661,390	4-79
1874.	141,163,551	+ 11,420,119	32,838,586	+ 2,943,616	108,324,965	+ 8,476,503	4-47
1875.	151,663,401	+ 10,499,850	35,655,023	+ 2,816,437	116,008,378	+ 7,683,413	4-70
1876.	161,204,687	+ 9,541,286	36,653,173	+ 1,098,150	124,551,514	+ 8,543,136	5-51
1877.	174,675,834	+ 13,471,147	41,440,525	+ 4,787,352	133,235,309	+ 8,683,795	6-03
1878.	174,967,968	+ 281,433	34,595,199	+ 6,845,326	140,362,069	+ 7,126,760	6-27
1879.	179,483,871	+ 4,526,602	36,493,683	+ 1,898,484	142,990,188	+ 2,628,119	6-34
1880.	194,634,440	+ 15,150,569	42,182,852	+ 5,689,169	152,451,588	+ 9,461,400	6-54
1881.	199,861,537	+ 5,227,096	44,465,757	+ 2,282,905	155,395,780	+ 2,944,192	5-24
1882.	205,365,251	+ 5,503,714	51,703,601	+ 7,237,844	153,661,650	+ 1,734,130	4-60
1883.	202,139,104	- 3,226,147	43,692,389	- 8,011,212	158,446,715	+ 4,805,065	4-42
1884.	242,482,416	+ 40,323,311	60,320,565	+ 16,628,176	182,161,850	+ 23,695,135	5-71
1885.	294,703,607	+ 22,221,191	68,955,915	+ 7,975,350	196,747,692	+ 14,245,842	5-98
1886.	273,164,341	+ 8,400,734	50,005,234	+ 18,290,681	223,159,107	+ 26,751,415	6-72
1887.	273,187,626	+ 23,285	45,872,851	- 4,132,383	227,314,775	+ 4,155,668	6-35
1888.	284,513,842	+ 11,326,216	40,982,483	+ 4,109,632	234,531,358	+ 7,210,583	6-53
1889.	287,722,063	+ 3,208,221	50,192,021	+ 269,538	237,530,042	+ 2,998,683	6-12
1890.	286,112,295	- 1,609,768	48,579,083	- 1,612,938	237,533,212	+ 3,170	5-96
1891.	289,899,230	+ 3,786,935	52,090,199	+ 3,511,116	237,809,030	+ 275,818	6-16

Increase
in debt.

201. Three times only since Confederation has there been a decrease in the gross debt, viz., in the years 1890, 1883 and 1871; and only in the years 1882 and 1871 has there been any decrease in the net debt. The increase in the gross debt since Confederation has been \$196,853,179, and in the net debt \$162,080,389, being an average annual increase of the latter of \$6,753,349. There was a decrease in the assets as compared with 1890 of \$3,511,116.

Proportion of revenue to debt.

202. In 1868 the debt was equivalent to five and one-half years' revenue, and in 1891 it would have required a little over six years to pay off the debt. It will be seen, therefore, that the debt has increased in a somewhat greater ratio than the revenue, the proportions of increase being 214 per cent and 182 per cent respectively.

Objects of debt.

203. The principal objects upon which this increase of debt has been laid out have been the following, viz., the assumption by the Dominion of the debts of the various provinces on their entering the Confederation, the construction of the Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific railways and of numerous public works, the enlargement and improvement of canals, harbours and rivers, and the acquisition and management of the North-West Territories.

Assumption of provincial debts.

204. The allowed debt of the four provinces, which was assumed by the Dominion at the time of Confederation, was \$77,500,000. In 1869 a further allowance of \$1,186,756 was made to Nova Scotia, and since that date additional provincial debts have been assumed or allowed by the Dominion to the extent of \$30,743,392, making a total assumption of provincial debts of \$109,430,148, leaving therefore the sum of \$128,378,882 as the actual net liability created by the Dominion Government since Confederation. It must be remembered that the allowance of these debts to the provinces was in accordance with arrangements made at that time, and that though the amount of the public debt has been thereby increased, no new liabilities have been actually created, inasmuch as these debts, if not taken over by the Dominion, would still be owing by the provinces, and this assumption of provincial debts has been therefore a simple transfer of liability, and the burden on the people has not been increased, but has been made actually lighter, since the Government were enabled to change the high interest-bearing bonds of the provinces for their own bonds at a lower rate.

Particulars of provincial debts assumed.

205. The following are particulars of the provincial debts assumed by the Dominion at Confederation:—

Canada.....	\$ 62,500,000
Nova Scotia.....	8,000,000
New Brunswick.....	7,000,000
	<hr/>
	\$ 77,500,000

Debts subsequently assumed or allowed :

Nova Scotia (1869).....	\$ 1,186,756
The old Province of Canada (1873).....	10,506,089
Province of Ontario.....	2,848,289
“ Quebec.....	2,549,214
“ Nova Scotia.....	2,343,059
“ New Brunswick.....	1,807,720
“ Manitoba.....	3,775,606
“ British Columbia.....	2,029,392
“ Prince Edward Island.....	4,884,023

Total provincial debts assumed. \$ 109,430,148

206. On the Canadian Pacific Railway has been expended \$61,977,948, on the Intercolonial and connected railways \$43,911,351, and on canals \$35,149,022, making a total of \$141,038,321. Not only, therefore, is the whole debt thus accounted for, but it will be seen that under the above three heads alone there has been spent the sum of \$12,659,439 more than the total actual increase of the debt since Confederation.

207. The total expenditure on capital account since Confederation has been \$187,996,936, made up as follows:—

Debts allowed to provinces.....	\$ 30,743,392	Expenditure on capital account since Confederation
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	61,977,948	
Canals.....	35,149,022	
Intercolonial and connected railways.....	43,911,351	
North-West Territories.....	3,792,971	
Dominion Lands.....	3,218,141	
Public Buildings, Ottawa.....	2,160,034	
Prince Edward Island Railway.....	627,530	
Other public works.....	*6,416,547	
	\$ 187,996,936	

Increase of debt..... 162,080,389

Expenditure in excess of increase of debt..... \$ 25,916,547

208. Including the expenses attendant on the acquisition of the North-West Territories, the following amounts, including expenditure charged to revenue, have been spent on public works since Confederation:—

Railways.....	\$ 114,085,884	Expenditure on public works.
Canals.....	35,685,293	
Lighthouses and navigation.....	8,336,195	
Acquisition and management of the North-West.....	5,356,035	
Government buildings and miscellaneous public works.....	29,485,469	

\$ 193,948,876

Prior to Confederation there was expended on railways and canals.....	52,944,175
On public works.....	10,690,917

Making a total expenditure on public works of ... \$ 257,583,968

* Including the sum of \$2,725,504 expended in previous years by the Montreal Harbour Commission on the improvement of the St. Lawrence, and assumed in 1890 by the Dominion Government.

Government expenditure on public works, 1868-1891.

209. The following table shows the amounts spent by the Government in each year since Confederation on the construction of railways, canals, public buildings and other works :—

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Railways.	Canals.	Public Buildings.	Other Public Works.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	483,353	128,965	105,960	94,629	812,907
1869.....	282,615	126,954	113,453	60,028	583,049
1870.....	1,729,381	105,588	73,514	184,270	2,092,753
1871.....	2,946,930	133,873	410,101	249,287	3,740,190
1872.....	5,620,569	290,075	578,936	620,585	7,110,163
1873.....	5,763,268	383,916	422,030	831,837	7,401,051
1874.....	3,925,123	1,240,628	600,962	1,064,967	6,831,680
1875.....	5,018,427	1,715,310	800,812	914,197	8,448,745
1876.....	4,497,434	2,389,544	1,075,483	927,615	8,890,076
1877.....	3,209,502	4,131,396	736,240	540,804	8,617,942
1878.....	2,643,741	3,843,339	518,908	363,708	7,369,696
1879.....	2,507,053	3,064,098	372,059	380,481	6,323,691
1880.....	6,109,599	2,123,366	442,394	298,529	8,973,888
1881.....	5,577,236	2,100,243	507,949	563,388	8,748,815
1882.....	5,176,832	1,670,268	544,032	542,251	7,933,383
1883.....	11,707,619	1,857,546	675,260	877,456	15,117,880
1884.....	14,392,933	1,665,351	1,291,963	1,372,823	18,723,069
1885.....	11,645,220	1,572,918	1,030,988	1,208,274	15,457,399
1886.....	4,480,833	1,333,422	117,346	451,890	6,383,491
1887.....	3,270,433	1,783,698	1,029,859	1,525,660	7,609,650
1888.....	3,094,043	1,188,302	969,263	1,703,032	6,954,640
1889.....	3,601,279	1,145,988	1,072,312	1,568,765	7,388,344
1890.....	4,122,724	1,189,644	808,509	4,084,593	10,205,470
1891.....	2,279,737	1,500,861	578,358	1,257,188	5,616,144
Total.....	114,085,884	36,685,293	14,876,691	21,686,257	187,334,125

Expenditure for working expenses.

210. In addition to the large amount shown to have been expended upon construction, there has also been spent for working expenses, staff, maintenance and repairs, the sum of \$66,901,277, which amount has, however, been to a large extent provided for out of corresponding revenue.

Cost of Parliament buildings, Ottawa.

211. The Parliament buildings at Ottawa, which are acknowledged to be among the finest on the continent of America, have been erected at a total cost, up to the 30th June, 1891, including the new departmental building on Wellington street, of \$4,956,340. The sum of \$252,400 has also been expended on the construction of a building near Nepean Point for the Government Printing Bureau.

Details of assets.

212. In 1868 the assets amounted to \$17,317,410, and in 1891 to \$52,090,199, showing an increase of \$34,772,789. The assets only

include interest-bearing investments, loans, cash and banking accounts, no account being taken of the unsold lands belonging to the Government, nor of the railways, canals, public buildings and other public works, which it either owns or has assisted in constructing, and which are the material results of the large expenditure of public money. The following are details of the assets on 30th June, 1891 :—

Sinking funds.....	\$ 26,555,615
Quebec Harbour debentures.....	3,664,717
Montreal Harbour and Turnpike bonds.....	385,000
Northern Railway bonds.....	73,000
St. John River and Railway Extension Company.....	433,900
Canadian Pacific Railway land grant bonds.....	29,000
North Shore Railway bonds.....	970,000
Province accounts.....	9,910,524
Sundry investments.....	643,964
Total interest-bearing investments.....	\$ 42,665,720
Miscellaneous accounts.....	3,042,947
Cash.....	2,487,078
Specie reserve.....	3,887,028
Silver coinage accounts.....	7,426
Total assets.....	\$ 52,090,199

213. In 1868 the interest-bearing assets amounted to the sum of \$15,853,720, or about 91 per cent of the whole amount; in 1891 they were \$32,755,196, or about 63 per cent of the whole. Interest-bearing assets.

214. The reduction in high interest-bearing debts, and consequently the decrease in the rate of interest now payable, has been very considerable, as shown by the following table, in which the amounts given are those of the actual interest paid and received, and of the actual net interest; and the average rate of net interest is the average rate of the interest actually paid on the gross debt, after deducting that received on assets :— Average interest on debt and assets.

AVERAGE INTEREST ON THE DEBT AND ASSETS OF CANADA, 1st JULY, 1867, TO 30th JUNE, 1891.

YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE.	Actual Interest paid on Debt.	Increase or Decrease.	Average Rate of actual Interest paid.	Actual Interest received on Assets.	Increase or Decrease.	Average Rate of actual Interest received.	Net actual Interest.	Increase or Decrease.	Average Rate of net actual Interest paid.
	\$	\$	p. cent.	\$	\$	p. cent.	\$	\$	p. cent.
1868.	4,501,568	.....	4.64	126,419	.....	0.59	4,375,148	.....	4.51
1869.	4,907,013	.....	4.36	313,021	.....	0.85	4,593,992	.....	4.08
1870.	5,047,054	.....	4.35	383,055	.....	1.01	4,663,098	.....	4.02
1871.	5,165,304	.....	4.47	554,383	.....	1.21	4,610,920	.....	3.99
1872.	5,257,230	.....	4.29	488,041	.....	1.21	4,769,189	.....	3.89
1873.	5,209,205	.....	4.01	386,403	.....	1.32	4,812,802	.....	3.70
1874.	5,724,436	.....	4.05	610,863	.....	1.85	5,113,573	.....	3.62
1875.	6,590,790	.....	4.34	840,886	.....	2.35	5,749,903	.....	3.78
1876.	6,400,902	.....	3.97	798,905	.....	2.17	5,601,996	.....	3.47
1877.	6,797,227	.....	3.89	717,684	.....	1.73	6,079,542	.....	3.48
1878.	7,048,883	.....	4.02	605,774	.....	1.75	6,443,109	.....	3.67
1879.	7,194,734	.....	4.00	592,500	.....	1.62	6,602,234	.....	3.67
1880.	7,773,868	.....	3.99	834,792	.....	1.97	6,939,076	.....	3.56
1881.	7,594,144	.....	3.79	751,513	.....	1.69	6,842,631	.....	3.42
1882.	7,740,804	.....	3.76	914,000	.....	1.76	6,826,795	.....	3.32
1883.	7,668,552	.....	3.79	1,001,192	.....	2.23	6,667,359	.....	3.29
1884.	7,700,180	.....	3.17	986,698	.....	1.63	6,713,482	.....	2.76
1885.	9,419,482	.....	3.55	1,997,035	.....	2.92	7,422,446	.....	2.80
1886.	10,137,008	.....	3.71	2,299,079	.....	4.59	7,837,929	.....	2.86
1887.	9,682,928	.....	3.54	990,886	.....	2.16	8,692,042	.....	2.18

215. The average rate of net interest actually paid on the net debt has decreased, it will be seen, from \$4.51 per cent in 1868 to \$2.93 per cent in 1891, being a decrease of \$1.58 on each \$1.00. The average actual rate paid has decreased to the extent of \$1.29 per cent, owing to the reduction of high interest-bearing debts, as shown in the next paragraph.

216. The following shows the several rates of interest paid and the amounts on which the same are payable:—

Payable in London—		Decrease in average rate of interest.
6 per cent	\$ 526,573	
5 "	2,433,333	
4 "	140,856,596	
3½ "	24,333,333	
3 "	19,890,298	
Total payable in London		\$ 188,040,133
Payable in Canada—		
6 per cent	\$ 368,900	
5 "	834,561	
4 "	10,577,580	
3½ "	52,500	
Total payable in Canada		11,833,541
Savings banks, 3½ per cent		39,400,026
Province accounts, 5 per cent		16,907,414
Trust Accounts—		
6 per cent	\$ 1,107,966	
5 "	5,413,731	
4 "	1,696,295	
Total trust accounts		8,217,992
Compensation to seigniors, 6 per cent		166,960
Dominion notes		16,176,317
Provincial " } No interest		39,625
Miscellaneous (interest varying)		9,117,222
		<u>\$299,809,220</u>

Present
rates of
interest
payable on
debt.

Interest therefore is payable at the rate of

6 per cent on	\$ 2,170,399
5 "	25,569,039
4 "	153,130,471
3½ "	63,785,659
3 "	19,890,298

217. In 1868 interest was payable at the rate of

7 per cent on	\$ 873,290
6 "	28,209,203
5 "	22,015,207
4 "	681,333

Rates of
interest
payable in
1868.

218. The Dominion notes in circulation, which bear no interest, form a considerable item among the liabilities, and have increased from \$3,113,700 in 1867 to \$16,176,317 in 1891. The fixed charges, that is the charges for debt, sinking fund and subsidies to provinces, amounted in 1868 to 58 per cent of the revenue, but in 1891 had been reduced to 40 per cent.

Dominion
notes.

Fixed
charges.

Debt,
assets and
interest
per head.

219. The following table gives the proportions per head of estimated population, of the gross and net debt, of the assets, and of the interest on the same, paid and received in each year since Confederation:—

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Gross Debt per Head.	Total Assets per Head.	Net Debt per Head.	Interest paid per Head.	Interest received per Head.	Net Interest paid per Head.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1868.	28 74	6 27	22 47	1 33	0 04	1 29
1869.	32 92	10 70	22 22	1 44	0 09	1 35
1870.	33 58	10 94	22 64	1 46	0 10	1 36
1871.	32 82	10 74	22 08	1 47	0 16	1 31
1872.	33 90	11 13	22 77	1 46	0 13	1 33
1873.	35 37	8 15	27 22	1 42	0 11	1 31
1874.	36 90	8 58	28 32	1 50	0 16	1 34
1875.	39 02	9 17	29 85	1 70	0 22	1 48
1876.	40 82	9 28	31 54	1 62	0 20	1 42
1877.	43 52	10 32	33 20	1 69	0 18	1 51
1878.	42 89	8 48	34 41	1 73	0 15	1 58
1879.	43 29	8 80	34 49	1 73	0 14	1 59
1880.	46 17	10 00	36 17	1 84	0 20	1 64
1881.	46 09	10 25	35 84	1 75	0 17	1 58
1882.	46 85	11 80	35 06	1 78	0 21	1 56
1883.	45 61	9 86	35 75	1 73	0 23	1 50
1884.	54 08	13 45	40 63	1 72	0 22	1 50
1885.	58 34	15 05	43 29	2 08	0 44	1 64
1886.	59 55	10 90	48 65	2 21	0 50	1 71
1887.	58 93	9 90	49 04	2 09	0 22	1 88
1888.	60 73	10 67	50 06	2 10	0 20	1 90

essence of progress, not only in a new, but in any country; and these are the reasons that place the debts of Canada and other British colonies, whose debts have been contracted for similar purposes, on so entirely a different footing to those of European countries and the United States, the debts of which have accumulated solely by aggressive and defensive wars.

222. The following table gives particulars of the several Canadian Loans since Confederation*, and it will be seen from it how the credit of the country has steadily improved :—

Particulars of Canadian loans since Confederation

PARTICULARS OF CANADIAN LOANS SINCE CONFEDERATION.

LOAN.	Total Issue.	Rate.	Duration.	Minimum.	Price Realized.	Net Amount Realized.	Actual Rate of Interest Paid.
	£				£	£	
1869, I.C.R. guaranteed. }	1,500,000	4	.....	.....	.....	2,083,049	4'12
1869 " unguaranteed. }	500,000	5	35	.....	105, 12, 11½	.....	.....
1873 " guaranteed. }	1,500,000	4	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rupert's Land " }	300,000	4	31	.....	104, 7, 8	1,845,521	3'91
Loan of 1874.	4,000,000	4	30	90	90, 3, 3	3,546,233	4'87
" 1875 guaranteed. }	1,500,000	4	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 1875 unguarant'd }	1,000,000	4	30	.....	99, 1, 8	2,434,221	4'16
" 1876 }	2,500,000	4	30	91	91, 0, 0	2,217,877	4'75
" 1878 }	1,500,000	4	35	96½	.....	.....	.....
" 1878 }	1,500,000	4	30	.....	96, 11, 9	2,861,049	4'30
" 1879 }	3,000,000	4	29	95	95, 1, 10½	2,804,805	4'50
" 1884 }	5,000,000	3½	*25	91	91, 2, 2	4,459,436	4'23
" 1885 }	4,000,000	4	*25	99	101, 1, 8	3,961,317	4'08
Canada reduced }	6,443,136	4	24½	.....	.....	6,355,583	4'10
Loan of 1888.	4,000,000	3	50	92½	95, 1, 0	3,734,497	3'27

*Or 50 years, calculated for 25 years only.

223. The following are the amounts of public debts in the United Kingdom and British possessions, with the proportion to population and multiple of revenue :—

Public debts in British possessions.

*For particulars of the loan floated in London in June, 1892, See "Addenda."

PUBLIC DEBTS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	PUBLIC DEBT.		
		Amount.	Per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
		\$	\$ cts.	
EUROPE.				
United Kingdom	1891	3,329,145,333	88 07	7 64
Malta.....	1890	385,284	2 32	0 30
ASIA.				
India.....	1890	1,629,929,956	4 67	2 49
Ceylon.....	1890	12,256,087	4 07	2 07
Straits Settlement.....	1890	28,227	0 05	0 01
AFRICA.				
Mauritius.....	1890	3,801,592	10 54	1 01
Natal.....	1890	24,627,056	45 28	3 56
Cape of Good Hope.....	1890	115,578,082	75 68	5 36
Sierra Leone.....	1890	284,476	1 58	0 79
AMERICA.				
Canada.....	1891	237,787,540	49 10	6 16
Newfoundland.....	1890	4,196,108	21 73	2 84
Bermuda.....	1890	37,084	2 33	0 24
British Guiana.....	1890	3,749,017	13 15	1 47
WEST INDIES.				
Bahamas.....	1890	396,273	8 26	1 49
Jamaica.....	1890	7,509,851	11 74	1 96
Windward Islands.....	1890	1,097,652	3 24	0 70
Leeward Islands.....	1890	448,517	3 72	0 77
Trinidad.....	1890	2,602,790	12 51	1 14
AUSTRALASIA.				
New South Wales.....	1890	235,661,620	210 09	5 10
Victoria.....	1890	201,371,439	176 58	4 86
South Australia.....	1890	99,287,300	300 25	7 98
Western Australia.....	1890	6,654,894	143 76	3 30
Queensland.....	1890	136,780,995	323 53	11 46
Tasmania.....	1890	31,306,293	215 47	8 49
New Zealand.....	1890	181,814,564	290 60	8 88
SOUTH SEAS.				
Fiji.....	1890	1,211,751	9 64	3 73
Total.....		5,667,949,781	20 62	5 22

Public
debt of
British
Empire.

224. The total public debts of Great Britain and her possessions amount to \$5,667,949,781, of which Great Britain owes 59 per cent, India 18 per cent, the Australasian colonies 15 per cent, and Canada 4 per cent. The debt of Great Britain was reduced by \$28,582,260 during the year. With the exception of the Australasian colonies,

the amount per head in the United Kingdom was higher than in any of her possessions, and with the exception of South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania and New Zealand, the multiple of revenue was also the highest. At the time of Confederation five years and six months of the revenue would have been required to pay off the net debt of Canada; in 1891 it would have taken a little over six years.

225. The proportions of debt to population in the Australasian colonies and also in Cape Colony are very large, but while, as in Canada, the whole amounts have been incurred in the construction of public works, by far the largest portion has been expended on railways, which in those colonies are almost altogether the property of the State, and there is consequently a very much larger revenue, available for the payment of interest, derived directly from the expenditure of loans, than there is in this country, where the money has been spent on works directly productive to the country, but only indirectly so to the State revenue. In proportion, moreover, to the wealth and general trade, more particularly of the Australasian colonies, their populations are very scanty.

Expenditure on productive works in Australasian and other colonies.

226. It is doubtful whether the calculations as to the amount of debt per head of population really possess as much value as is generally ascribed to them; what may seem an enormous amount *per capita* for a country to carry may be relatively a far smaller burden than a much reduced amount in another country, and therefore, if possible, the debt of a country should be compared with its wealth and resources, which would afford a far more accurate, in fact, the most accurate idea possible, of its actual financial position; but unfortunately the wealth of a country can only be estimated approximately, and in no two cases can such an estimate be expected to agree, the absence of certainty therefore doing away with the value of such calculations. If the value of the enormous resources of the principal colonies could be put into figures, the present debts, large as they appear to be, would seem justified by the assets set against them, and it must be remembered that the development of natural wealth in this or any other country is absolutely impossible without an expenditure, more or less large, first being made, in order to provide the means of bringing that wealth within reach of its proper markets. According to Mr. Mulhall, the wealth of Canada in 1888 was \$954 per head of population, having increased from a total of \$1,907 millions in 1861 to \$4,769 millions in 1888, being an average increase of \$106 millions annually. These figures would make the gross debt of the country 6 per cent and the net debt just 5 per cent of its national wealth, and, therefore, if they are at all correct, Canada's position is by no means an unfavourable one.

Proportion of public debt to national wealth, the proper comparison.

Public
debts in
foreign
countries.

227. The public debts of some of the principal foreign countries are given below :—

PUBLIC DEBTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	PUBLIC DEBT.		
		Amount.	Per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
EUROPE.		\$	\$ cts.	
Austria-Hungary	1889	1,599,892,000	40 35	5·26
Belgium	1889	374,367,004	63 34	5·78
Denmark.....	1888	52,224,531	24 77	3·76
France.....	1888	5,745,392,000	150 32	9·94
German Empire.....	1888	212,900,607	4 54	1·06
Greece.....	1889	121,449,278	61 35	6·46
Italy.....	1889	2,190,000,000	73 00	6·95
Netherlands	1890	441,451,216	100 53	9·00
Norway.....	1888	28,465,474	15 38	2·36
Portugal.....	1889	571,364,635	121 35	13·74
Roumania.....	1890	165,741,645	30 13	4·70
Russia.....	1889	2,740,477,085	31 06	6·53
Spain.....	1889	1,221,585,596	70 91	7·84
Sweden.....	1888	71,619,307	15 08	3·02
Switzerland.....	1889	5,951,349	2 38	0·49
Turkey.....	1887	522,293,530	56 30	7·09
China.....	1886	24,333,333	0 06	0·61
Japan.....	1889	301,260,180	7 89	3·72
AFRICA.				
Egypt.....	1889	516,249,211	75 72	10·81
AMERICA.				
Argentine Republic.....	1889	284,867,069	82 92	4·73
Brazil.....	1889	613,808,124	47 49	7·69
Chili.....	1889	90,000,000	35 61	1·90
Mexico.....	1887	184,000,000	17 70	6·00
Peru.....	1888	259,000,000	96 00	41·27
United States.....	1891	1,546,961,696	24 54	3·94
Uruguay.....	1889	79,189,944	132 76	5·71

The national debt of France is the largest in the world, and it is possible that it even exceeds the enormous total given above, as it is difficult to ascertain its exact amount. The debt of the German Empire is the Federal debt alone, exclusive of the debts of the several States, which amounted in 1887 to \$1,813,623,148. Though the amount per head of debt is larger in France, the Netherlands and Portugal, yet the country of Peru is actually in a worse financial position than any other on the list; it would take more than 41 years of

its revenue to pay off the debt, while it owes for unpaid interest the sum of \$111,926,768. Of European countries the least burdened with debt is Switzerland, as hardly 6 months of revenue would suffice to discharge its liabilities; it, moreover, possesses assets amounting to \$13,785,393. Persia is the only recognized country in the world which has no public debt. According to a bulletin issued by the census office of the United States the debt of the world, less sinking fund, on 1st June, 1890, was \$30,338,132,933. The state and local debt of the United States on the same date was, less sinking funds, \$2,027,170,546, being at the rate of \$32 per head.

228. The following table gives the gross debts, assets and net debts of the several provinces in 1890, together with the amounts per head of population:—

PROVINCIAL DEBTS, 1890.

PROVINCES.	Gross Debt.	Assets.	Net Debt.	Amount per Head.
	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.
Quebec	23,626,714	10,236,442	13,390,272	9 06
Nova Scotia	2,642,519	1,701,334	941,185	2 09
New Brunswick	2,268,494	577,429	1,691,064	5 26
Manitoba	3,583,816	2,948,845	634,972	4 33
British Columbia	1,797,820	1,125,314	672,506	7 60
Total	33,919,363	16,589,364	17,329,999	7 00

The total net provincial debts, therefore, amounted to \$17,329,999, which, if added to the public debt of 1890, would have made the amount per head of the total population \$53.22. No figures are at present available for determining either the county or municipal debts in Canada, or the debts of its several cities and towns, other than those given, pages 83 and 84.

229. Under the provisions of the Civil Service Superannuation Act, 1883, retiring allowances are granted to such members of the Civil Service, coming within the scope of the Act, who have served for not less than ten years and have attained the age of sixty years, or become in some manner incapacitated from properly performing their duties, or whose office may be abolished for the better promotion of efficiency, or otherwise. *Superannuation.*

230. These allowances are calculated on the average yearly salary received during the then last three years, as follows: For ten years but less than eleven years' service an allowance of ten-fiftieths of such average salary; for eleven years but less than twelve years' service an *Calculation of allowances.*

allowance of eleven-fiftieths, and a further allowance of one-fiftieth for each additional year of service up to thirty-five years, when the maximum allowance of thirty-five-fiftieths may be granted, but no addition is made for any service over thirty-five years.

To whom applicable. 231. These provisions practically apply to all officers, clerks and employés of the Inside and Outside Civil Service, including those of the Senate, House of Commons and Library of Parliament.

Assessment of salaries. 232. As a provision towards making good the above allowances, a reduction is made of two per cent per annum on all salaries over \$600, and of one and a-quarter per cent on those under that amount.

Persons superannuated still liable to serve. 233. All persons under sixty years of age, in receipt of a superannuation allowance, and not mentally or bodily disabled, are liable to fill, if required, under pain of forfeiture of such allowance, any public position in any part of Canada for which their previous services have rendered them eligible. No such position, however, is to be lower in rank or salary than the position retired from.

Gratuities. 234. Provision is also made for the granting of gratuities in cases where an allowance has not been earned by duration of service.

Superannuation allowances paid in 1891. 235. The total amount paid out on account of superannuation allowances and gratuities in 1891 was \$241,110, and the following table shows the manner in which that sum was divided among different departments and divisions :—

SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND GRATUITIES—1891.

DEPARTMENT.	Number.
Department of Customs	145
“ Inland Revenue	26
“ Marine and Fisheries	62
“ Public Works	110
“ Post Office	75
“ Finance	23
“ Agriculture	20
“ Justice	11
“ Secretary of State	3
“ Militia	3
“ Railways	3
“ Interior	19
“ Indian Affairs	4
Queen's Privy Council	3
House of Commons	7
Senate	1
Governor General's Secretary's Office	1
Library of Parliament	1
High Commissioner's Office, London, Eng	1
	518

236. Pensions, which are of a different nature to superannuation Pensions. allowances, are also granted in accordance with various Acts of Parliament to retired judges and to a certain number of persons, or their widows and children, for military services. The total amount paid under this head in 1891 was \$103,850, being \$3,541 less than in the preceding year.

237. The amount paid out for pensions in the United States during U. S.
1891 was no less than \$124,415,957. pensions.

CHAPTER IV.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Weights
and
measures.

238. The legal weights and measures of Canada are the Imperial yard, Imperial pound avoirdupois, Imperial gallon (of 277·27384 cubic inches) and the Imperial bushel. The Imperial gallon is equal to 4·54174 litres, while the wine gallon, used in the United States, is equal to 3·785 litres.

Measures
by weight
deter-
mined.

239. By Act of 42nd Vic. (1879), c. 16, it was provided : That in contracts for sale and delivery of any of the undermentioned articles the bushel should be determined by weighing, unless a bushel by measure be specially agreed upon, the weight equivalent to a bushel being as follows :—

Wheat.....	60 lbs.	Castor beans..	40 lbs.
Indian corn.....	56 "	Potatoes.....	60 "
Rye	56 "	Turnips.....	60 "
Pease.....	60 "	Carrots.....	60 "
Barley.....	48 "	Parsnips.....	60 "
Malt.....	36 "	Beets	60 "
Oats	34 "	Onions.....	60 "
Beans	60 "	Bituminous coal.....	70 "
Flaxseed	50 "	Clover seed	60 "
Hemp.....	44 "	Timothy.....	48 "
Blue grass seed.....	14 "	Buckwheat.....	48 "

And by the same Act the British hundredweight of 112 pounds, and the ton of 2,240 pounds, were abolished, and the hundredweight was declared to be 100 pounds and the ton 2,000 pounds avoirdupois, thus assimilating the weights of Canada and the United States.

Customs
valua-
tions.

240. Customs valuation upon goods imported subject to duties are made at the fair market value thereof, value of packages included, when sold for home consumption in the principal markets of the country whence they were exported. The values of goods subject to export duty, if any, are to be their actual cost, or the value which they truly have at the port and time of exportation.

Classifica-
tion of
imports
and
exports.

241. The classification of goods in the following table is the same as that previously adopted in this work, the principle being that articles of a like nature shall be classed together. A copy of the tariff at present in force, as well as an index with reference numbers to the orders in the following table, will be found at the end of this book, so that the order in which any article is placed in the table can be immediately ascertained.

CLASSIFICATION OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| Order 1. Books. | Order 8. Arms, ammunition, &c. |
| " 2. Musical instruments. | " 9. Machines, tools and implements. |
| " 3. Prints, pictures, &c. | " 10. Carriages, harness, &c. |
| " 4. Carving, figures, &c. | " 11. Ships, boats, &c. |
| " 5. Tackle for sports and games. | " 12. Building material. |
| " 6. Watches, philosophical instruments, &c. | " 13. Furniture. |
| " 7. Surgical instruments. | " 14. Chemicals. |

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRIC AND DRESS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Order 15. Wool and worsted manufactures. | Order 18. Dress. |
| " 16. Silk, manufactures of. | " 19. Fibrous material, manufactures of. |
| " 17. Cotton and flax " | |

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Order 20. Animal food. | Order 22. Drinks and stimulants. |
| " 21. Vegetable food. | |

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Order 23. Animal substances. | Order 25. Oils. |
| " 24. Vegetable " | |

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.

- | |
|---|
| Order 26. Coal, stone, clay, earthenware and glass. |
| " 27. Gold, silver and precious stones. |
| " 28. Metals other than gold and silver. |

CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Order 29. Animals and birds. | Order 30. Plants and trees. |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|

CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Order 31. Miscellaneous. | Order 32. Intellectual articles. |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|

IMPORTS—1890 AND 1891.

ARTICLES.	1890.		1891.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Order I.—Books, &c.</i>				
Books, printed.....	987,200	129,849	905,627	117,658
&c.....	87,309	Free.	124,290	Free.
Cards, playing.....	12,775	5,883	16,696	9,239
Stationery, &c.....	1,036,066	338,185	934,618	309,217
<i>Order II.—Musical Instruments.</i>				
Organs.....	29,707	8,802	28,792	8,405
Pianofortes.....	279,469	81,373	283,405	82,196
Others, undescribed.....	128,180	31,644	114,180	28,110
<i>Order III.—Prints, Pictures, &c.</i>				
Paintings, drawings, engravings.....	45,916	8,989	42,435	8,321
“ in oil, by Canadian artists....	319,653	Free.	216,328	Free.
Plates engraved.....	1,053	211	1,312	262
<i>Order IV.—Carvings, Figures, &c.</i>				
Mouldings.....	45,360	13,484	49,473	14,730
Picture frames.....	23,519	7,880	26,626	9,302
Tobacco pipes.....	139,972	37,097	114,011	41,694
<i>Order V.—Tackle for Sports and Games.</i>				
Fireworks.....	12,338	3,044	11,774	2,943
Fishing rods.....	4,507	1,352	6,777	2,033
Toys (magic lanterns).....	176,612	54,754	161,689	55,903
<i>Order VI.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, &c.</i>				
Chronometers and compasses for ships ..	5,902	Free.	6,240	Free.
Clocks, clock springs, &c.....	123,324	41,904	107,462	31,392
Optical instruments.....	77,724	21,093	88,272	23,256
Philosophical instruments, &c. for schools, societies, &c.....	19,308	Free.	33,181	Free.
Telegraph instruments and telephones ..	329,534	79,394	443,699	107,870
Watches, watch actions, &c.....	653,924	100,906	507,826	79,349
<i>Order VII.—Surgical Instruments.</i>				
Surgical and dental instruments.....	25,194	5,036	37,472	7,445
Belts and trusses.....	21,502	5,377	21,500	5,389

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

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EXPORTS—1890 AND 1891.

Order.	1890.			1891.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1 {	52,936	11,070	64,006	63,312	23,870	87,182

2 {	291,215	674	291,889	348,522	436	348,958
	38,023	5,920	43,943	52,178	5,463	57,641
	617	1,998	2,615	853	2,430	3,283
3 {

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IMPORTS—1890 AND 1891—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1890.		1891.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	1
CLASS I.—Continued.	\$	\$	\$	
<i>Order VIII.—Arms, Ammunition, &c.</i>				
Cartridges and cartridge cases.....	60,424	18,674	51,339	
Dynamite and other explosives.....	40,203	13,690	37,244	
Gun and blasting powder.....	22,965	9,730	22,445	
Rifles and other firearms.....	141,408	23,139	133,755	
Shot.....	3,357	1,372	2,731	
<i>Order IX.—Machines, Tools and Implements.</i>				
Agricultural implements.....	161,130	57,465	206,341	
Cutlery.....	347,696	88,211	325,290	
Diamond drills for prospecting.....	16,466	Free.	17,034	
Fish hooks, nets and lines for use of the fisheries.....	428,464	"	435,333	
Engines.....	174,064	54,577	118,221	
Hardware.....	736,587	245,581	711,558	
Machines and machinery.....	1,753,100	500,631	1,515,787	
Sewing machines.....	106,868	34,789	96,015	
Tools and utensils.....	471,464	141,984	404,520	
<i>Order X.—Carriages, Harness, &c.</i>				
Axles.....	20,914	8,463	36,289	
Carriages, waggons, sleighs, &c.....	163,264	52,472	149,522	
Harness and saddlery, whips, &c.....	149,822	35,483	137,124	
Parts of carriages.....	45,554	14,249	38,836	
Railway passenger cars.....	106,048	31,814	153,193	
<i>Order XI.—Ships, Boats, &c.</i>				
Anchors.....	17,333	Free.	24,213	
Ships sold to other countries.....				
Ships and other vessels built in any foreign country, except machinery.....	39,547	3,955	58,529	
Ships and vessels, repairs on.....	3,805	963	6,671	
Wire rigging.....	28,819	Free.	35,833	
<i>Order XII.—Building Materials.</i> (See also Order 26.)				
Bricks and tiles.....	105,326	32,353	120,671	
Brick, fire.....	85,868	Free.	102,476	
Cement.....	338,069	81,002	315,701	
Lime.....	5,360	1,072	4,273	
Slate, mantle and roofing.....	20,831	4,270	43,890	

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

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EXPORTS—1890 AND 1891—Continued.

Order.	1890.			1891.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
8	19,219	287	19,506	66,153	589	66,742
9	367,198	36	367,234	252,620		252,620
	100,221	45,398	145,619	110,137	41,178	151,315
	43,564	3,063	46,657	27,841	1,871	29,712
10	17,457	7,196	24,653	26,105	8,155	34,260
	5,314	425	5,739	7,117	641	7,758
11	442,781	41,367	484,148	290,474		290,474
12	5,168		5,168	858		858
	322	67	389	1,746	306	2,052
	175,184		175,184	153,265		153,265
	3,268		3,268			

IMPORTS—1890 AND 1891—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1890.		1891.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS I.— <i>Concluded.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Order XIII.— <i>Furniture.</i>				
Furniture, including hair and spring mattresses, pillows, &c.	379,166	131,629	528,089	174,006
Lamps, globes, &c.	215,472	64,584	218,133	64,816
Order XIV.— <i>Chemicals.</i>				
Acid, acetic	26,424	12,363	10,467	7,194
“ mixed	12,329	3,082	23,561	5,885
“ oxalic	4,699	Free.	3,334	Free.
“ sulphuric	2,927	1,059	2,690	888
“ all other	36,185	5,604	43,062	8,832
Alum and aluminous cake ..	23,783	Free.	30,998	Free.
Aniline dyes	112,320	“	129,282	“
Baking powder	94,704	20,701	110,550	26,209
Brimstone	44,276	Free.	46,351	Free.
Borax	24,845	“	22,002	“
Chloride of lime	52,138	“	42,172	“
Dyes	321	32	467	47
Dyeing or tanning articles, crude	173,533	Free.	146,954	Free.
Essential oils	41,175	8,385	53,591	9,985
Glycerine	50,253	9,472	55,946	11,717
Indigo	39,942	Free.	39,610	Free.
Ink, writing and printing	76,499	16,566	82,318	17,961
Logwood, extract of	77,271	Free.	105,196	Free.
Medicines, patent	205,749	63,812	185,004	57,319
Paints and colours	628,285	69,702	557,179	70,230
“ “ dry	21,292	Free.	19,834	Free.
Quinine	33,762	“	26,263	“
Soda	300,041	“	354,135	“
Turpentine, spirits of	222,043	22,165	201,578	20,193
All other drugs and chemicals	806,137	199,070	795,103	195,729
“ “	277,150	Free.	342,183	Free.
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS				
Order XV.— <i>Wool and Worsted Manufactures.</i>				
Blankets	54,044	26,851	54,433	26,634
Carpets	1,149,924	294,060	1,175,965	299,583
Flannels	263,913	79,501	196,376	64,906
Woollen cloths, tweeds, clothing, &c.	5,686,429	1,738,955	4,959,942	1,642,433
“ other manufactures of	3,921,495	1,010,549	3,510,828	915,325
“ rags	“	“	“	“
Yarn	107,689	32,446	127,616	42,063
“ spun from hair of the alpaca or angora goat	1,503	Free.	2,531	Free.
“ made of wool or worsted	7,567	“	6,381	“

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

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EXPORTS—1890 AND 1891—Continued.

Order.	1890.			1891.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
13	176,374	6,068	182,462	138,705	1,483	140,188
	1,607	197	1,804	1,239	144	1,383
14	5,545		5,455			
15	12,426	5,139	17,565	8,025	2,618	10,643
	161,822	220	162,042	187,176		187,176
16	54,297	38,381	92,678	69,979	20,517	90,496
17	47,770	15,985	63,755	64,440	5,143	69,583
	20,087	31,385	51,422	38,543	29,287	67,830
18	31,138	490	31,618	38,199	296	38,495

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

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EXPORTS—1890 AND 1891—Continued.

Order.	1890.			1891.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
16.						
17.						
	46,965	7,122	54,077	48,039	7,236	55,275
	108,822	12,077	120,899	159,954	15,001	174,955
18.						
	82,949	1,473	84,422	53,969	703	54,672
	27,916	20,396	48,312	55,399	40,562	95,961
	97	400	497	151	669	820
	21,977	2,241	24,218	34,995	2,672	37,667

IMPORTS—1890 AND 1891—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1890.		1891.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Dut
CLASS II.— <i>Concluded.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Order XIX.— <i>Concluded.</i>				
Felt, sheathing for vessels.....	2,419	Free.	2,531	Fr
Jute and manufactures of.....	249,794	53,933	260,243	52
Mats and matting.....	78,502	19,983	71,286	17
Oil cloth.....	210,674	81,906	227,997	84
Palm leaf, grass, &c.....	503	101	481	
Sails, tents and awnings.....	5,899	1,461	8,964	2
Twine.....	54,947	13,763	73,046	19
All other manufactures of.....	4,455	1,277	10,735	3
".....	191,261	Free.	346,461	Fr
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, &c.				
Order XX.— <i>Animal Food.</i>				
Bacon and hams, including shoulders and sides.....	330,424	96,208	207,980	77
Beef.....	300,732	72,855	148,763	54
Butter.....	249,100	15,293	90,975	12
Cheese.....	1,194,238	3,827	900,798	3
Cod, haddock, ling, pollock.....	125,440	*Free.	349,741	*Fr
Eggs.....	91,773	"	96,916	
Fish, fresh, salted and smoked.....	141,995	19,341	239,670	19
" other.....	100,073	27,576	83,956	24
" all other kinds*.....	277,063	Free.	257,041	Fr
Honey.....	4,650	1,192	3,563	
Lard.....	296,241	102,340	71,692	28
Lobsters.....	5,436	1,098	6,019	1
".....	1,035	Free.	7,532	Fr
Mutton.....	17,798	2,820	534	
Oysters.....	309,700	31,618	283,910	27
Pork.....	876,515	178,541	643,517	167
Poultry and game, all kinds.....	16,502	3,258	14,765	2
Prepared meats.....	114,744	24,155	141,573	37
Other meats.....	60,258	18,877	101,778	28
Turtles.....	851	Free.	709	Fr
Order XXI.— <i>Vegetable Food.</i>				
Arrowroot and tapioca.....	35,767	7,579	44,777	8
Bread and biscuit.....	27,613	6,038	35,580	10
Citrons, lemons and oranges for candying.....	2,814	Free.	41	Fr
Confectionery (sugar).....	142,635	61,531	132,743	58
Flour, wheat and rye.....	673,990	89,943	270,385	43
Fruits, dried.....	190,608	54,979	286,653	46
" green.....	843,489	100,720	1,016,561	122
".....	749,897	Free.	397,238	Fr

*Specially exempted from Newfoundland.

EXPORTS—1890 AND 1891—Continued.

Order.	1890.			1891.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

	4,463	250	4,713	196	20	216
20	35,698	.....	35,698	99,299	.....	99,299

	631,079	16,217	647,296	628,469	64,577	693,046
	15,128	8,468	23,596	16,051	9,110	25,161
21	340,131	186,523	526,654	602,175	22,465	624,640
	9,372,212	1,151,734	10,523,946	9,508,800	925,439	10,434,239
	3,028,515	35,578	3,064,093	3,131,650	148,482	3,279,532
	1,795,214	699	1,795,913	1,160,359	.....	1,160,359
	1,867,461	14,550	1,872,001	2,336,779	16,089	2,351,868
	2,074,190	138	2,074,328	1,759,817	.....	1,759,817

	187	.....	187	264	.....	264
	6,072	750	6,822	3,174	1,199	4,373
	1,138,293	8,637	1,146,930	1,930,175	18	1,930,193

	4,190	.....	4,190	23,993	.....	23,993
	1,226	21	1,246	1,184	.....	1,184
	14,281	22,837	37,113	4,089	25,737	29,826
22	49,320	.....	49,320	26,179	.....	26,179
	108,022	1,061	109,103	271,184	810	271,994
	73,737	.....	73,737	16,258	1,133	17,391

23	15,092	.....	15,092	13,898	3	13,901

	521,383	139,689	661,072	1,388,578	71,722	1,460,300
	4,769	2,924	7,693	49,108	9,834	58,942
24	1,029,355	.....	1,029,355	1,454,563	722	1,455,285

‡ Wheat flour only.

† Sails only.

Tow only.

IMPORTS—1890 AND 1891—Continued.

ARTICLES.	1890.		1891.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS III.—Continued.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Order XXI.—Concluded.				
Fruit, currants.....	159,370	56,713	212,990	58,989
“ raisins.....	405,640	126,106	446,637	142,951
“ all other.....	66,797	16,697	24,163	11,374
Grain, barley.....	4,963	1,883	192	28
“ beans.....	17,707	1,470	18,183	1,549
“ Indian corn.....	4,194,320	243,174	3,308,786	209,151
“ “ (ensilage).....	36,516	Free.	52,250	Free.
“ oats.....	250,162	35,279	48,148	7,918
“ pease.....	9,852	591	11,139	860
“ rice.....	50,503	35,770	79,446	40,131
“ wheat.....	2,582,709	28,340	2,643,879	22,129
“ all other.....	281,965	48,034	257,609	36,370
Jellies and jams.....	36,498	20,536	48,396	26,089
Macaroni and vermicelli.....	11,150	3,164	17,422	4,222
Malt.....	35,352	6,954	35,053	5,840
Molasses (sugar).....	1,159,609	150,586	1,060,410	74,374
Meal, oatmeal.....	9,164	1,533	9,709	1,446
“ cornmeal.....	381,506	75,324	324,642	49,822
“ and flour, all kinds.....	22,267	6,895	14,407	3,601
Mill feed, bran, &c.....	124,401	24,779	97,427	19,092
Nuts, almonds.....	54,287	19,784	53,251	18,759
“ cocoa.....	27,571	8,623	27,735	8,564
“ filberts and walnuts.....	63,880	33,020	80,656	37,355
“ all other.....	76,053	37,107	78,269	39,156
Potatoes.....	54,299	19,818	31,306	5,020
Sugar of all kinds.....	5,601,676	2,870,798	5,128,664	3,139,123
Cane sugar or beet-root sugar.....	.....	.....	252,099	Free.
Tomatoes.....	25,872	8,072	23,785	5,514
“ and other vegetables in cans.....	38,845	9,126	46,412	9,399
Vegetables, fresh or dry salted.....	126,986	31,585	136,976	34,170
“	26,761	Free.	.....	.....
Order XXII.—Drinks and Stimulants.				
Aerated and mineral waters.....	39,505	7,893	42,346	8,076
Ale, beer and porter.....	215,531	57,097	241,530	62,883
“ ginger.....	6,014	1,280	8,123	1,443
Cider.....	2,797	552	2,954	530
Coffee and chicory.....	83,894	22,049	68,435	19,190
“ green.....	538,075	Free.	630,082	Free.
Cocoa and chocolate.....	90,621	23,093	99,526	20,446
Hops.....	218,623	65,567	239,911	36,388
Mineral water (natural).....	1,335	Free.	1,417	Free.
Mustard.....	62,517	15,892	60,839	14,971
Pickles and sauces.....	101,840	45,144	114,762	45,472
Spices, all kinds.....	211,534	30,785	220,982	31,304

EXPORTS—1890 AND 1891—Continued.

Order.	1890.			1891.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	39,776	24,981	64,757	63,545	93,401	156,946
	4,600,409	13	4,600,422	2,929,873	12	2,929,885
	250,044	2,741	252,785	495,768	739	496,507
	329	2,999,514	2,999,843	114	1,803,339	1,803,453
	256,156	21,649	277,805	129,917	26,929	156,846
	1,884,912		1,884,912	2,032,601	24	2,032,625
		1,417	1,417		757	757
21	388,861	2,005,269	2,394,130	1,583,084	2,519,650	4,102,734
	244,789	34,136	278,925	263,578	23,970	287,548
	150,380	241	150,621	88,174		88,174
	1,009	34,147	35,147	857	71,794	72,651
	254,657	52,334	306,991	45,195	792	45,987
	859	3,172	4,031	1,393	3,531	4,924
	79,450	36	79,486	12,550		12,550
	86,225	928	†87,153	162,324	1,464	163,788
		39	39	5		5
	495,745		495,745	1,693,671	3	1,693,674
	17,101	58,928	76,029	35,139	38,463	73,602
	16,485	380	16,865	13,616	14	13,630
	87,814	220	88,034	89,138	923	90,061
	10,347	418	10,765	17,617	1,871	19,488
	15	7,536	*7,551	15	317	*332
	62	123	185	19,589	10,087	29,676

† Bran only.

* Coffee only.

IMPORTS—1890 AND 1891—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1890.		1891.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Du
CLASS III.— <i>Concluded.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Order XXII.— <i>Concluded.</i>				
Spirits, brandy.....	399,802	417,336	359,158	36
“ Geneva and Old Tom gin.....	222,030	888,653	155,593	81
“ rum.....	56,574	213,267	54,304	14
“ whiskey.....	229,636	321,224	249,464	32
“ cordials and bitters.....	36,484	41,000	32,437	2
“ in medicines, essences, &c.....	34,392	10,170	13,212	
“ all other.....	8,614	11,168	15,113	1
Tea, black.....	38,249	3,779	62,741	
“ green and Japan.....	85,162	8,449	95,383	1
“ black.....	1,556,122	Free.	1,483,413	Fr
“ green and Japan.....	1,395,246	“	1,336,879	“
Tobacco, manufactured.....	65,270	56,430	63,646	2
“ cigars and cigarettes.....	231,114	235,749	257,123	26
“ snuff.....	2,526	3,420	2,173	
“ unmanufactured.....	1,424,231	Free.	1,617,700	Fr
Vinegar.....	10,250	5,821	10,224	
Wine, all kinds, except sparkling.....	464,776	291,334	406,688	28
“ champagne and sparkling.....	170,917	83,490	246,752	5
All other drinks and stimulants.....	6,353	1,576	15,837	
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.				
Order XXIII.— <i>Animal Substances.</i>				
Bones and bone dust.....	891	Free.	6,999	Fr
Bristles.....	70,876	“	64,386	“
Candles.....	24,407	6,565	29,381	
Combs.....	69,935	21,452	65,539	2
Feathers and quills.....	18,357	4,529	36,441	
Furs, wholly or partially dressed.....	584,202	84,318	477,954	6
“ not dressed.....	396,178	Free.	485,927	Fr
Glue.....	88,891	32,155	81,512	2
Grease.....	154,855	Free.	89,873	Fr
“ axle and other.....	14,820	3,265	10,710	
Hair, manufactures of.....	39,205	9,488	38,745	
“ not curled or manufactured.....	34,312	Free.	27,959	Fr
Hides, raw.....	1,703,093	“	2,004,449	“
Horns and hoofs.....	6,658	“	3,984	“
Ivory, manufactures of.....	1,349	270	497	
“ unmanufactured.....	8,859	Free.	7,771	Fr
Leather and manufactures of.....	841,258	157,300	642,042	12
“ belting.....	15,970	3,999	2,604	
Musk.....	2,706	Free.	23,434	Fr
Pelts.....	2,261	“	14,377	“
Sausage casings.....	34,916	6,940	33,518	
ilk, raw.....	193,529	Free.	172,526	Fr

EXPORTS—1890 AND 1891—Continued.

Order.	1890.			1891.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
22	21	4,555	4,576	273	16,642	16,915
	12	2,855	2,867	77	3,185	3,262
	13,482	13,482	13,482	20,498	20,498	20,498
	26,383	1,442	26,825	45,619	1,117	46,736
	183	864	1,047		740	740
		43,863	43,863		47,406	47,406
	15,703	4,049	19,752	10,742	624	11,366
	139	1,717	1,856	16	12	28
	12,669	51,721	64,390	7,170	39,988	47,158
	68		68	20	8	28
23	379	10,656	11,035	1,435	9,555	10,990
	57,215		*57,215	80,926		*80,926
					397	397
	1,555,692	6,413	1,562,105	1,384,875	16,946	1,395,821
	7,506		†7,506	3,647		3,647
	3,211	57	3,268	5,535		5,535
	14,752	6,086	20,838	18,021	5,733	23,754
	499,299	7,214	‡506,513	489,004	3,480	‡492,484
	791,188	7,304	798,442	889,370	5,785	895,155
	7,103		7,103	18,591		18,591

* Bones only. † Glue stock. ‡ Includes horns and hoofs. Undescribed.

IMPORTS—1890 AND 1891—Continued.

ARTICLES.	1890.		1891.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS IV.—Continued.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Order XXIII.—Concluded.				
Soap, common.....	24,231	7,436	26,050	6,727
“ fancy.....	116,001	53,448	125,044	49,551
Sponges.....	34,542	7,014	40,352	8,066
Tallow and stearine (paraffine).....	52,087	14,448	83,460	29,487
Wax, and manufactures of.....	15,619	3,124	14,316	2,863
Whalebone, tortoise shell and skins of fish.....	49,552	Free.	8,533	Free.
Wool.....	2	102	102	8
“.....	1,729,056	Free.	1,398,746	Free.
All other.....	74,368	“	134,368	“
Order XXIV.—Vegetable Substances.				
Ashes.....	2,138	Free.	2,757	Free.
Barks.....	37,263	“	49,115	“
Bamboo, canes and rattan.....	18,878	“	31,461	“
Broom corn.....	97,527	“	109,042	“
Cane or rattan.....	10,126	2,531	4,449	1,084
Cocoa beans.....	35,902	Free.	38,881	Free.
Corks and corkwood.....	66,369	13,218	82,758	16,329
Corkwood.....	22,876	Free.	24,039	Free.
Cotton wool.....	3,539,249	“	3,603,185	“
Firewood.....	26,546	“	22,310	“
Flax.....	“	“	“	“
Fibre, grass, &c.....	67,805	Free.	85,378	Free.
Flowers, leaves and roots.....	17,929	“	14,790	“
Gums.....	149,508	“	154,683	“
“.....	343,375	108,376	389,485	144,531
Gutta percha and India rubber goods.....	951,561	272,885	791,332	246,437
“ unmanufactured.....	584,874	Free.	791,013	Free.
Hay.....	28,186	5,637	1,959	399
Hemp, undressed.....	774,587	Free.	864,597	Free.
Ivory nuts.....	188,845	“	28,959	“
Junk, old, and oakum.....	70,149	“	68,096	“
Jute and jute butts.....	58,031	“	29,028	“
Lumber, sawn, not manufactured.....	664,891	“	781,059	“
Moss, seaweed, &c.....	39,925	“	31,406	“
Oil cake, &c.....	26,261	“	42,092	“
Paper bags, printed.....	17	5	3,059	1,064
“ hangings.....	173,152	97,075	191,111	105,000
“ printing.....	40,472	9,971	21,637	5,629
“ all other.....	292,266	75,056	288,740	73,777
Pitch and tar.....	19,345	1,934	39,111	3,577
“ (pine).....	11,538	Free.	19,443	Free.
Resin.....	61,384	“	88,096	“
Seeds, anise, coriander, fennel and fenu-greek, &c.....	5,106	“	3,078	“

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

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EXPORTS—1890 AND 1891—Continued.

Order.	1890.			1891.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	3,733	130	3,863	6,686	2,284	8,970
	1,808		1,808	2,809	1,453	4,262
	320,989		320,989	539,099	3,145	542,244
	235,669	13,132	248,801	245,503	2,407	247,910
	23,510	2,602	26,112	14,566	1,562	16,128
	106,367		106,367	124,193		124,193
	141,144		141,144	213,455		213,455
	281,298		281,298	314,870		314,870
	175,563		175,563	181,386		181,386
	10,211	823	11,034	15,601	2,926	18,527
	1,068,554		1,068,554	559,489		559,489
	26,568		26,568	123		123
	26,442	687	27,129	31,883	92	31,975
	19,206,006	913,843	20,119,848	18,110,832	1,248,910	19,359,742
	42,362	20,145	62,507	118,167		118,167
	122	203	325	6,275	68	6,343
	15,073	204	*15,277	31,302	603	31,905

‡ Tallow only.

* Tar only.

IMPORTS—1890 AND 1891—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1890.		1891.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Dt
CLASS IV.— <i>Concluded.</i>	\$	\$	\$	
Order XXIV.— <i>Concluded.</i>				
Seeds of all kinds	257,091	34,102	426,436	
Starch, corn starch, &c.	225,323	Free.	37,000	F
Straw, manufactures of	64,007	21,844	53,368	
Timber, lumber and shingles.	6,806	1,353	35,700	
“ unmanufactured.	356,114	42,839	186,997	
Varnish	257,146	Free.	859,898	F
“	87,827	32,290	65,767	
Wicker and basket ware	792	Free.	668	F
Woodenware	20,906	5,117	15,609	
Wood, manufactures of	20,990	5,339	5,565	
Willow for basket-makers	825,820	191,714	669,439	1
All other vegetable substances.	91	Free.	459	F
	22,506	“	34,485	
Order XXV.— <i>Oils.</i>				
Oils, animal.	14,196	2,719	31,148	
“ coal, kerosene, petroleum, &c., and products of.	547,767	377,762	552,522	3
“ cocoa nut and palm.	112,045	Free.	87,703	F
“ fish.	17,371	3,425	26,403	
“ “	44,762	Free.	104,895	F
“ lubricating	144,432	50,228	141,077	
“ vegetable.	524,648	137,513	764,808	1
“ all other.	40,046	7,656	45,573	
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.				
Order XXVI.— <i>Coal, Stone, Clay, Earthenware and Glass.</i>				
(See also Order 12.)				
Asbestos, manufactures of.	12,716	3,313	13,228	
Bent glass.	2,125	Free.		
Chalk.	6,037	1,208	7,202	
Coal, anthracite.	4,595,727	Free.	5,224,452	F
“ bituminous	3,819,673	845,571	4,209,882	1
“ all other			4,760	
Coke and dust.	163,982	24,246	209,138	
Clays.	61,848	Free.	56,766	F
China and porcelain.	183,993	55,019	173,178	
Earthenware.	506,309	178,784	464,184	
Glass bottles, &c.	295,425	101,783	315,232	
“ plate	247,253	53,306	227,335	
“ window	357,961	89,706	370,646	
Glass, all other, and manufactures of	143,179	31,960	139,543	
Gravels and sand	36,768	Free.	23,620	F
Gypsum, crude	1,928	“	640	

* Specially exempted from Newfoundland.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

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EXPORTS—1890 AND 1891—Continued.

Order.	1890.			1891.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	182,200	716	182,916	321,534	37,158	358,692
	1,098		1,098	13,691		13,691
	24,231		*24,231	21,106		*21,106
	5,030,298	172,887	5,203,180	3,859,102	324,996	4,184,098
	1,031,054	50	1,031,104	1,300,620		1,300,620
	14,075	555	14,630	17,903	135	18,038
	878,520	63,569	942,089	1,069,556	53,367	1,122,923
	202,818	2,942	205,760	196,586	2,655	199,241
	60	513	573			
	15,812	414	16,226	18,726	746	19,472
25	41,243	3,678	44,921	18,297	13,398	31,695
	5,807	1,470	7,277	3,381	3,595	6,976
	444,159		†444,159	513,909		513,909
	2,447,936	236,314	2,684,250	2,916,465	165,004	3,081,469
	1,050		1,050	21		21
26	9,668	8,852	18,520	5,521	1,471	6,992
	60,359		60,359	63,326		63,326
	193,899		193,899	184,977		184,977

† Asbestos, crude.

* Straw only.

IMPORTS—1890 AND 1891—Continued.

ARTICLES.	1890.		1891.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS V.—Continued..	\$	\$	\$	\$
Order XXVI.—Concluded.				
Iron sand or globules.....	501	100	1,123	22
Lithographic stones.....	4,071	814	6,291	1,14
Marble.....	79,195	15,886	89,793	17,67
“ manufactures of.....	20,125	7,056	17,868	6,25
Mineral earths.....	40,630	8,737	65,489	13,97
Phosphates.....				
Plaster of Paris.....	8,140	1,674	8,627	1,590
Plumbago, and manufactures of.....	29,980	7,521	33,042	9,943
Salt.....	57,394	20,537	60,871	21,056
“.....	252,291	Free.	321,239	Free.
School and writing slates.....	2,040	968	2,253	1,004
Stone, building.....	132,155	19,832	178,710	23,835
“ grind and flag.....	69,564	14,465	53,339	10,306
“ manufactures of.....	84,464	17,900	60,490	18,308
Whiting.....	27,471	Free.	27,504	Free.
Nickel.....				
Other minerals, &c.....	63,533	Free.	63,793	Free.
Order XXVII.—Gold, Silver and Precious Stones.				
Coin and bullion.....	1,083,011	Free.	1,811,170	Free.
Communion plate and plated ware.....	17,464	“	2,325	“
Diamonds, diamond dust, &c.....	110,480	“	73,058	“
Electro-plated and gilt ware.....	169,688	50,940	157,082	47,316
Gold, silver and manufactures of.....	92,450	21,821	81,924	21,293
Jet, manufactures of.....	215	43	68	20
Jewellery.....	444,696	88,829	351,311	70,228
Precious stones, in the rough.....	9,344	Free.	820	Free.
“ unset.....	8,882	888	4,110	411
Silver, rolled.....	1,475	147		
Order XXVIII.—Metals other than Gold or Silver.				
Bells for churches.....	25,303	Free.	27,827	Free.
“ of all kinds, except for churches.....	18,567	5,389	15,053	3,995
Brass and manufactures of.....	459,170	126,080	516,579	139,151
Copper, manufactures of.....	216,916	29,650	413,569	58,100
Iron bars.....	309,721	118,242	325,373	125,020
“ bolts and nuts.....	98,721	41,666	49,291	20,219
“ castings.....	294,793	57,868	140,295	42,687
“ hoop.....	154,109	46,319	123,758	42,849
“ sheet†.....	840,335	104,210	715,677	90,183
“ pig.....	1,137,312	350,454	1,092,983	325,385
“ railway.....	124,934	42,729	217,367	62,802
“ tubing.....	472,028	141,735	681,210	158,842
“ wire.....	286,906	69,219	331,387	88,633

† Including Canada plate.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

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EXPORTS—1890 AND 1891—Continued.

Order.	1890.			1891.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	66,121		*66,121	47,811		47,811
	25,877	451	*26,328	20,497	445	20,942
	401,827		401,827	422,200		422,200
	628		628	1,219		1,219
	1,905	54	1,959	163		163
	1,523	20,166	21,688	1,429	27,372	28,801
	21,673		\$21,673	21,568		\$24,568
	115,975	13,444	129,419	240,499	589	240,499
				76,989		77,578
		2,439,782	2,439,782	129,328	817,599	946,927
27	657,022		†657,022	554,126		†554,126
	201,615		‡201,615	238,367		‡238,367
	244,337		244,337	505,196		505,196
	9,638	673	10,311	4,407	24,487	28,894
		296	296		414	414

*Including stone.

†Gold-bearing quartz, dust, nuggets, &c.

‡Silver ore.

§ Grindstones only.

|| Copper ore and fine copper.

IMPORTS—1890 AND 1891—Continued.

ARTICLES.	1890.		1891.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS V.— <i>Concluded.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Order XXVIII.— <i>Concluded.</i>				
Iron, manufactures of, and all other† . . .	2,634,767	638,871	2,454,890	599,509
“ and steel, old scrap.	161	Free.	638	Free.
Lead	328,412	51,929	290,928	43,943
“ manufactures of	31,452	7,009	31,451	7,108
Metals and manufactures of	353,470	94,132	355,772	98,597
Nails of all kinds	59,375	26,139	51,780	16,879
Steel, and manufactures of	529,502	126,187	430,583	102,248
“ rails.	2,204,085	Free.	3,197,280	Free.
Stoves	23,992	7,157	29,944	9,007
Tin, and manufactures of	83,166	20,827	46,491	11,614
“ blocks, pigs and bars.	266,463	Free.	275,343	Free.
“ plates.	908,565	“	854,770	“
Wire, brass.	30,508	“	35	“
“ copper	129,492	“	“	“
“ iron	81,336	“	24,111	Free.
“ steel	6,962	“	“	“
Yellow metal.	98,472	“	125,605	Free.
Zinc, and manufactures of	6,472	1,615	7,191	1,794
“ blocks, pigs and sheets	92,530	Free.	105,023	Free.
Other metals, manufactured & otherwise	943,930	“	896,080	“

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

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EXPORTS—1890 AND 1891—Continued.

Order.	1890.			1891.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
28	84,109	12,808	96,917	64,803	28,537	93,340
	26,172	501	26,673	12,285	2,605	14,890

	28,385	4,304	32,689	33,968	18,580	52,548
	2,809	152	2,741	4,030	53	4,083
	6,410	4,532	10,942	12,615	23,447	36,062

29	42,050	31,828	73,878	47,644	15,872	63,516

	8,949,417	2,768	6,952,185	8,772,499	2,270	8,774,769
	1,336,073	71,460	2,007,533	1,417,244	155,320	1,572,564
	1,274,347	2,652	1,276,999	1,146,465	4,400	1,150,865
	3,152	3,152	3,152	1,954	.....	1,954
	111,904	3,328	115,232	60,753	2,650	63,403

30	140	.....	140	51	.....	51

	2,976	399	3,375	4,297	240	4,537

CHAPTER IV.

IMPORTS—1890 AND 1891—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	1890.		1891.	
	Value of Imports.	Duty.	Value of Imports.	Duty.
CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.	£	£	£	£
<i>Order XXXI.—Miscellaneous Articles.</i>				
Articles for the use of the Governor General.....	6,794	Free.	6,644	Free.
Articles for the use of foreign Consuls General.....	9,354	"	2,427	"
Articles for the use of the Dominion Government.....	599,503	"	412,209	"
Articles for the use of the Army, Navy and Canadian Militia.....	370,194	"	408,434	"
Billiard and bagatelle tables.....	4,958	1,494	5,269	1,419
Brooms and brush ware.....	100,595	25,060	112,151	27,885
Buttons.....	277,767	71,126	281,884	70,811
Clothing for charitable purposes.....	9,936	Free.	9,602	Free.
Fancy goods.....	792,420	234,987	547,945	167,807
Ices.....	26,698	Free.	1,754	Free.
Models of invention.....	16,990	"	30,763	"
Pencils, lead, in wood or otherwise.....	49,018	12,966	57,130	17,158
Settlers' effects.....	1,810,217	Free.	1,778,556	Free.
All other miscellaneous.....	399,786	"	363,930	"
".....	202,514	58,046	347,723	109,360

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

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EXPORTS—1890 AND 1891—*Concluded.*

Order.	1890.			1891.		
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
31						
	30,559	18	30,577	36,333	1,193	37,526
	247,044		247,044	261,861		261,861
	1,002,860	58,948	1,061,808	1,166,912	227,858	1,394,770
32	207,118	74,558	281,676	187,870	123,498	311,368
	2,922,072		2,922,072	2,913,904		2,913,904
	85,257,586	11,491,563	96,749,149	88,801,066	9,616,230	98,417,296

Summary
of preced-
ing table.

242. The following table is a summary of the preceding one, showing the total value of imports and exports in each class and order in the years 1890 and 1891:

Order.	ARTICLES.	1890.		1891.	
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1	Books, &c.	2,123,350	64,006	1,981,221	87
2	Musical instruments.	437,356	338,447	426,377	409
3	Prints, pictures, &c.	366,622	.....	260,075	.....
4	Carvings, figures, &c.	207,851	.....	190,110	.....
5	Tackle for sports and games.	193,457	.....	180,240	.....
6	Watches, philosophical instruments, &c.	1,209,716	.....	1,186,680	.....
7	Surgical instruments.	46,696	.....	58,972	.....
8	Arms, ammunition, &c.	268,357	19,506	247,514	60
9	Machines, tools and implements.	4,195,839	559,510	3,830,089	433
10	Carriages, harness, &c.	485,602	30,392	514,964	42
11	Ships, boats, &c.	89,504	484,148	125,246	280
12	Building material.	555,454	184,009	587,011	150
13	Furniture.	594,638	184,266	746,172	141
14	Chemicals.	3,301,853	277,830	3,430,880	288
	Total of Class I.	14,076,295	2,142,114	13,765,551	1,900
	CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.				
15	Wool and worsted manufactures.	11,192,564	146,795	10,034,072	175
16	Silk, manufactures of.	2,851,392	.....	2,675,374	.....
17	Cotton and flax, manufactures of.	5,479,286	174,976	5,519,740	230
18	Dress.	3,975,885	133,231	3,861,398	151
19	Fibrous materials and manufac. of.	921,550	124,629	1,143,237	137
	Total of Class II.	24,420,677	579,631	23,233,821	694
	CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, &c.				
20	Animal food.	4,514,568	21,956,475	3,651,432	22,634
21	Vegetable food.	18,603,494	15,808,339	16,754,020	17,214
22	Drinks and stimulants.	8,101,164	208,262	8,208,747	254
	Total of Class III.	31,219,226	37,973,076	28,614,199	40,103
	CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.				
23	Animal substances.	6,402,986	3,564,563	6,151,599	3,735
24	Vegetable do.	10,572,399	29,640,622	11,087,530	28,178
25	Oils.	1,445,267	68,997	1,754,129	58
	Total of Class IV.	18,420,652	33,274,182	18,993,258	31,972

Order.	ARTICLES.	1890.		1891.	
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
		\$	\$	\$	\$
	CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS				
26	Coal, stone, clay, earthenware, and glass.....	11,306,478	4,071,880	12,429,738	4,714,475
27	Gold, silver and precious stones..	1,937,705	3,298,419	2,481,868	1,739,420
28	Metals other than gold and silver	13,272,927	498,784	13,828,184	798,943
	Total of Class V.....	26,517,110	7,869,083	28,739,790	7,252,838
	CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.				
29	Animals, birds, &c.....	1,162,225	10,355,101	1,027,989	11,563,555
30	Plants and trees.....	137,191	3,515	152,608	4,588
	Total of Class VI.....	1,299,416	10,358,616	1,180,597	11,568,143
	CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.				
31	Miscellaneous articles.....	4,676,744	1,348,429	4,366,421	1,694,157
32	Indefinite do.....	1,220,189	3,203,748	1,073,837	3,225,362
	Total of Class VII.....	5,896,933	4,552,177	5,440,258	4,919,519
	Grand total.....	121,858,241	96,749,149	119,967,638	98,417,296

243. The total value of the imports and exports, and amount of Imports and exports. 1890 and 1891.
duty collected in 1891, as compared with 1890, were as follow :—

	Imports.	Exports.	Duty Collected.
1890.....	\$121,858,241	\$96,749,149	\$24,014,908
1891.....	119,967,638	98,417,296	23,481,069

There was, therefore, a decrease in the value of imports of \$1,890,603, and an increase in the value of exports of \$1,668,147, making a decrease in the total trade of \$222,456, while the decrease in the duty collected amounted to \$533,839.

244. The following table gives the value of the total imports and exports, and of the aggregate trade in every year since Confederation. The excess of imports over exports, or otherwise, is also shown, as well as the value of the aggregate trade per head of population in each year :—

Value of imports and exports since Confederation.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AND TOTAL TRADE OF CANADA, 1868 TO 1891.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Total Imports.	Total Exports.	Excess of Imports.	Exports, Domestic.	Total Imports and Exports.	Value of Total Trade per Head.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.
1868.....	73,459,644	57,567,888	15,891,756	48,504,899	131,027,532	38 86
1869.....	70,415,165	60,474,781	9,940,384	52,400,772	130,889,946	38 35
1870.....	74,814,339	73,573,490	1,240,849	59,043,590	148,387,829	42 95
1871.....	96,092,971	74,173,618	21,919,353	57,630,024	170,266,589	48 39
1872.....	111,430,527	82,639,663	28,790,864	65,831,083	194,070,190	53 74
1873.....	128,011,281	89,780,922	38,221,359	76,538,025	217,801,203	59 37
1874.....	128,213,582	89,351,928	38,861,654	76,741,997	217,565,510	56 88
1875.....	123,070,283	77,886,979	45,183,304	69,709,823	200,957,262	51 70
1876.....	93,210,346	80,966,435	12,243,911	72,491,437	174,176,781	44 10
1877.....	99,327,962	75,875,393	23,452,569	68,030,546	175,203,355	43 65
1878.....	93,081,787	79,323,667	13,758,120	67,989,800	172,405,454	42 26
1879.....	81,964,427	71,491,255	10,473,172	62,431,025	153,455,682	37 01
1880.....	86,489,747	87,911,458	+	72,899,697	174,401,205	41 37
1881.....	105,330,840	98,290,823	7,040,017	83,944,701	203,621,663	46 96
1882.....	119,419,500	102,137,203	17,282,297	94,137,660	221,556,703	50 55
1883.....	132,254,022	98,085,804	34,168,218	87,702,431	230,339,826	51 97
1884.....	116,397,043	91,406,496	24,990,547	79,833,098	207,803,539	46 34
1885.....	108,941,486	89,238,361	19,703,125	79,131,735	198,179,847	43 68
1886.....	104,424,561	85,251,314	19,173,247	77,756,704	189,675,875	41 35
1887.....	112,892,236	89,515,811	23,376,425	80,960,909	202,408,047	43 67
1888.....	110,894,630	90,203,000	20,691,630	81,382,072	201,097,630	42 92
1889.....	115,224,931	89,189,167	26,035,764	80,272,456	204,414,098	43 16
1890.....	121,858,241	96,749,149	25,109,092	85,257,586	218,607,390	45 65
1891.....	119,967,638	98,417,296	21,550,342	88,801,066	218,384,934	45 09
Total..	2,527,187,189	2,029,510,901	499,097,999	1,769,423,136	4,556,698,090	
Annual average.	105,299,466	84,562,954	20,795,750	73,725,964	189,862,420	45 83

Average
annual
values.

245. With the exception of the years 1882, 1883 and 1890, the trade of 1891 was the largest in the history of the Dominion, while, separately, the imports have only been exceeded five times and the exports only once in the same period. The imports exceeded the average of 24 years by \$14,668,172, and the exports exceeded the same by \$13,854,342. The average annual value per head during the twenty-four years has been: of imports, \$25.39; of exports, \$20.40; and of the total trade, \$45.83; so that in 1891 the value per head of imports was 62 cents, exports were 82 cents, and the total trade 74 cents below the average.

Excess of
imports.

246. During the last twenty-four years the exports have only once exceeded the imports, viz., in 1880, in every other year there having been an excess of imports. The average annual excess of imports has

+ Excess of exports, \$1,421,711.

been \$20,795,750 ; therefore the excess in 1891 was \$754,592 above the average. Whether a continual excess of imports is or is not prejudicial to the interests of a country, is a complex and much debated question, and one outside the scope of a work of this description. The imports into the United Kingdom have for many years largely exceeded the exports, yet that country is steadily augmenting its wealth. India, on the other hand, has had a large excess of exports for several years, and yet is by no means in a prosperous financial condition.

247. The value of the total external trade was still below the returns for 1882 and 1883, but both the decline in values since those years and the ever-increasing interprovincial trade must be taken into consideration, as there is no doubt that without these the actual trade would be represented by very much larger figures. There are, unfortunately, no means existing at present by which the amount of interprovincial trade can be ascertained, but it is certain that it is very much larger than is generally understood, and has to a considerable extent taken the place of what was formerly foreign trade. One of the best calculations of its value, made a few years ago, placed it at \$80,000,000 per annum.

Value of
total
trade.

Interpro-
vincial
trade.

248. Putting on one side, however, the interprovincial trade, which, while of great importance, is, for purposes of illustration, practically an unknown quantity, there is no doubt that it is not a fair comparison to set figures of late years against those of some ten years back, without making due allowance for decline in values. It is clear that value alone can give but an imperfect idea of the quantities involved, and in order to appreciate increase or decrease, in totals, it becomes necessary to find out to what extent such change may be due to variation either in quantity or prices. In order to ascertain this, a table is given below, for the first time, which shows to what extent fluctuations in totals are due to variations in quantity and value respectively. Owing to the late period at which the trade returns for 1891 were published and to a very heavy press of additional work in this office, there has not been time to work out the tables as between 1890 and 1891, except with reference to agricultural exports, for which see post, chap. VI. ; owing also to the irregular manner in which quantities of imports are given, rendering it extremely difficult to make any fair comparison between years, it has been found impossible to work out a comparative table of imports in time for this issue, but it is hoped that the difficulty may be overcome in time for next year's publication.

Necessity
of ascer-
taining
variations
in quan-
tity as
well as in
price.

249. In the following table comparing the exports of 1890 with those of 1889, it will be seen that, in the first column, the actual values for 1890, as given in the Trade Returns, are stated ; then what those values would have been, had the prices of 1889 remained unchanged ; the third column gives the difference between the calculated

Variations
in quan-
tity and
price of
exports,
1889 and
1890.

figures and the actual ones of the previous year, and represents the change in quantity which has taken place; the difference between the calculated values and the actual values of the later year is given in the fourth column, and represents the proportion due to variation in price; while the last column gives the actual difference in the values of the two years. It will be seen, therefore, from the table, that of the actual increase of \$5,133,710 in 1890, almost the whole of it was due to increase in volume, for though the grand total shows a slight improvement in prices, this was entirely due to a great advance in value of animals, principally cattle, the increase in price of which, \$2,460,000, more than counterbalanced the decrease in prices of articles of food and drink, viz., \$2,283,000, and with the exception of animals the tendency was to lower prices. The increase in the actual value of exports in 1890 represents, therefore, in this case, a proportionate increase in the actual amount of trade done—that is, an increase to that extent in the actual volume of trade.

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA,
IN 1890, COMPARED AS TO QUANTITY AND VALUE WITH 1889.
(COIN AND BULLION AND ESTIMATED AMOUNT SHORT NOT
INCLUDED.)

ARTICLES.	VALUE.		INCREASED OR DECREASED VALUE.		
	Actual in 1890.	At prices of 1889.	Due to variation in		Actually more or less than 1889.
			Quantity.	Price.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Animals, Living—					
Horses.....	1,936,073	2,050,000	— 120,000	— 114,000	— 234,649
Cattle.....	6,949,417	4,489,000	+ 1,219,000	+ 2,460,000	+ 1,241,291
Sheep.....	1,274,347	1,109,000	— 154,000	+ 165,000	+ 11,222
Swine.....	3,152	3,000	— 3,000	.....	— 3,023
Other animals.....	111,904	84,000	— 30,000	+ 28,000	— 2,585
Total.....	10,274,893	7,735,000	— 1,526,000	+ 2,539,000	+ 1,012,256
Articles of Food and Drink—					
Bacon and hams.....	631,079	701,000	+ 320,000	— 70,000	+ 249,786
Meats, all other.....	264,678	239,000	+ 36,000	+ 25,000	+ 61,056
Butter.....	340,131	363,000	+ 31,000	— 23,000	+ 8,173
Cheese.....	9,372,212	9,492,000	+ 576,000	— 120,000	+ 456,528
Eggs.....	1,795,214	1,977,000	— 182,000	— 182,000	— 364,296
Codfish, dry and wet salted.....	3,015,368	3,137,000	+ 59,000	— 122,000	— 63,106
Lobsters.....	1,138,293	1,075,000	— 132,000	+ 64,000	— 68,305
Salmon.....	2,230,632	2,152,000	+ 1,220,000	+ 79,000	+ 1,299,314
Fish, all other.....	1,714,350	1,882,000	+ 182,000	— 167,000	+ 14,893
Apples, green or ripe...	993,163	749,000	— 779,000	+ 244,000	— 535,286
do dried.....	4,759	4,000	— 1,000	.....	— 818

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA,
IN 1890, &c.—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	VALUE.		INCREASED OR DECREASED VALUE.			
	Actual in 1890.	At Prices of 1889.	Due to variation in		Actually more or less than 1889.	
			Quantity.	Price.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Articles of Food and Drink—Concluded.</i>						
Fruit, all other	75,978	57,000	— 39,000	+ 19,000	— 19,460	
Barley	4,600,409	6,350,000	— 115,000	— 1,749,000	— 1,864,180	
Beans	250,044	254,000	— 150,000	— 6,000	— 156,311	
Oats	256,156	293,000	+ 163,000	— 37,000	+ 125,524	
Pease	1,884,912	1,994,000	+ 545,000	— 109,000	+ 435,495	
Wheat	388,861	405,000	— 66,000	— 16,000	— 82,260	
Grain, all other	245,118	274,000	+ 234,000	— 29,000	+ 204,633	
Flour, wheat	521,383	566,000	— 80,000	— 45,000	— 124,685	
Oatmeal	254,657	281,000	+ 93,000	— 26,000	+ 66,781	
Meal, all other	80,302	91,000	+ 11,000	— 10,000	+ 807	
Potatoes	495,745	430,000	+ 142,000	+ 66,000	+ 207,982	
Spirits, including ale and beer	36,325	33,000	+ 13,000	+ 3,000	+ 15,638	
Malt	150,380	208,000	+ 102,000	— 58,000	+ 44,510	
Other articles	142,448	156,000	+ 26,000	— 14,000	+ 11,919	
Total	30,882,597	33,163,000	+ 2,208,000	— 2,283,000	— 75,668	
<i>Sundry Raw Materials.</i>						
Asbestos	444,159	457,000	+ 133,000	— 13,000	+ 120,273	
Bark for tanning	141,144	137,000	— 18,000	+ 4,000	— 13,555	
Bones	57,215	62,000	+ 25,000	— 5,000	+ 20,123	
Coal	2,447,936	2,473,000	+ 241,000	— 25,000	+ 215,782	
Firewood	281,298	288,000	— 52,000	— 7,000	— 58,732	
Flax	175,563	151,000	+ 29,000	+ 25,000	+ 53,756	
Logs	682,529	707,000	+ 129,000	— 24,000	+ 105,434	
Phosphates	401,827	468,000	+ 103,000	— 66,000	+ 37,244	
Timber, square	4,353,870	4,014,000	+ 886,000	+ 340,000	+ 1,225,439	
Wool	235,669	220,000	+ 2,000	+ 16,000	+ 18,069	
Other articles	5,204,176	5,426,000	+ 143,000	— 222,000	+ 78,780	
Total	14,425,386	14,403,000	+ 1,621,000	+ 23,000	+ 1,645,053	
<i>Oils</i>	<i>47,568</i>	<i>41,000</i>	<i>— 14,000</i>	<i>+ 5,000</i>	<i>— 8,616</i>	
<i>Manufactures.</i>						
Ashes, pot, pearl and other	106,367	116,000	— 15,000	— 10,000	— 25,281	
Barrels, empty	19,314	21,000	+ 3,000	— 2,000	+ 1,305	
Basewood, butternut and hickory	58,167	90,000	+ 60,000	— 32,000	+ 27,833	
Carriages	17,457	21,000	— 7,000	— 3,000	— 9,795	
Cotton waste	46,955	41,000	— 14,000	+ 6,000	— 7,592	
Deals	9,149,152	8,913,000	+ 2,347,000	+ 236,000	+ 2,583,311	
Deal ends	338,115	256,000	+ 14,000	+ 82,000	+ 95,672	
Extract of hemlock bark	161,822	184,000	+ 25,000	— 22,000	+ 2,783	

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA
IN 1890, &c.—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	VALUE.		INCREASED OR DECREASED VALUE				
	Actual in 1890.	At Prices of 1889.	Due to variation in		Actually more or less than 1889.		
			Quantity.	Price.			
<i>Manufactures—Con.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	
Joists and scantlings.....	159,919	151,000	— 5,000	+	9,000	+	3,64
Junk and oakum.....	26,442	24,000	— 2,000	+	3,000	+	78
Knees and futtocks.....	31,912	35,000	— 20,000	—	3,000	+	17,04
Laths, palings and pickets	392,500	424,000	— 50,000	—	31,000	+	18,87
Lathwood, shingle and stave bolts.....	120,161	141,000	— 18,000	—	21,000	—	2,55
Masts and spars.....	19,292	45,000	— 34,000	—	26,000	+	8,12
Musical instruments.....	329,855	376,000	— 59,000	—	46,000	+	13,28
Oil cake.....	42,362	34,000	— 29,000	+	8,000	—	20,74
Planks and boards.....	7,931,955	8,056,000	— 287,000	—	124,000	—	410,51
Shingles.....	340,872	330,000	— 75,000	+	11,000	—	63,80
Ships.....	442,781	376,000	— 109,000	+	67,000	+	175,90
Shooks, box and other.....	198,503	233,000	— 166,000	—	35,000	—	200,53
Sleepers and railroad ties.	303,639	329,000	— 142,000	—	25,000	—	166,91
Staves and headings.....	402,574	389,000	— 9,000	+	13,000	+	4,11
Sewing machines.....	43,594	42,000	— 15,000	+	2,000	—	12,90
Tobacco.....	28,277	37,000	— 11,000	—	9,000	+	2,37
Other articles.....	4,606,191	4,583,000	— 411,000	+	23,000	+	433,74
Total.....	25,318,178	25,247,000	— 2,398,000	+	71,000	+	2,468,10
Miscellaneous.....	1,386,894	1,531,000	— 234,000	—	144,000	+	90,90
Grand total.....	82,335,514	82,120,000	— 4,921,000	+	212,000	+	5,133,70

Summary
of preced-
ing table.

250. The above table may be summarized as follows:—

ARTICLES.	Value Exported, 1890.	More or less than 1889.					
		Quantity.	Price.	Together			
		\$	\$	\$	\$		
Animals, living.....	10,274,893	— 1,526,000	+	2,539,000	+	1,012,2	
Articles of food and drink.....	30,882,597	+	2,208,000	— 2,283,000	—	75,6	
Sundry raw materials.....	14,425,386	— 1,621,000	+	23,000	+	1,645,0	
Oils.....	47,568	— 14,000	+	5,000	—	8,6	
Manufactures.....	25,318,178	+	2,398,000	+	71,000	+	2,468,1
Miscellaneous.....	1,386,894	+	234,000	— 144,000	+	90,9	
Total.....	82,335,514	+	4,921,000	+	212,000	+	5,133,7

The advantage of this form of comparison over the ordinary simple one must be obvious to every one, and many instructive lessons may be learned from it : for instance, it appears that in 1890 there were exported at the prices of 1889 no less than \$2,200,000 worth of articles of food and drink more than in the previous year, but so great was the decline in price that the actual figures show a decrease of \$75,000 on the year's exports. Similarly, our exports of animals fell off in quantity to the extent of \$1,500,000, but so great was the advance in price that the actual figures showed an increase of more than \$1,000,000. Raw materials and manufactures advanced both in quantity and price, while miscellaneous articles showed an increase in quantity, but a falling off in price.

251. The following table of prices of the principal articles of export, based on the values in the Trade and Navigation Returns, will afford some idea of the fluctuations during the past ten years. Owing to the irregular definition of quantities of imports already referred to, it has been found impossible at present to make up a similar statement of import prices. The decline in value of all the principal articles of food, viz., grain, meats and fish, will be at once noticed.

Average
export
prices.

Beans.....	2 07	1 40	1 66	0 98	1 00	1 05	1 87	1 34	1 32	1 33
Chile.....	0 42	0 46	0 37	0 38	0 36	0 33	0 71	0 73	0 60	0 50
Peas.....	0 01	0 02	0 01	0 27	0 69	0 63	0 71	0 73	0 60	0 54
Rye.....	0 03	0 68	0 65	0 63	0 88	0 84	0 87	0 96	0 92	0 87
Wheat.....	1 35	1 02	1 00	0 84	0 88	0 84	0 87	0 96	0 92	0 75
Gypsum or plaster, crude.....	0 98	0 98	1 03	1 03	1 07	1 12	1 07	1 07	1 11	1 07
Hay.....	10 10	9 62	8 42	9 42	10 66	9 67	9 69	10 21	9 28	8 60
Junk and oakum.....	2 97	2 55	2 23	2 45	1 77	1 77	1 57	1 75	1 95	1 83
Malt.....	0 95	0 85	0 76	0 78	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 58	0 73
Maple sugar.....	0 07 5	0 07 3	0 06 4	0 05 7	0 07 2	0 07 3	1 06	0 86	0 70	0 12
Mica, crude and cut.....	4 18	4 10	4 12	3 82	4 08	3 94	3 86	4 01	3 63	3 85
Oatmeal.....	0 20	0 25 9	0 23 9	0 22 2	0 11 8	0 03 6	0 14 7	15 8	0 07 7	0 16
Oil, mineral, coal and kerosene, refined.....	2 35	2 40	1 61	1 88	2 06	1 90	1 46	0 96	0 04 3	0 04 2
Oil, mineral, coal and kerosene, crude.....	3 11	34 18	127 63	195 89	55 78	34 47	63 34	154 00	79 01	87 42
Oil cake.....	3 09	3 09	2 63	2 43	3 05	3 07	2 95	2 44	2 27	2 22
Ore, copper.....	26 30	24 64	17 91	30 47	21 99	37 93	17 60	18 69	21 07	18 43
" iron.....	87 35	87 95	76 73	67 37	68 42	67 17	72 73	71 53	63 03	61 46
" manganese.....	19 07	20 91	21 16	19 08	16 63	17 39	18 19	15 74	13 52	17 40
Organs.....	179 00	282 00	273 54	252 29	283 37	254 94	283 42	312 27	265 90	286 69
Phosphates.....	0 10 9	0 11 7	0 09 7	0 08 8	0 07 6	0 07 9	0 09 4	0 09 3	0 08 4	0 08 2
Pine.....	0 06 6	0 06 5	0 06 5	0 06 4	0 05 4	0 04 9	0 04 4	0 06 2	0 06	0 05 2
Provisions—Bacon.....	0 19 4	0 21	0 20	0 20	0 18	0 18	0 18	0 19	0 17	0 16
Beef.....	0 10 8	0 11 1	0 10 4	0 10 4	0 08 6	0 09 7	0 10 6	0 10 1	0 09 9	0 08 9
Butter.....	0 15 7	0 16 8	0 17 1	0 15 9	0 13 5	0 14 1	0 15	0 15 4	0 14	0 14
Cheese.....	0 10 5	0 12	0 10 9	0 10 9	0 07 8	0 08 9	0 09 7	0 10 8	0 09 2	0 09 3
Hams.....	0 05 6	0 05 7	0 06 2	0 05 7	0 05 3	0 05	0 05 6	0 07 2	0 06 7	0 08 2
Mutton.....	0 09 7	0 10 2	0 08 9	0 08 9	0 08 1	0 09	0 09 4	0 08 1	0 09 3	0 09 8
Meats, canned.....	0 07 6	0 08 7	0 07 1	0 06 3	0 05 5	0 05 9	0 06 7	0 06 4	0 06	0 06
Fork.....	0 60	0 43	0 31	0 36	0 22	0 28	0 39	0 29	0 34	0 46
Potatoes.....	0 03 5	0 03 5	0 09 6	0 11 5	0 07	0 09	0 07 6	0 28	0 25	0 25
Salt.....	0 25	0 28	0 23	0 26	0 23	0 17	0 15	0 17	0 20	0 20
Sand and gravels.....	2 40	2 82	2 19	2 82	2 06	2 10	2 05	2 09	2 16	2 10
Shingles.....	6 08	7 65	11 78	7 35	6 73	6 92	7 54	7 46	7 64	10 07
Sewing machines.....	24 90	21 20	24 00	18 69	15 52	20 03	16 50	19 38	18 52	18 52
Ships sold to other countries.....	5 08	4 72	4 31	4 55	5 18	4 34	4 41	5 11	4 35	3 67
Straw.....	0 79	0 86	0 83	0 97	1 09	1 66	1 86	1 83	1 98	2 20
Tow.....	0 23	0 20	0 21	0 20	0 21	0 22	0 23	0 21	0 22	0 22
Whiskey.....										
Wool.....										

* Split pease included.

* Biscuit only.

† Cider included.

Average
prices,
1873-1891.

252. The index numbers of the prices of 45 commodities calculated by Mr. Sauerbeck are, as usual, given below, and show the course of average prices for a series of years. (Statist, 2nd January, 1892):—

1867-1877.....	100
1873.....	111
1879.....	83
1880.....	88
1881.....	85
1882.....	84
1883.....	82
1884.....	76
1885.....	72
1886.....	69
1887.....	68
1888.....	70
1889.....	72
1890.....	72
1891.....	72

Prices, it will be seen, have slightly improved since 1887, and in 1889, 1890 and 1891 have apparently remained the same; but as a very close calculation would have made 1890 and 1891 slightly under 72, prices have in reality declined about half a point, as compared with 1889. The fall in 1891 would have been greater, but that the decline in prices of textiles and minerals was counterbalanced by the rise in the price of corn, rice, &c. The year 1887 closed a period in which prices reached their lowest level, and it seems quite possible that a period of gradually improving and firmer prices has begun.

Value of
goods entered
for consump-
tion, duty
collected,
&c.

253. The next table gives the value of imports, exports and duty collected, per head of population, and the value of goods entered for consumption, in each year since Confederation:—

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD IN CANADA, AND DUTY COLLECTED; ALSO VALUE OF GOODS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION, 1868 TO 1891.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Value of Imports per Head.	Value of Exports per Head.	Goods Entered for Consump- tion.	DUTIES COLLECTED.			
				Imports.	Exports	Total.	Amount per Head.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.
1868.....	21 78	17 07	71,985,306	8,801,445	17,986	8,819,431	2 61
1869.....	20 63	17 72	67,402,170	8,284,507	14,102	8,298,609	2 43
1870.....	21 66	21 29	71,237,603	9,425,028	37,912	9,462,940	2 74
1871.....	27 31	21 08	86,947,482	11,807,589	36,066	11,843,655	3 37
1872.....	30 86	22 88	107,709,116	13,020,684	24,809	13,045,493	3 61
1873.....	34 89	24 48	127,514,594	12,997,578	20,152	13,017,730	3 55
1874.....	33 52	23 36	127,404,169	14,407,317	14,565	14,421,882	3 77
1875.....	31 66	20 04	119,618,657	15,354,139	7,243	15,361,382	3 95
1876.....	23 60	20 50	94,733,218	12,828,614	4,500	12,833,114	3 25
1877.....	24 75	18 90	96,300,483	12,544,348	4,103	12,548,451	3 12
1878.....	22 82	19 44	91,199,577	12,791,532	4,161	12,795,693	3 13
1879.....	19 77	17 24	80,341,608	12,935,268	4,272	12,939,540	3 12

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD IN CANADA, &c.—
Concluded.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Value of Imports per Head.	Value of Exports per Head.	Goods Entered for Consump- tion.	DUTIES COLLECTED.			
				Imports.	Exports	Total.	Amount per Head.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1880.....	20 52	20 85	71,782,349	14,129,953	8,896	14,138,849	3 35
1881.....	24 29	22 67	91,611,604	18,492,645	8,140	18,500,785	4 26
1882.....	27 24	23 30	112,648,927	21,700,027	8,810	21,708,837	4 95
1883.....	29 84	22 13	123,137,019	23,162,553	9,755	23,172,308	5 23
1884.....	25 96	20 39	108,180,644	20,156,447	8,516	20,164,963	4 49
1885.....	24 01	19 67	102,710,019	19,121,254	12,305	19,133,559	4 22
1886.....	22 77	18 59	99,602,694	19,427,397	20,726	19,448,123	4 24
1887.....	24 35	19 31	105,639,428	22,438,308	31,397	22,469,705	4 85
1888.....	23 67	19 25	102,847,100	22,187,869	21,772	22,209,641	4 74
1889.....	24 33	18 83	109,673,447	23,742,316	42,207	23,784,525	5 02
1890.....	25 45	20 20	112,765,584	23,921,234	93,674	24,014,908	5 01
1891.....	24 77	20 32	113,345,124	23,416,266	64,803	23,481,069	4 84

Articles on which export duty was collected, viz. :—Pine, oak and spruce logs, and shingle and stave bolts.

254. The amount of duty collected was only exceeded in the years 1890 and 1889, while the amount per head was less than in 1890, 1889, 1887, 1883 and 1882. The duty collected on exports was for three months and one-half only, as the export duties were removed by proclamation on 15th October, 1890. The percentage of duty collected on the value of total imports was 19·52, as compared with 19·63 in 1890, and on the value of goods entered for consumption it was 20·66 per cent in 1891, and 21·21 per cent in 1890.

255. The amount of trade done by the United States is only exceeded by three countries in the world, and is therefore many times larger than the trade of Canada, though in proportion to population the trade of the Dominion is considerably in advance of that of the United States, as is shown by the following statement :—

FOREIGN TRADE OF CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, PER
CAPITA, 1891.

COUNTRY.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Canada.....	24 77	20 32	45 09
United States.....	13 45	14 08	27 54
Excess per head in favour of Canada.....	11 32	6 24	17 55

Duty col-
lected.
Canadian
and
United
States
trade per
head, com-
pared.

These figures, however, while showing that the external trade of Canada is, proportionately to population, larger than that of the United States, do not necessarily indicate that therefore this country is in a better commercial position, but probably only that, as regards imports, a larger proportion of home manufactured goods are provided in the States, and that that country therefore is not compelled to the same extent to go elsewhere for supplies.

Summary
of imports,
1889, 1890
and 1891.

256. A comparative summary of the value of the principal articles imported for home consumption in the last three years will be found in the following table, dutiable goods being distinguished from those admitted free. This table formerly related to the total quantities imported, but in order to show more clearly what the requirements of the country have been, it has been changed to apply only to articles for home consumption.

ARTICLES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		
	1889.	1890.	1891.
<i>Dutiable Goods.</i>	\$	\$	\$
Ale, beer and porter.....	192,840	221,928	235,359
Animals, living.....	304,385	347,978	262,082
Books, periodicals, &c., and other printed matter, N.E.S.....	1,261,782	1,304,384	1,212,340
Brass and manufactures of.....	435,170	460,692	516,289
Breadstuffs, viz. :—			
Arrowroot, biscuit, rice, macaroni, bran, &c.....	412,166	542,868	470,166
Grain of all kinds.....	1,391,900	1,447,508	1,701,984
Flour and meal of all kinds.....	1,382,578	1,007,157	568,113
Brooms and brushes.....	93,388	100,220	111,524
Brick and tiles.....	131,475	105,818	120,667
Candles.....	25,112	26,049	27,802
Carriages.....	398,293	304,274	316,626
Carpets and squares, N.E.S.....	90,250	95,049	96,918
Cement.....	197,580	328,110	313,767
Clock and clock springs.....	132,092	121,210	107,885
Coal and coke (<i>see also</i> Free Goods).....	3,394,212	3,692,121	4,274,631
Coffee (<i>see also</i> Free Goods).....	87,421	73,109	61,060
Copper and manufactures of.....	158,037	217,104	412,384
Cordage of all kinds.....	70,887	73,614	90,542
Cotton, manufactures of.....	4,245,868	3,963,182	4,029,110
Crapes of all kinds.....	97,882	88,019	70,491
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines.....	1,327,865	1,368,368	1,418,630
Earthenware and china.....	697,949	605,206	634,907
Embroideries, not otherwise provided for.....	185,163	200,650	200,350
Fancy goods.....	1,890,625	1,857,884	1,513,463
Fish and products of (<i>see also</i> Free Goods).....	487,479	533,899	515,157
Flax, hemp and jute, and manufactures of.....	1,493,686	1,416,217	1,433,189
Fruits and nuts, dried.....	964,404	1,017,197	1,151,014
Fruits, green (<i>see also</i> Free Goods).....	638,266	780,325	991,018

ARTICLES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		
	1889.	1890.	1891.
<i>Dutiable Goods—Continued.</i>	\$	\$	\$
Furs and manufactures of.....	737,306	661,823	533,056
Glass	1,205,090	1,230,585	1,247,692
Gloves and mitts of any material, except leather	346,059	763,165	658,412
Gold and silver, manufactures of	231,285	256,164	244,042
Gunpowder and other explosives	104,722	127,578	110,515
Gutta percha and India rubber, manufactures of	841,013	925,080	806,237
Hats, caps and bonnets	1,264,188	1,230,223	1,281,816
Iron and steel, manufactures of (see also Free Goods).....	9,680,967	10,572,368	9,987,973
Jewellery	477,087	441,137	351,134
Lead and manufactures of	285,571	380,242	325,455
Leather and manufactures of	1,521,868	1,173,777	948,831
Marble	118,421	99,353	107,661
Metal, composition and other, N.E.S.....	365,407	352,859	351,809
Medical instruments	487,519	434,814	422,225
Oils, coal and kerosene, and products of.....	518,664	546,051	550,925
Oils, all other	641,175	770,603	1,909,486
Oil cloth	195,660	210,705	226,026
Packages	433,178	467,296	386,234
Paints and colours	565,992	626,541	551,287
Paper and manufactures of	1,132,544	1,221,473	1,142,313
Pickles, sauces and capers of all kinds	107,941	106,912	67,514
Printing presses	115,148	98,838	113,742
Provisions, viz.:—Butter, cheese, lard and meats	2,363,845	2,018,238	1,305,469
Salt (see also Free Goods)	31,808	57,549	59,311
Seeds and roots (see also Free Goods)	114,694	253,164	385,880
Ships and vessels, and repairs on	28,147	53,295	79,604
Silk and manufactures of	2,978,496	2,845,508	2,669,930
Soap of all kinds	105,950	148,618	150,579
Spices of all kinds	215,428	213,697	214,402
Spirits and wines	1,420,073	1,545,954	1,521,787
Stone and manufactures of	202,670	286,115	285,280
Sugar of all kinds	5,837,895	5,186,158	5,005,397
Molasses	900,747	1,103,209	972,200
Sugar candy and confectionery	120,766	141,818	135,515
Tea (see also Free Goods)	71,973	122,275	161,123
Tin and manufactures of	93,409	83,045	46,423
Tobacco and manufactures of	276,463	298,206	324,757
Turpentine, spirits of	194,801	221,653	201,929
Varnish	81,311	87,881	68,464
Vegetables	181,244	242,763	229,794
Watches and parts of	574,413	652,328	506,913
Wood and manufactures of	1,486,331	1,477,962	1,194,429
Wool	10,414,963	11,017,261	9,962,744
All other dutiable articles	3,214,152	4,021,862	3,872,283
Total, dutiable goods	74,475,139	77,106,286	74,536,036

ARTICLES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		
	1889.	1890.	1891.
<i>Free Goods.</i>	\$	\$	\$
Animals for improvement of stock.....	523,139	472,192	447,764
Broom corn.....	94,560	97,527	109,042
Coal, anthracite.....	5,193,025	4,595,727	5,224,452
Coffee, green.....	449,878	538,075	630,082
Coin and bullion.....	575,251	1,083,011	1,811,170
Cotton wool and waste.....	3,835,516	3,761,776	3,877,251
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines..	1,306,896	1,352,483	1,482,571
Eggs.....	92,762	91,773	96,916
Fish, all kinds.....	411,908	403,538	614,314
Fish-hooks, nets and seines, &c.....	448,720	441,323	435,333
Fruits, green.....	615,329	749,897	397,238
Fur skins, not dressed.....	516,525	396,178	485,927
Grease.....	173,405	154,855	91,847
Gutta percha, crude, India rubber, &c.....	671,110	596,386	799,429
Hemp, undressed.....	1,201,999	774,587	864,597
Hides and skins, undressed.....	1,587,953	1,703,093	2,004,449
Ivory nuts.....	32,142	188,845	28,929
Junk and oakum.....	60,716	70,144	68,096
Logs, and round unmanufactured timber.....	360,337	256,475	859,898
Lumber and timber, plank and board, sawn, not shaped, planed or otherwise manufac- tured.....	507,277	640,310	757,772
Metals, viz. :—			
Brass.....	101,480	102,553	86,754
Copper.....	247,467	267,085	151,138
Iron and steel.....	2,544,995	2,952,531	3,838,519
Tin.....	1,150,385	1,206,711	1,160,495
Zinc.....	83,935	92,530	105,023
All other.....	142,408	197,355	191,730
Oils, cocoanut and palm.....	88,212	112,045	87,703
Oils, fish.....	57,928	44,762	104,895
Paintings in oil or water-colours, &c.....	108,990	319,653	216,328
Rags.....	146,244	227,400	199,795
Salt.....	253,009	252,291	321,239
Settlers' effects.....	1,797,112	1,810,217	1,778,516
Seeds.....	579,647	225,940	39,491
Silk, raw.....	162,373	192,824	171,940
Stones, precious, not polished.....	207,235	119,824	73,878
Tea.....	2,934,682	2,951,368	2,820,292
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	1,214,088	1,344,780	1,649,917
All other articles.....	4,719,670	4,931,234	3,724,328
Total free goods.....	35,198,308	35,659,298	38,809,088
" dutiable goods.....	74,475,139	77,106,286	74,536,036
Grand totals.....	109,673,447	112,765,584	113,345,124

Increases
and de-
creases.

257. There was a decrease in the value of dutiable goods entered for consumption in 1891 of \$2,570,250, as compared with 1890, the principal decreases being in fancy goods, manufactures of iron and steel and of leather, provisions, manufactures of silk and manufactures of

wood and wool. In the value of free goods imported for home consumption there was an increase of \$3,149,790, principally in imports of anthracite coal, cotton wool, drugs and dyes, fish of all kinds, gutta percha, raw hides, lumber and timber, manufactured and otherwise, iron and steel and unmanufactured tobacco.

258. The value of the total dutiable goods imported was \$81,286,372 and of free goods \$38,681,266, as compared with \$86,258,633 and \$35,599,608, respectively, in 1890. Value of dutiable and free goods.

259. The value of the imports of manufactures showed a small increase over that of 1890. In 1872, 2,444,210 lbs. of raw cotton were imported, and manufactured goods to the value of \$10,182,154. In 1891, 35,643,056 lbs. of cotton wool and \$4,029,110 worth of manufactured goods were imported, testifying to the progress made by the cotton industry during the intervening period, and the following figures give the details of its development:— Imports of raw and manufactured cotton.

YEAR.	MANUFACTURED COTTON.	RAW COTTON.
	Value.	Quantity.
	\$	Lbs.
1872	10,207,561	*2,226,810
1873	10,158,574	*2,752,302
1874	11,318,977	*4,454,101
1875	10,050,192	*4,782,156
1876	7,502,569	*6,170,334
1877	7,776,895	*6,501,296
1878	7,267,879	*8,011,759
1879	6,551,611	*9,720,708
1880	7,825,164	13,237,168
1881	10,204,465	16,018,721
1882	11,125,238	19,342,059
1883	10,045,032	28,777,971
1884	7,539,129	20,769,940
1885	6,241,283	23,727,525
1886	5,780,478	31,506,045
1887	5,470,504	33,227,256
1888	4,200,072	33,550,276
1889	4,245,868	39,233,594
1890	3,963,182	36,635,187
1891	4,029,110	39,503,688

* Flax waste included.

It is evident, from a study of the above figures, that considering how small the export of manufactured cotton is from this country, the above figures indicate a large increase in home consumption, a rise in the standard of comfort in living, and consequently a proportionate increase in and wider distribution of wealth.

260. The following table gives the value of goods entered for consumption (dutiable being distinguished from free) in each province in 1891, and the amount of duty collected thereon:—

Goods entered for consumption, by provinces.

VALUE OF GOODS ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION BY
PROVINCES, 1891.

PROVINCE.	Dutiable Goods.	Free Goods.	Total.	Duty Collected.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario	29,069,586	13,641,820	42,711,406	7,881,294
Quebec	29,608,284	17,548,334	47,156,618	10,101,717
Nova Scotia	5,348,094	3,393,201	8,741,295	1,875,596
New Brunswick	3,926,047	1,932,338	5,858,385	1,393,012
Manitoba	1,953,469	842,337	2,795,806	620,395
British Columbia	4,064,040	1,080,229	5,144,269	1,346,059
Prince Edward Island	411,270	213,050	624,320	155,952
The Territories	155,246	157,779	313,025	42,241
Totals	74,536,036	38,809,088	113,345,124	23,416,266

Countries from which duty principally collected. 261. Of the total amount of duty collected, \$9,114,272, or 38 per cent, were collected on goods from Great Britain, and \$7,734,515, or 33 per cent, on goods from the United States, the reason for this being that 44 per cent of the imports from the States were free goods, principally raw material, while only 25 per cent of the imports from Great Britain were on the free list. The next largest amounts were collected as follows: on goods from the West Indies, \$1,337,754; from Germany, \$1,320,583; from France, \$932,033, and from Holland, \$741,462.

Returns of trade by provinces, not complete. 262. The figures in the preceding table must only be taken as indicative of the channels by which goods enter the Dominion, and not as by any means representing the individual consumption of each province. Quebec contains the principal ports of entry, by the St. Lawrence, and Ontario the principal ports of entry for goods from the United States; therefore it is clear that a very large portion of the duty collected is really paid by the other provinces, and it is probable that the largest portion of the duty collected in the Province of Quebec is actually paid by the Province of Ontario. The same remarks are equally applicable to exports, even many products of Prince Edward Island being taken across to the mainland and thence shipped from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick ports, to which provinces they are credited as exports. According to the Trade and Navigation Returns, 107,689 head of cattle were exported from the Province of Quebec to Great Britain in 1891—that is, from the port of Montreal; but over 90 per cent of this number were from Ontario. Exports of grain from Ontario and Manitoba are rarely credited to those provinces, but to the one in which lies the port of actual shipment. Coal from the North-West Territories sent to the United States is included in British Columbian exports. Numerous other instances might be given, but enough has been said to show that the official returns of imports and exports by provinces are of no value as indicating the consumption and production of individual provinces, and only show which provinces contain the largest importing and exporting centres.

263. The following table gives the value of goods entered for consumption at three periods since Confederation, viz.: in 1870, 1880 and 1890, and shows also the countries from which imported, the values of imports from each country and the percentage in each case to the total imports:—

VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN CANADA IN THE YEARS NAMED, SHOWING THE COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED, AND THE PROPORTION IN EACH CASE TO THE TOTAL VALUE.

COUNTRIES.	Value of Imports Entered for Consumption, 1870.	Per-cent-age.	Value of Imports Entered for Consumption, 1880.	Per-cent-age.	Value of Imports Entered for Consumption, 1890.	Per-cent-age.
British Possessions—	\$		\$		\$	
Great Britain.....	38,595,433	54.18	34,461,224	48.01	43,390,241	38.48
British West Indies.....	892,134	1.25	1,208,822	1.68	1,217,467	1.08
“ East Indies.....			23,335	0.03	182,956	0.16
“ Africa.....	70,241	0.10	136,675	0.19	57,763	0.05
“ Guiana.....	384		104,188	0.15	212,121	0.18
Newfoundland.....	*		581,961	0.81	469,711	0.42
Labrador.....			8,868	0.01		
Australasia.....			1,881	0.00	205,396	0.18
Other British possessions.....					54,810	0.05
B. N. A. Provinces.....	1,268,948	1.78				
Total.....	40,827,140	57.31	36,526,954	50.88	45,790,465	40.60
Foreign Countries—						
United States.....	24,728,166	34.71	29,346,948	40.88	52,291,973	46.37
France.....	1,394,346	1.96	1,115,841	1.55	2,615,602	2.32
Germany.....	469,275	0.66	449,791	0.63	3,778,993	3.35
Austria.....			16,993	0.01	197,090	0.17
Belgium.....	161,553	0.23	149,086	0.11	721,332	0.64
China.....	432,919	0.61	350,939	0.49	841,624	0.75
Japan.....	5,340	0.01	542,972	0.76	1,258,441	0.12
Dutch East Indies.....			235,523	0.33	244,387	0.22
French West Indies.....	28,441	0.04	8,884	0.01	15,087	0.01
Spanish West Indies.....	2,423,421	3.40	1,711,462	2.39	1,773,023	1.57
Siam.....					43,144	0.04
Greece.....	47		24,355	0.03	136,798	0.12
Holland.....	155,119	0.22	171,245	0.24	422,267	0.37
Italy.....	11,497	0.02	459,508	0.64	163,486	0.15
Norway and Sweden.....	108,649	0.15	9,208	0.13	19,146	0.02
Portugal.....	51,399	0.07	35,767	0.05	84,034	0.07
Russia.....	28,014	0.04	177	0.00	7,697	0.01
Spain.....	314,925	0.44	236,518	0.33	322,506	0.29
Spanish possessions in Pacific Ocean.....			31,688	0.04	641,273	0.57
Switzerland.....	28,050	0.04	94,225	0.13	316,523	0.28
Turkey.....			12,483	0.02	191,667	0.17
South America.....	8,504	0.01	175,319	0.24	831,966	0.74
Other foreign countries.....	60,798	0.08	76,463	0.11	57,060	0.05
Total.....	30,410,463	42.69	35,255,395	49.12	66,975,119	59.40
Grand total.....	71,237,603	100.00	71,782,349	100.00	112,765,584	100.00

* Included in B. N. A. provinces.

Value of goods entered for consumption and countries from which imported, 1870, 1880, 1890.

Manufac-
ture of
spirits,
1891.

264. The number of proof gallons of spirits manufactured in 1891 was 4,397,594, as compared with 5,091,475 gallons in 1890, being a decrease of 693,881 gallons, and the quantity taken for consumption was 2,687,664 gallons, being a decrease of 833,530 gallons as compared with 1890, and was 107,900 gallons less than the average consumption of six years. The quantity taken for consumption during the last years has been :—

	Proof Gallons.
1886.....	2,412,818
1887.....	2,864,935
1888.....	2,326,327
1889.....	2,960,447
1890.....	3,521,194
1891.....	2,687,664
Average for six years.....	<u>2,795,564</u>

Increase
in quanti-
ty manu-
factured.

265. The increase in the quantity of spirits manufactured in 1891 was attributable in part to the withdrawal from the market of mediated spirits for other purposes than the mechanical arts, and in part to distillers paying duty during June, 1890, upon spirits to be held in stock, in view of the provisions as to maturing of spirits which came into force on 1st July, 1890.

Quantity
of grain
used.

266. In the production of the total quantity of spirits above mentioned, 73,606,914 lbs. of grain were used.

Manufac-
ture of
malt, 1891.

267. The quantity of malt manufactured during the year 1891 was 52,999,874 lbs., and entered for consumption 57,909,201 lbs., being a decrease, as compared with 1890, of 11,314,383 lbs. in the quantity manufactured, and an increase of 2,935,188 lbs. in the quantity entered for consumption. Distillers used 5,573,287 lbs. of the quantity entered for consumption, and the remainder was employed in the production of 18,069,183 gallons of malt liquor. The quantity of malt taken for consumption during the last six years has been :—

	Lbs.
1886.....	37,604,708
1887.....	42,630,440
1888.....	48,640,467
1889.....	51,111,429
1890.....	54,974,013
1891.....	57,909,201
Average for six years.....	<u>48,811,709</u>

It will be seen that the consumption has steadily increased during the last five years.

268. There was a decrease of 96,629 lbs. in the quantity of tobacco entered for consumption, as compared with 1890, and the amount was also above the average of nine years, as shown by the following figures :—

TOTAL AMOUNT OF TOBACCO ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN CANADA—1883-1891.

	Lbs.
1883.....	8,965,416
1884.....	10,072,745
1885.....	11,061,589
1886.....	8,507,216
1887.....	8,816,593
1888.....	9,248,034
1889.....	9,749,213
1890.....	9,875,337
1891.....	9,778,708
Average.....	86,074,851
	<u>9,563,872</u>

269. The quantity of Canadian tobacco taken for use during the last nine years has been :—

	Lbs.
1883.....	377,197
1884.....	326,804
1885.....	495,721
1886.....	399,691
1887.....	517,816
1888.....	676,335
1889.....	785,405
1890.....	681,613
1891.....	385,721
Average.....	4,646,303
	<u>516,256</u>

The consumption of Canadian tobacco, therefore, in 1891, was 130,535 lbs. below the average of nine years.

270. The following is a statement of the number of cigars taken for consumption during the last seven years :—

	Number.
1885.....	78,869,878
1886.....	92,046,289
1887.....	85,974,823
1888.....	90,783,558
1889.....	92,599,820
1890.....	98,976,117
1891.....	101,142,481
Average for seven years.....	640,392,966
	<u>91,484,709</u>

It will be seen that the consumption has steadily increased during the last five years, and the number consumed in 1891 was 9,657,772 above the average of seven years.

Consumption of spirits etc. per head since 1867. 271. According to the report of the Minister of Inland Revenue the following has been the annual consumption per head in the Dominion, since Confederation, of spirits, wine, beer and tobacco :—

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION PER HEAD IN CANADA OF SPIRITS, WINE, BEER AND TOBACCO, FROM 1868 TO 1891.

YEAR.	Spirits.	Wine.	Beer.	Tobacco.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.
1868.....	1.60	0.17	2.26	1.73
1869.....	1.12	0.11	2.29	1.75
1870.....	1.43	0.19	2.16	2.19
1871.....	1.57	0.25	2.49	2.05
1872.....	1.72	0.25	2.77	2.48
1873.....	1.68	0.23	3.18	1.99
1874.....	1.99	0.28	3.01	2.56
1875.....	1.39	0.14	3.09	1.91
1876.....	1.20	0.17	2.45	2.31
1877.....	0.97	0.09	2.32	2.05
1878.....	0.96	0.09	2.16	1.97
1879.....	1.13	0.10	2.20	1.95
1880.....	0.71	0.07	2.24	1.93
1881.....	0.92	0.09	2.29	2.03
1882.....	1.00	0.12	2.74	2.15
1883.....	1.09	0.13	2.88	2.28
1884.....	0.99	0.11	2.92	2.47
1885.....	1.12	0.10	2.63	2.62
1886.....	0.71	0.11	2.83	2.05
1887.....	0.74	0.09	3.08	2.06
1888.....	0.64	0.09	3.24	2.09
1889.....	0.77	0.09	3.26	2.15
1890.....	0.88	0.10	3.36	2.14
1891.....	0.74	0.11	3.79	2.29
Average.....	1.15	0.14	2.70	2.12

The above figures go to show that the consumption of spirits in 1891 was decidedly less than it was in 1868, and less also than in the two preceding years, viz., 1889 and 1890. The consumption of wine also has decreased, but that of beer and of tobacco is steadily increasing.

Duty per head on spirits, etc. 272. The average amount per head paid annually in Canada for duty on spirits since Confederation has been \$1.06 and on tobacco 42 cents; on beer and wine it only amounted to 10 cents and 6 cents in each case. It is not possible to obtain any correct figures regarding the actual consumption in each province, for the province that has the greatest number of breweries and distilleries will show the largest consumption, owing to the duty being frequently paid within that province, while the material is exported to and consumed in other provinces.

Imports of crude or partially manufac. 273. The following tables give, respectively, the value of articles, crude or partially manufactured, and of manufactured articles imported into Canada during 1889, 1890 and 1891 :—

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF CRUDE OR PARTIALLY MANUFACTURED
ARTICLES INTO CANADA IN 1889, 1890 AND 1891.

ARTICLES.	Value.		
	1889.	1890.	1891.
	\$	\$	\$
Sugar	5,444,889	4,872,165	4,777,121
Coal, anthracite	5,193,025	4,595,727	5,224,452
Cotton wool	3,612,574	3,539,249	3,603,185
Coal, bituminous	3,255,171	3,528,959	4,060,896
Tea	3,006,655	3,073,643	2,981,415
Breadstuffs	2,940,589	2,722,637	2,528,596
Provisions, including meat and dairy products	2,363,845	2,018,238	1,305,469
Fruits, including nuts	2,221,493	2,551,467	2,543,206
Wool, unmanufactured	1,605,355	1,729,058	1,398,848
Hides and skins, other than furs	1,587,953	1,703,093	2,004,449
Hemp, jute and vegetable substances, unmanufactured	1,311,552	904,814	963,778
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,270,167	1,344,985	1,649,917
Wood	1,104,368	1,135,661	1,763,660
Fish	889,456	920,312	1,087,727
Tin plates and sheets	871,856	908,565	854,770
Chemicals, drugs and dyes	846,060	880,226	976,270
Animals	827,524	827,195	710,262
Seeds	681,738	462,478	425,371
Gutta percha, India rubber and caoutchouc	733,409	573,278	790,190
Coffee	537,299	611,184	691,142
Fur skins, all kinds	516,525	396,178	485,927
Salt	291,977	309,840	380,550
Rice	246,055	274,896	211,667
Rags	231,631	227,400	199,795
Cotton waste	222,942	222,527	274,066
Diamonds, unset, and diamond dust or bort	206,279	110,480	73,058
Hops	205,479	198,675	237,539
Vegetables	204,466	269,524	229,794
Specos, unground	197,911	188,349	190,911
Marble and stone, unmanufactured	195,078	211,350	260,683
Grease, for use of soap stock	173,405	154,855	91,847
Silk, unmanufactured	163,238	193,529	172,526
Trees, plants and shrubs	128,749	136,943	152,608
Broom corn	94,560	97,527	109,042
Eggs	92,762	91,773	96,916
Coke	91,902	133,344	179,539
Clays or earths, all kinds	87,409	99,676	84,897
Oil—whale and fish	67,859	61,887	131,120
Mineral substances	63,635	63,221	85,863
Bristles	62,297	70,876	64,386
Sponges	56,704	35,070	40,330
Coal dust	53,553	29,818	31,370
Corkwood and cork bark	48,547	58,604	67,540
Hair, unmanufactured	32,941	34,312	27,959
Malt	32,672	35,369	35,953
Ivory nuts, vegetable	32,142	188,845	28,959
Cocoa, bean, shell and nibs	28,338	35,902	38,881
Hay	6,925	28,186	1,959
Plumbago	3,546	3,441	7,217
All other crude or partially manufactured articles	5,481,290	7,463,372	7,111,975
Total	49,625,705	50,328,703	51,444,701

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURED ARTICLES INTO CANADA
IN 1889, 1890 AND 1891.

ARTICLES.	Value.		
	1889.	1890.	1891.
	\$	\$	\$
Wool, manufactures of	10,391,072	11,026,329	9,971,656
Iron and steel, manufactures of	8,598,200	9,158,459	9,755,105
Sugar and molasses	1,337,382	1,438,651	1,200,815
Cotton, manufactures of	4,367,314	4,013,503	4,065,558
Silk	2,978,496	2,945,508	2,669,930
Fancy articles	1,890,625	1,857,884	1,513,463
Settlers' effects	1,797,112	1,810,217	1,778,556
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines, prepared or manufactured	1,757,632	1,821,482	1,923,534
Leather and manufactures of	1,521,868	1,173,777	944,831
Flax, hemp and jute, manufactures of	1,493,686	1,416,217	1,433,189
Books, maps, engravings and all other printed matter	1,343,145	1,391,693	1,336,630
Hats, caps, bonnets, hoods, and materials for	1,320,695	1,261,196	1,316,536
Wood, manufactures of	1,271,567	1,284,139	1,087,747
Glass and glassware	1,208,446	1,232,710	1,247,692
Oils, other than whale or fish	1,159,839	1,316,654	1,560,411
Paper, manufactures of	1,132,544	1,221,473	1,142,313
Spirits, distilled	887,547	965,048	912,399
Gutta percha, India rubber, manufactures of	841,013	936,586	807,060
Furs, dressed, and manufactures of	727,306	661,823	533,056
Jewellery, manufactures of gold and silver, and precious stones	712,675	709,183	599,286
Clocks and watches, and parts of	706,505	773,538	614,798
Earthen, stone and chinaware	697,949	695,206	634,907
Paints and colours	582,728	647,833	551,287
Wines	562,929	580,906	609,388
Musical instruments	497,519	434,814	422,225
Brass, manufactures of	484,233	494,273	529,539
Nets, seines and twines	434,618	419,154	424,023
Metal, manufactures of, N.E.S.	420,053	352,988	361,809
Copper, manufactures of	402,216	335,075	421,766
Carriages, all kinds, and parts of	398,239	304,275	316,626
Gloves, all kinds, except leather	346,059	*703,165	*658,412
Buttons	291,229	278,427	274,576
Tobacco, manufactures of	276,256	298,001	324,675
Electric lights and apparatus for, and electric galvanic batteries, etc.	224,047	373,102	469,046
Cement	197,580	328,110	313,767
Oil cloth	195,660	210,705	226,026
Turpentine, spirits of	194,801	221,653	201,929
Ale, beer and porter	192,840	221,928	235,359
Embroideries	185,163	200,650	200,350
Stone, marble, slate, and manufactures of	167,383	196,989	178,362
Paintings, in oil or water colours, drawings or engravings	141,592	364,601	216,328
Brick and tiles	131,475	191,822	223,113
Sugar candy and confectionery	120,766	141,418	135,515
Printing presses, all kinds, folding machines and paper cutters	115,148	98,838	113,742
Cordage	112,730	116,529	90,542
Soap	105,950	148,618	150,579

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURED ARTICLES INTO CANADA
IN 1889, 1890 AND 1891—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	Value.		
	1889.	1890.	1891.
	\$	\$	\$
Gunpowder and other explosives.....	104,722	127,578	110,515
Crapes of all kinds.....	97,882	88,019	70,491
Brooms and brushes.....	93,388	100,220	111,524
Tinware, manufactures of.....	92,336	81,541	46,125
Baking powder.....	90,505	94,482	105,696
Ink, writing and printing.....	81,337	75,540	81,376
Optical instruments.....	55,918	68,536	78,292
Cork, and cork wood, or cork bark, manufactured.....	53,930	66,086	81,615
Hair, manufactures of.....	31,564	39,199	38,598
Lead.....	28,957	37,662	34,202
Candles, all kinds.....	25,112	26,049	27,802
Spices, ground.....	17,517	25,328	22,254
All other manufactured articles.....	4,340,688	4,831,091	6,393,477
Total value of manufactured articles..	60,047,742	62,436,881	61,900,423
Total value of unmanufactured articles	49,625,705	50,328,703	51,444,701
Total value of articles imported.....	109,673,447	112,765,584	113,345,124

* Including leather.

The proportions of the two classes of articles to the total value do not vary very much, as that of manufactured articles was, in the three years named, 54·75 per cent, 55·37 per cent and 54·61 per cent, while of unmanufactured articles the figures were 45·25 per cent, 44·63 per cent and 45·39 per cent, respectively.

274. The total value of the exports of articles the produce or manufacture of Canada during the last twenty-four years, together with their value per head of population, and percentage of total exports, in each year, will be found in the following table:—

Exports of
Canadian
produce,
1891.

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCE—1868-1891.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Total Value.	Value per Head.	Percentage of Total Exports.
	\$	\$ cts.	
1868.....	48,504,899	14 38	84·26
1869.....	52,400,772	15 35	86·65
1870.....	59,043,590	17 09	80·02
1871.....	57,630,024	16 38	77·70
1872.....	65,831,083	18 24	79·66
1873.....	76,538,025	20 86	85·24

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCE—1868-1891—*Concluded.*

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Total Value.	Value per Head.	Percentage of Total Exports.
	\$	\$ cts.	
1874.....	76,741,997	20 06	85·89
1875.....	69,709,823	17 94	89·50
1876.....	72,491,437	18 35	89·53
1877.....	68,030,546	16 95	89·66
1878.....	67,989,800	16 67	84·45
1879.....	62,431,025	15 07	87·32
1880.....	72,899,697	17 29	82·92
1881.....	83,944,701	19 36	85·40
1882.....	94,137,660	21 48	92·17
1883.....	87,702,431	19 79	89·41
1884.....	79,833,098	17 80	87·34
1885.....	79,131,735	17 44	88·67
1886.....	77,756,704	16 95	91·21
1887.....	80,960,909	17 47	90·44
1888.....	81,382,072	17 37	90·22
1889.....	80,272,456	16 95	90·00
1890.....	85,257,586	17 80	88·12
1891.....	88,801,066	18 33	90·23

In one year only, since Confederation, has the value of exports of Canadian produce in 1891 been exceeded, and the percentage of total exports, though not so high as in some previous years, was above the average of 24 years. The value per head, moreover, was higher than the value in the seven previous years.

Quantity and value of principal exports, 1890 and 1891.

275. The following table is a statement of the quantity and value of exports, the produce of Canada, during the two years 1890 and 1891, the principal articles being in detail. Complaints were frequently being made that the classification in use in the Trade and Navigation Returns did not do justice to the manufacturers of Canada. A different classification, therefore, has now been adopted, the grouping of some of the articles having been changed. The principal differences are that scrap iron and salt have been transferred from "products of the mine," and ashes, pot, pearl, leached and all other, treenails, lathwood, staves, headings, shingles, box shooks and sawn lumber of all kinds from "products of the forest" to "manufactures," to which class there is no doubt they rightfully belong. All the tables in this chapter, where exports are given by classes, have been changed to suit the new arrangement.

**QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA,
DURING THE YEARS 1890 AND 1891.**

ARTICLES.	EXPORTS, PRODUCE OF CANADA.			
	1890.		1891.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>The Mine.</i>		\$		\$
Coal..... Tons.	715,364	2,447,936	833,684	2,916,465
Gold-bearing quartz, dust, nuggets, &c.....		657,022		554,126
Copper ore..... Tons.	1,406	111,086	3,079	269,169
Iron ore..... "	13,811	31,366	14,648	32,582
Silver ore..... "	238	201,615	309	238,367
Stone, undressed..... "	15,712	66,121	16,237	47,811
Mineral oil, crude..... Galls.	352,050	15,294	434,639	18,436
Other articles.....		1,323,277		1,705,468
Total produce of the mine..		4,853,717		5,782,424
<i>The Fisheries.</i>				
Fish, preserved..... Lbs.		3,071,858	28,077,480	3,510,575
" fresh.....		846,007		1,071,541
Salmon, fresh..... Lbs.	992,112	112,497	1,236,566	130,838
" pickled..... Brls.	3,354	48,281	3,249	43,547
Fish, salted dry..... Cwt.	722,540	3,014,275	731,778	3,119,530
" " wet.....		889,404		1,162,334
" smoked..... Lbs.	5,793,370	106,244	5,333,512	109,792
" oil of..... Galls.	121,785	41,243	61,980	18,297
" furs and skins of.....		318,635		536,049
Other articles.....		13,462		12,898
Total produce of the fisheries		8,461,906		9,715,401
<i>The Forest.</i>				
Timber, ash..... Tons.	7,720	93,823	3,492	53,812
" birch..... "	28,370	234,634	24,403	192,477
" elm..... "	18,338	255,693	14,357	188,553
" maple..... "	926	12,577	474	6,220
" oak..... "	40,679	858,486	25,272	521,998
" pine, white..... "	175,269	2,698,926	139,285	1,959,197
" " red..... "	10,347	105,549	9,083	83,340
Basswood, butternut and hickory..... M. ft.	3,128	58,167	1,449	28,567
Timber, all other..... Tons.	5,400	94,182	5,343	78,693
Firewood..... Cords.	133,271	281,298	147,780	314,870
Sawlogs, shingle and stave bolts.....		797,640		863,819
Sleepers and railroad ties..... Pieces	1,686,820	303,639	1,605,716	310,676
Knees and futtocks..... "	39,435	31,912	26,390	25,207
Spars and masts..... "	20,109	19,292	44,103	28,179
Hop, hoop, telegraph and and other poles.....		92,326		144,396
Woods, all other.....		442,372		634,908
Total produce of the forest..		6,380,516		5,434,912

CHAPTER IV.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA,
DURING THE YEARS 1890 AND 1891—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	EXPORTS, PRODUCE OF CANADA.			
	1890.		1891.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Animal Products.</i>		\$		\$
Horses	No. 16,550	1,936,073	11,658	1,417,244
Horned cattle	" 81,454	6,949,417	117,761	8,772,499
Swine	" 670	3,152	334	1,954
Sheep	" 315,931	1,274,347	299,347	1,146,465
Other animals and poultry	" 111,904	.....	.....	60,753
Bees and beeswax	Cwt. 74,921	631,079	75,542	628,469
Bees and honey	" 3,142	19,318	6,018	40,044
Birds	" 2,389	14,281	677	4,089
Tongues	Lbs. 29,130	1,746	24,870	1,342
Other meats	" 2,096,211	180,013	2,903,005	286,100
Bones	Cwt. 107,223	57,215	134,819	80,926
Birds	Lbs. 1,951,585	340,131	3,768,101	602,175
Chickens	" 94,290,187	9,372,212	106,202,140	9,508,800
Eggs	Doz. 12,839,660	1,795,214	8,022,935	1,160,359
Furs, dressed and undressed	" 1,572,396	.....	.....	1,429,229
Hides, horns and skins, other than fur	" 499,299	.....	.....	489,004
Leather	Lbs. 82,434	6,072	47,734	3,174
Sheep pelts	No. 33,096	7,163	39,168	18,591
Tallow	Lbs. 43,608	1,808	49,893	2,899
Wool	" 1,047,754	235,669	1,108,286	245,593
<i>Total animal products</i>		98,546		68,212

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA,
DURING THE YEARS 1890 AND 1891—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	EXPORTS, PRODUCE OF CANADA.			
	1890.		1891.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Manufactures.</i>				
Books		52,936		63,312
Bread and biscuits..... Cwt.	4,928	15,092	3,843	13,898
Soap..... Lbs.	87,599	3,733	95,290	6,886
Carriages..... No.	302	17,457	539	26,105
Cottons		108,822		159,954
Clothing, hats and caps.....		47,867		64,591
Cordage, junk and oakum.....		49,419		66,878
Furs		11,212		11,045
Glass and earthenware.....		9,668		+ 5,521
Gypsum and lime.....		176,134		154,494
Iron, scrap		26,172		12,285
Iron and hardware.....		124,741		107,208
Leather and manufactures of.....		796,452		896,487
Boots and shoes.....		82,949		53,969
Machinery.....		467,419		362,757
Musical instruments.....		329,855		401,553
Oil cake..... Cwt.	35,545	42,362	93,462	118,167
Rags		31,138		38,199
Sewing machines..... No.	5,709	43,594	2,766	27,841
Stone, wrought.....		47,550		45,065
Salt..... Bush.	6,071	1,522	5,706	1,429
Tobacco, snuff and cigars. Lbs.	689,194	28,277	322,864	16,815
Woolens		19,900		38,528
Wood		20,700,720		19,932,874
Ale and beer..... Galls.	19,511	10,347	36,936	17,617
Whiskey and other spirits.....	13,460	25,978	21,347	47,404
Ships sold to other countries..... Tons.	22,844	442,781	15,143	280,474
Other articles.....		1,828,657		2,173,925
Total, manufactures.....		25,541,844		25,145,071
Miscellaneous.....		82,596		45,337
Coin and bullion, produce of Canada.....				129,328
Coin and bullion, not the produce of Canada.....		2,439,782		817,569
Goods, not produce of Canada.....		9,051,781		8,798,631
Estimated amount short.....		2,922,072		2,913,964
Total exports.....		96,749,149		98,417,286

* Cement included.

+ Glassware only.

276. There was an increase of \$3,543,480 in the value of domestic exports in 1891, as compared with 1890, made up by increases of and decreases.

\$1,758,828 in agricultural products, \$860,746 in animals and their products, \$928,707 in products of the mine, and \$1,253,495 in products of the fisheries, and decreases of \$945,604 in products of the forest, and \$396,773 in manufactures. The principal increases among the articles were in exports of coal, almost all kinds of fish, cattle, cheese, wheat and flour, beans, pease and potatoes, and manufactures of cotton. The decreases were principally in products of the forest and manufactures of wood.

Exports of Canada since Confederation. 277. The next table is a statement of the value of the exports in every year since Confederation, distinguishing those of Canadian produce and manufacture in each class from the total foreign exports:—

EXPORTS FROM CANADA, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN, 1868-1891.

YEAR.	DOMESTIC.				
	Produce of the Mine.	Produce of the Fisheries	Produce of the Forest.	Animals and their Products.	Agricultural Products.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868	1,276,129	3,357,510	5,470,042	6,893,167	12,871,055
1869	1,941,485	3,242,710	5,730,568	8,769,407	12,182,702
1870	2,192,541	3,608,549	5,766,479	12,138,161	13,675,619
1871	2,841,124	3,994,275	7,023,530	12,608,506	9,853,924
1872	4,779,594	4,386,214	7,707,144	12,705,967	13,378,891
1873	5,718,480	4,779,277	8,583,429	14,243,017	14,995,340
1874	3,621,401	5,292,368	7,417,437	14,679,169	19,590,142
1875	3,643,398	5,380,527	8,072,997	12,700,507	17,258,358
1876	3,640,896	5,500,989	6,030,255	13,614,569	21,139,665
1877	3,561,717	5,874,360	8,242,958	14,220,617	14,689,376
1878	2,762,762	6,853,975	5,912,139	14,019,857	18,008,754
1879	3,034,233	6,928,871	2,923,202	14,100,584	19,628,464
1880	2,831,161	6,579,656	3,945,966	17,607,577	22,294,328
1881	2,728,263	6,867,715	7,708,542	21,360,219	21,268,327
1882	2,977,155	7,682,079	6,109,677	20,454,759	31,035,712
1883	2,953,375	8,809,118	6,915,082	20,284,343	22,818,518
1884	3,229,684	8,591,654	7,005,119	22,946,108	12,397,843
1885	3,627,211	7,960,001	4,927,265	25,337,104	14,518,293
1886	3,924,398	6,843,388	4,926,226	22,065,433	17,652,779
1887	3,796,496	6,875,810	3,574,885	24,246,937	18,826,235
1888	4,100,893	7,793,183	5,091,546	24,719,297	15,436,360
1889	4,415,046	7,212,208	5,189,564	23,894,707	13,414,111
1890	4,853,717	8,461,906	6,380,516	25,106,995	11,908,030
1891	5,782,424	9,715,401	5,434,912	25,967,741	13,666,858

YEAR.	DOMESTIC.		Coin and Bullion, and Estimated Amount Returned at Inland Ports	Foreign.	Total.
	Manu- factures.	Mis- cellaneous.			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	15,675,276		7,827,890	4,196,821	57,567,888
1869.....	17,456,432		7,295,676	3,855,801	60,474,781
1870.....	18,327,380	371,652	10,964,676	6,527,622	73,573,490
1871.....	18,474,242	387,554	9,139,018	9,853,244	74,173,618
1872.....	19,470,457	515,985	6,897,454	12,798,182	82,639,663
1873.....	24,460,773	465,290	7,138,406	9,405,910	89,789,922
1874.....	22,916,431	419,800	4,811,084	10,614,096	89,351,928
1875.....	20,025,925	409,181	3,258,767	7,137,319	77,886,979
1876.....	19,542,107	393,368	3,869,625	7,234,961	80,966,435
1877.....	18,955,036	320,816	2,899,405	7,111,108	75,875,393
1878.....	17,780,776	401,871	2,418,655	11,164,878	79,323,667
1879.....	13,087,205	386,999	3,046,033	8,355,644	71,491,255
1880.....	16,197,348	640,155	4,575,261	13,240,006	87,911,458
1881.....	20,366,131	622,182	3,994,327	13,375,117	98,290,823
1882.....	21,247,393	535,935	4,466,039	7,628,453	102,137,203
1883.....	21,976,375	528,895	4,048,324	9,751,773	98,085,804
1884.....	22,400,981	560,690	4,885,311	9,389,106	91,406,496
1885.....	19,256,270	557,374	4,975,197	8,079,646	89,238,361
1886.....	18,959,271	604,011	2,837,729	7,438,079	85,251,314
1887.....	19,999,296	644,361	3,002,458	8,549,333	89,515,811
1888.....	20,382,594	773,877	3,101,856	8,803,394	90,203,000
1889.....	22,292,516	783,652	5,048,908	6,938,455	89,189,167
1890.....	25,541,844	82,506	5,361,854	9,051,781	96,749,149
1891.....	25,145,071	45,337	3,860,921	8,798,631	98,417,296

278. The following table gives the value of the principal articles, the produce of Canada, exported during the last three years :—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA,
DURING THE YEARS 1889, 1890 AND 1891.

Value of principal exports, 1889, 1890 and 1891.

ARTICLES.	VALUE OF EXPORTS.		
	1889.	1890.	1891.
	\$	\$	\$
Agricultural implements.....	321,341	367,198	252,620
Animals—			
Horses.....	2,170,722	1,936,073	1,417,244
Cattle.....	5,708,126	6,949,417	8,772,499
Sheep.....	1,263,125	1,274,347	1,146,465
Swine.....	6,175	3,152	1,954
Other animals.....	114,489	111,904	60,753
Asbestos.....	323,886	444,159	513,906

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.
DURING THE YEARS 1889, 1890 AND 1891—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	VALUE OF EXPORTS.		
	1889.	1890.	1891.
	\$	\$	\$
Ashes, all kinds.....	131,648	106,367	124,193
Bark for tanning.....	154,699	141,144	213,455
Books, pamphlets, maps, &c.....	49,514	52,936	63,312
Bran.....	69,302	86,225	162,324
Butter.....	331,958	340,131	602,175
Carriages, carts, waggons, &c.....	27,252	17,457	26,105
Cheese.....	8,915,684	9,372,212	9,508,800
Coal.....	2,232,154	2,447,936	2,916,463
Copper, fine.....	7,602	109,327	171,308
Eggs.....	2,159,510	1,795,214	1,160,359
Extract of hemlock bark.....	159,039	161,822	187,176
Firewood.....	340,030	281,298	314,870
Fish—			
Codfish, including haddock, ling and pollock	3,104,693	3,028,515	3,131,050
Herring.....	541,013	472,147	547,587
Mackerel.....	450,754	585,267	944,498
Salmon.....	931,318	2,230,632	1,919,754
Lobsters.....	1,206,598	1,138,293	1,930,175
Flax.....	121,807	175,563	181,386
Flour, wheat.....	646,068	521,383	1,388,578
Fruits—			
Dried.....	3,951	4,759	49,108
All other.....	1,000,262	1,069,131	1,518,108
Furs.....	8,396	11,212	11,045

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA,
DURING THE YEARS 1889, 1890 AND 1891—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	VALUE OF EXPORTS.		
	1889.	1890.	1891.
	\$	\$	\$
Oils, fish	55,360	41,243	18,297
" mineral, coal and kerosene.....	18,681	15,812	18,726
Oil cake	63,102	42,362	118,167
Ores, copper.....	195,182	111,086	269,169
" silver	168,265	201,615	238,367
" other	91,276	72,583	48,800
Phosphates	364,583	401,827	422,200
Potatoes	287,763	495,745	1,693,671
Salt	3,750	1,522	1,429
Sand and gravel	42,067	60,359	63,326
Shingles	404,680	340,872	438,929
Ships sold to other countries.....	266,817	442,781	280,474
Shooks, box and other.....	359,034	198,503	201,716
Sleepers and railroad ties.....	470,558	303,639	310,676
Stave bolts	122,621	110,093	133,308
Timber, square	3,128,431	4,353,870	3,084,290
Wool	217,600	235,669	245,563
Other articles.....	4,614,372	4,940,549	5,869,219
Total	77,201,804	82,335,514	85,757,744
Estimated amount short returned at inland ports	3,070,652	2,922,072	2,913,994
Coin and bullion			129,328
Grand total.....	80,272,456	85,257,586	88,801,066

279. Out of 70 articles enumerated in the foregoing table, there were increases in 44, the principal being in exports of cattle, bark, butter, mackerel, wheat, flour, beans, cheese, oil cake, copper ore and potatoes. Special tables with reference to the exports of agricultural produce will be found in the subsequent chapter on agriculture.

280. The following table gives the value of exports, the produce of Canada, in each class, during the last five years, showing the principal countries to which goods were exported :—

Increase
in various
articles.

Value of
exports of
Canadian
produce,
by coun-
tries,
1887-1891.

MINE.

COUNTRIES.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Great Britain.....	477,722	478,260	422,355	630,815	851,794
United States.....	3,076,013	3,331,264	3,749,667	3,961,294	4,599,400
France.....	1,246	2,970	5,181	1,132	31,217
Germany.....	43,452	46,053	15,856	17,067	22,774
British West Indies.....	5,396	1,897	4,832	15,644	21,125
Newfoundland.....	135,028	146,222	152,871	166,998	141,385
Other countries.....	57,639	94,227	64,284	60,767	114,729
Total.....	3,796,496	4,100,893	4,415,046	4,853,717	5,782,424

FISHERIES.

Great Britain.....	1,704,190	1,544,901	1,249,928	2,707,422	2,747,882
United States.....	2,717,509	3,123,853	2,839,980	2,850,528	3,807,786
France.....	80,866	173,082	145,711	80,465	59,966
Germany.....	11,808	7,113	11,200	18,134	30,069
British West Indies.....	946,014	1,130,130	1,401,367	1,168,404	1,203,488
Newfoundland.....	15,529	27,705	1,509	2,484	18,439
Other countries.....	1,399,894	1,786,399	1,562,513	1,634,469	1,847,741
Total.....	6,875,810	7,793,183	7,212,208	8,461,906	9,715,401

FOREST.

Great Britain.....	2,208,620	2,469,758	3,144,588	4,342,963	3,104,676
United States.....	1,332,092	2,155,539	2,020,117	1,956,883	2,304,035
France.....	10,595	4,790	11,718	25,511	2,390
Germany.....	.....	600	5,581	17,793	1,250
British West Indies.....	1,577	2,764	1,221	1,087	5,593
Newfoundland.....	2,738	5,065	2,159	2,963	1,286
Other countries.....	19,283	452,970	4,180	33,316	15,682
Total.....	3,574,885	5,091,546	5,189,564	6,380,516	5,434,912

ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

Great Britain.....	16,315,474	16,571,072	16,227,060	18,578,722	20,991,143
United States.....	7,291,369	7,595,743	7,137,006	5,966,474	4,316,979
France.....	15	52,920	33,820	40,024	.....
Germany.....	74,582	50,649	66,280	152,597	266,425
British West Indies.....	8,459	12,977	21,690	22,247	43,100
Newfoundland.....	415,212	372,295	308,763	276,652	276,326
Other countries.....	141,826	63,641	100,088	70,279	73,708
Total.....	24,246,937	24,719,297	23,894,707	25,106,995	25,967,741

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

COUNTRIES.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Great Britain.....	9,438,408	4,292,640	3,674,055	3,661,826	5,254,028
United States.....	7,966,248	10,306,278	9,125,707	7,519,253	7,291,246
France.....	10	9,783	1,907	1,595	6,965
Germany.....	258,991	49,825	17,011	184,449	129,968
British West Indies.....	171,194	76,800	128,586	148,474	153,836
Newfoundland.....	821,652	596,693	386,158	232,758	612,274
Other countries.....	169,732	103,991	80,687	159,675	218,541
Total.....	18,826,235	15,436,360	13,414,411	11,908,030	13,666,858

MANUFACTURES.

Great Britain.....	8,507,033	8,225,313	8,732,300	11,572,049	10,293,901
United States.....	9,319,884	10,118,179	10,849,538	10,960,002	12,466,846
France.....	243,719	139,035	135,037	129,100	148,286
Germany.....	29,095	38,253	27,571	70,971	63,264
British West Indies.....	237,649	278,747	263,725	297,150	524,732
Newfoundland.....	212,738	272,383	297,419	300,293	262,817
Other countries.....	1,449,178	1,310,684	1,986,926	2,212,279	1,384,865
Total.....	19,999,296	20,382,594	22,292,516	25,541,844	25,145,071

281. The preceding table gives the several values of goods exported to principal countries, and the next table shows in what proportions to the total exports in each class, the goods were shipped to the same countries

Proportion to total, of exports to certain countries.

MINERAL PRODUCTS.

COUNTRIES.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Great Britain.....	12·58	11·66	9·57	13·00	14·73
United States.....	81·02	81·23	84·93	81·61	79·54
France.....	0·03	0·07	0·12	0·02	0·54
Germany.....	1·14	1·12	0·36	0·35	0·39
British West Indies.....	0·14	0·05	0·11	0·32	0·37
Newfoundland.....	3·56	3·57	3·46	3·44	2·45
Other countries.....	1·53	2·30	1·45	1·26	1·98

PRODUCTS OF THE FISHERIES.

Great Britain.....	24·79	19·82	17·33	32·00	28·28
United States.....	40·52	40·09	39·38	33·69	39·19
France.....	1·18	2·22	2·02	0·95	9·62
Germany.....	0·17	0·10	0·16	0·21	0·31
British West Indies.....	13·76	14·50	19·43	13·81	12·39
Newfoundland.....	0·23	0·36	0·02	0·03	0·19
Other countries.....	20·35	22·91	21·66	19·31	19·02

PRODUCTS OF THE FOREST.

COUNTRIES.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Great Britain.....	61.78	48.51	60.59	68.07	57.13
United States.....	37.26	42.34	38.93	30.67	42.39
France.....	0.30	0.09	0.23	0.40	0.04
Germany.....	.....	0.01	0.11	0.28	0.02
British West Indies.....	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.10
Newfoundland.....	0.08	0.10	0.04	0.05	0.02
Other countries.....	0.54	8.90	0.08	0.51	0.30

ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

Great Britain.....	67.29	67.04	67.91	74.00	80.84
United States.....	30.07	30.73	29.87	23.76	16.62
France.....	.....	0.21	0.14	0.16	.....
Germany.....	0.31	0.20	0.28	0.61	1.03
British West Indies.....	0.03	0.05	0.09	0.09	0.17
Newfoundland.....	1.71	1.51	1.29	1.10	1.06
Other countries.....	0.59	0.26	0.42	0.28	0.28

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Great Britain.....	50.13	27.81	27.39	30.75	38.44
United States.....	42.32	66.77	68.03	63.15	53.35
France.....	.....	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.05
Germany.....	1.38	0.32	0.13	1.55	0.95
British West Indies.....	0.91	0.50	0.96	1.24	1.13
Newfoundland.....	4.36	3.87	2.88	1.95	4.48
Other countries.....	0.90	0.67	0.60	1.34	1.60

MANUFACTURES.

Great Britain.....	42.54	40.35	39.17	45.31	40.94
United States.....	46.60	49.64	48.67	42.91	49.58
France.....	1.22	0.68	0.61	0.51	0.59
Germany.....	0.15	0.19	0.12	0.28	0.25
British West Indies.....	1.19	1.37	1.18	1.16	2.09
Newfoundland.....	1.06	1.34	1.33	1.18	1.05
Other countries.....	7.24	6.43	8.92	8.65	5.50

The United States take, it appears, almost all mineral products exported from this country, and hitherto they have taken the largest proportion of agricultural products, but as those mainly consisted of barley and eggs, it is probable that in consequence of the McKinley tariff and of the finding of good markets for these articles in Great Britain, that country will soon be the largest buyer of our agricultural products, as it is now of animals and their products, and products of the forest. There has been a very large increase in the proportion of products of the fisheries taken by Great Britain in the last two years.

282. The following table gives the value of exports of Canadian products during the years 1870, 1880 and 1890:—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE COUNTRIES TO WHICH GOODS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, WERE EXPORTED, AND THE VALUE AND PROPORTIONATE VALUE OF THE SAME IN THE YEARS 1870, 1880 AND 1890.

Exports of
Canada,
by coun-
tries, 1870,
1880, 1890.

COUNTRIES.	Value of Exports, Domestic, 1870.	Per- cent- age.	Value of Exports, Domestic, 1880.	Per- cent- age.	Value of Exports, Domestic, 1890.	Per- cent- age.
	\$		\$		\$	
British Possessions—						
Great Britain	21,160,987	35.84	35,208,031	48.30	41,499,149	48.68
British West Indies	1,512,780	2.56	1,888,726	2.59	1,460,668	1.71
" Guiana	166,654	0.28	260,633	0.36	192,398	0.23
" Africa			82,094	0.11	22,552	0.03
" North American pro- vinces	1,425,520	2.41				
Newfoundland.....	*		1,355,480	1.86	982,154	1.15
Labrador	*		908	0.00		
Australasia	38,891	0.07	155,653	0.21	490,707	0.58
Other British possessions	16,891	0.03	14,861	0.02	21,895	0.03
Total.....	24,321,723	41.19	38,966,386	53.45	44,669,523	52.41
Foreign Countries—						
United States.....	31,734,660	53.75	29,566,211	40.56	36,213,279	42.48
France.....	278,420	0.47	694,228	0.95	277,827	0.33
Germany.....	15,535	0.03	75,982	0.10	461,011	0.54
Holland	6,735	0.01	74,080	0.10	1,042	0.00
Belgium.....	13,598	0.02	475,420	0.65	41,421	0.05
Italy.....	150,006	0.25	163,787	0.22	81,059	0.10
Portugal.....	56,322	0.10	165,885	0.23	207,777	0.24
Spain.....	85,082	0.14	48,277	0.07	69,788	0.08
Spanish West Indies.....	1,280,268	2.17	1,318,287	1.81	1,163,507	1.36
French	167,830	0.28	217,314	0.30	9,314	0.01
Danish	27,368	0.04	66,261	0.09	43,198	0.05
South America.....	395,512	0.68	757,990	1.04	1,341,998	1.57
St. Pierre	91,711	0.16	112,631	0.15	160,800	0.19
St. Domingo.....	21,268	0.04				
Madaira	14,928	0.03	20,163	0.03	12,381	0.01
Canary Islands.....	12,875	0.02	4,376	0.01		
Hayti.....	1,498	0.00	24,723	0.03	397	0.00
Mexico.....			35,554	0.05	9,480	0.01
Norway and Sweden.....			†48,482	0.07	380,696	0.45
Russia.....			905	0.00	10,250	0.01
China.....			10,619	0.01	32,143	0.04
Japan.....			26,891	0.04	26,530	0.03
Sandwich Islands.....			15,889	0.02	10,686	0.01
Spanish possessions in Africa.....					13,421	0.01
Other foreign countries.....	368,251	0.62	11,056	0.02	20,058	0.02
Total.....	34,721,867	58.81	33,933,311	46.55	40,588,063	47.59
Grand total.....	59,043,590	100.00	72,899,697	100.00	85,257,586	100.00

* Included in B. N. A. provinces. † Norway only.

Imports and exports of Canada from and to Great Britain and the United States, 1890 and 1891.

283. The following tables show the relative values of the several articles imported into Canada from and exported by Canada to Great Britain and the United States in the years 1890 and 1891.

RELATIVE VALUE OF THE ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO CANADA FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES IN THE YEARS 1890 AND 1891.

ARTICLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.	
	Value, 1890.	Value, 1891.	Value, 1890.	Value, 1891.
DUTIABLE GOODS.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ale, beer and porter, in bottles and casks.	157,020	161,939	62,272	68,794
Ale, ginger.	5,263	5,778	1,136	1,435
Horned cattle			52,675	16,736
Horses	1,752	1,215	83,440	115,114
Sheep			107,674	100,122
Swine	20		82,964	8,843
" slaughtered in bond for exportation.			3,947	3,850
Animals, all other, N.E.S.	793	1,277	14,668	13,569
Bagatelle tables, with cues and balls.	252		14	82
Bags, containing fine salt.	7,027	8,053	526	1,871
Baking powder.	466	592	94,016	105,194
Belts and trusses, all kinds.	7,307	5,592	14,046	15,532
Bells of any description, except for churches	1,805	1,153	15,863	12,054
Billiard tables.	3,326	2,977	1,366	2,210
Blacking, shoe, and shoemaker's ink.	7,729	8,157	47,876	38,609

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED, &c.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.	
	Value, 1890.	Value, 1891.	Value, 1890.	Value, 1891.
DUTIABLE GOODS—Continued.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cane or rattan, split or otherwise manu- factured	299	4	9,487	4,197
Carriages, all kinds	32,149	56,178	230,007	221,724
" parts of	4,795	5,403	37,029	30,448
Carpets and squares, N.E.S.	86,771	89,240	3,384	6,597
Cases, jewel, and watch cases, &c.	4,686	6,308	3,270	2,329
Celluloid, moulded into sizes for handles of knives, forks, &c.			1,404	195
Cement	220,942	199,925	52,833	58,490
Chalk	1,715	1,199	3,818	5,071
Chicory	3,355	2,402	2,226	1,705
Cider	196	65	2,528	2,801
Clocks and clock springs	13,243	7,179	95,655	87,283
Coal, coke and coal dust	142,178	95,236	3,549,943	4,179,340
Coal tar and coal pitch	3,745	25,130	15,600	10,584
Cocoa matting	4,505	4,166	788	707
Cocoa nuts, cocoa paste, &c.	48,632	48,698	63,730	69,559
Coffee	512	1,482	72,693	59,678
Collars, cuffs and shirt fronts, linen or cotton, &c.	23,437	28,802	19,887	28,899
Combs	38,510	34,826	16,176	14,939
Copper, and manufactures of	69,947	111,247	144,528	295,808
Cordage of all kinds	19,329	17,412	63,294	73,964
Cotton, and manufactures of	3,105,318	3,175,715	748,918	727,932
Crapes of all kinds	84,889	68,132	368	1,391
Crucibles	589		2,175	
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines ..	327,698	319,233	569,139	568,073
Earthenware and chinaware	516,549	469,656	66,850	66,972
Electric and galvanic batteries	27,465	12,231	344,773	450,882
" light, apparatus for				
Embroideries	106,925	113,919	11,687	10,639
Emery wheels	942	149	4,355	6,523
Excelsior for upholsterers' use			3,849	2,477
Fancy goods	1,239,550	984,119	269,787	234,699
Felt	1,531	3,799	3,675	3,182
Fertilizers	471	262	13,973	13,134
Fireworks	46	124	8,744	8,424
Fish, fish oil, &c.	43,285	46,756	452,455	430,667
Flax, hemp and jute, and manufactures of	1,369,069	1,366,971	26,979	28,623
Fruits and nuts, dried	197,108	155,294	318,875	293,253
" green	99,287	144,114	694,237	648,699
Fruits, in cans or packages	696	896	21,633	21,399
Furs and manufactures of	367,811	365,969	66,992	69,377
Glass	293,544	345,987	417,155	436,599
Gloves and mitts	439,286	394,281	42,397	36,679
Gold and silver, manufactures of ..	68,913	71,799	121,250	126,614
Grease, tallow	297	498	14,536	16,699
Gunpowder and other explosives	35,296	22,997	32,217	88,478

* Including telephone and telegraph instruments and apparatus.

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED, &c.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.	
	Value, 1890.	Value, 1891.	Value, 1890.	Value, 1891.
DUTIABLE GOODS—Continued.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Gutta percha and India rubber, manu- factures of.....	406,679	401,447	494,561	381,297
Hair, and manufactures of.....	8,849	8,065	22,323	27,405
Hats, caps and bonnets.....	728,043	826,575	478,745	439,056
Hay.....	.....	.....	28,186	1,959
Honey.....	65	75	4,602	3,412
Hops.....	34,915	46,771	105,295	146,868
Ink, writing.....	11,985	15,079	14,026	15,918
" painting.....	2,525	1,767	42,513	44,704
Iron and steel, and manufactures of.....	5,144,495	4,672,175	5,103,908	4,805,145
Ivory, manufactures of.....	216	70	1,133	324
Jellies, jams and marmalade.....	34,402	43,866	2,338	2,235
Jet, manufactures of.....	24	54	4	1
Jewellery, of gold, silver or other metal, or imitations of.....	109,645	68,418	318,865	272,942
Lead, and manufactures of.....	345,781	283,427	21,505	30,109
Leather, and manufactures of.....	174,754	165,103	791,451	666,008
Lime.....	.....	572	5,360	3,701
Lithographic stones, not engraved.....	398	77	3,493	5,457
Machine card clothing.....	12,605	14,077	6,974	5,753
Magic lanterns.....	779	1,240	1,965	1,994
Malt.....	1,849	2,176	33,520	32,877
" extract of, for medicinal purposes.....	196	33	5,275	6,701
Marble, and manufactures of.....	1,942	5,536	88,047	85,802
Mats and rugs, all kinds.....	49,608	47,109	18,916	26,206
Metal, and manufactures of.....	117,495	102,082	234,522	238,249
Molasses.....	815	48	130,933	66,544
Musical instruments, and parts of.....	16,732	21,828	318,519	307,812
Oils, coal, kerosene, &c., refined, and products of.....	431	12	555,505	549,104
Oils, all other.....	416,793	526,667	305,771	421,763
Oil cloth.....	159,897	184,654	50,630	40,910
Packages.....	131,585	128,950	166,062	116,117
Paints and colours.....	332,980	298,908	123,619	117,050
Paper, and manufactures of.....	471,135	414,259	671,880	649,676
Pickles, sauces and capers of all kinds.....	96,402	96,242	8,115	12,261
Provisions, viz. :—				
Butter.....	1,139	744	61,027	74,759
Cheese.....	4,570	4,079	16,201	14,496
Lard.....	258	224	301,028	68,949
Bacon and hams, shoulders and sides.....	1,398	1,007	323,513	207,150
Beef.....	1,072	1,012	258,473	97,761
Pork.....	2,320	1,941	844,816	595,395
Meat, all other.....	13,362	12,473	172,405	218,009
Salt.....	31,126	35,607	26,377	23,704
Seeds and roots.....	44,069	13,276	177,555	362,913
Silk, and manufactures of.....	2,311,441	2,221,315	131,726	118,203
Soap, all kinds.....	32,532	43,584	92,110	92,679
Spices.....	164,583	157,887	46,475	50,064

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED, &c.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.	
	Value, 1890.	Value, 1891.	Value, 1890.	Value, 1891.
DUTIABLE GOODS—Concluded.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Spirits and wine.....	411,647	383,078	69,907	70,758
Starch.....	21,849	25,944	41,466	26,069
Stone, and manufactures of.....	55,229	50,371	228,662	219,238
Sugar.....	207,678	50,747	658,490	288,370
Sugar candy and confectionery.....	63,061	60,930	67,839	65,867
Tea.....	.....	.....	122,275	161,123
Tinware, and all manufactures of tin...	6,177	4,319	75,072	40,572
Tobacco, and manufactures.....	11,894	9,350	75,905	74,583
Trees, fruit and shade, vines, &c.....	1,150	3,172	88,860	115,603
Turpentine, spirits of.....	3,656	65	217,997	201,864
Varnish.....	27,241	24,018	59,425	44,115
Vegetables.....	13,888	13,782	193,328	184,653
Watches, and parts of.....	11,023	6,073	511,729	400,141
Wood, and manufactures of.....	61,793	88,241	1,383,481	1,079,235
Woollen manufactures.....	10,078,633	9,110,601	136,301	106,751
All other dutiable goods.....	803,518	965,903	858,516	1,430,454
FREE GOODS.				
Coal, anthracite.....	9,066	.....	4,586,661	5,224,452
Diamonds, unset, and diamond dust or bort.....	8,182	42,942	45,515	12,388
Salt.....	206,633	275,152	756	1,876
Logs, and round unmanufactured tim- ber, N.E.S.....	137	.....	256,100	859,578
Lumber and timber, plank and board, sawn, not shaped, planed or other- wise manufactured.....	1,853	1,458	638,244	756,314
Horses (improvement of stock).....	128,139	121,711	262,439	264,299
Cattle.....	19,540	400	28,805	35,582
Other animals ".....	21,312	19,721	7,211	6,051
Bristles.....	17,205	15,622	51,436	45,116
Eggs.....	69	23	89,444	94,996
Furs, skins of all kinds, undressed.....	76,835	141,243	248,484	291,771
Grease for use of soap stock.....	.....	.....	154,855	91,847
Hides.....	30,177	59,149	1,660,553	1,869,720
Silk, raw.....	155	5	193,326	172,521
Wool, unmanufactured.....	678,097	537,909	691,599	555,093
Broom corn.....	.....	.....	97,527	109,042
Fruits, green.....	5	.....	748,384	393,584
Hemp, undressed.....	626,932	626,353	143,036	236,641
Trees, shrubs, plants, vines, &c.....	2,388	4,315	32,536	15,232
Tobacco, unmanufactured, for Excise.....	.....	293	1,316,718	1,522,014
Seeds.....	10,961	14,950	208,513	5,117
Bells for churches.....	7,236	5,157	14,553	14,124
Cotton waste.....	31,820	40,887	190,707	233,179
" wool.....	8,902	47,868	3,530,347	3,555,278

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED, &c.—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.	
	Value, 1890.	Value, 1891.	Value, 1890.	Value, 1891.
FREE GOODS— <i>Concluded.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines, &c..	566,209	616,346	662,504	731,317
Nets and seines, lines and twines.....	184,069	176,703	234,835	246,612
Gutta percha, crude, India rubber, un- manufactured.....	7,816	1,615	528,513	739,983
Junk and oakum	52,011	47,915	16,472	17,663
Jute cloth, for the manufacture of bags only.....	180,077	330,077	.....	4
Metals, iron and steel, &c., and manu- factures of.	3,677,908	4,304,905	879,527	1,019,720
Newspapers, magazines and weekly liter- ary papers, unbound.....	28,586	17,431	42,612	37,599
Oils, cocoanut and palm.....	10,818	5,669	101,227	81,999
Rags for the manufacture of paper.....	67,287	49,722	124,244	107,846
Veneers, ivory, sawn only.....	3,174	4,369	24,488	19,991
Articles for the use of the Dominion Gov- ernment, &c.	466,016	186,043	123,401	228,129
Articles for the use of the Army and Navy	363,041	396,915	7,693	12,257
Coffee, green, N.E.S.....	192,757	148,176	.....	.....
Paintings, oil or water colour.....	106,874	114,603	68,411	86,017
Settlers' effects.....	327,460	347,171	1,469,268	1,412,867
Tea, black, green and Japan.....	1,374,725	1,327,657	.....	.....
Coin and bullion, except United States silver coin.....	113,232	28,583	926,312	1,652,180
All other free goods.....	514,816	540,808	1,309,320	1,135,254
Total.....	43,390,241	42,047,526	52,291,973	53,685,657

It may be remarked that many articles of import, which are really the produce of South America and the West Indies, are credited to the United States, from which country they are bought at second hand—as coffee, sugar, hides, &c. Out of the total value of imports from the United States, no less than \$11,094,279 represented imports of coal, hides, tobacco and cotton wool, articles of which some cannot at present be produced in sufficient quantities in Canada, and others cannot be produced at all, and are therefore imported free of duty.

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN
AND THE UNITED STATES IN THE YEARS 1890 AND 1891.

ARTICLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.	
	Value, 1890.	Value, 1891.	Value, 1890.	Value, 1891.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Asbestos	36,459	95,120	403,800	374,687
Coal	78,417	64,589	2,126,000	2,572,914
Gold-bearing quartz, nuggets, dust, &c.	500		656,522	553,976
Gypsum, crude			191,623	183,679
Oils, mineral, coal and kerosene			15,735	18,436
Ore, antimony	1,115		405	
" copper and fine copper	135,010	266,950	109,327	173,527
" iron	2,710	140	28,656	32,442
" manganese			37,697	16,218
" silver	17,600		184,015	238,367
Phosphates	355,845	393,250	34,182	22,350
Stone and marble, unwrought		1,025	66,048	46,705
Oysters	160	198	213	152
Lobsters, fresh			140,039	179,422
" canned	436,432	696,711	460,317	954,200
Fish, all kinds	2,096,314	1,563,900	2,052,565	2,591,222
Fish oil	27,035	7,139	13,818	10,690
Furs and skins of marine animals	147,164	479,934	171,474	56,115
Ashes, pot and pearl	61,014	68,380	33,645	16,717
Bark, tanning			141,144	213,455
Firewood			281,125	314,591
Hoop, telegraph, hop and other poles			92,326	142,796
Logs	672	6,346	681,308	722,845
Lumber	9,693,830	7,943,438	7,840,971	8,932,512
Masts and spars	5,399	102	11,986	22,735
Shingles and shingle bolts	*6,685		301,908	401,186
Sleepers and railway ties	6,726	2,992	296,913	307,684
Stave bolts			110,093	133,308
Shooks, box and other	23,113	41,667	141,327	121,105
Timber, square	4,274,500	3,063,761	4,491	4,227
Horses	17,925	156,254	1,887,895	1,215,022
Horned cattle	6,565,315	8,425,396	104,623	26,975
Swine		75	1,776	888
Sheep	486,299	344,405	761,565	759,081
Poultry and other animals	1,623	4,826	105,612	53,510
Bones		7,903	46,873	46,177
Butter	184,105	440,060	5,059	10,054
Cheese	9,349,731	9,481,373	6,425	13,485
Eggs	820	83,589	1,793,104	1,074,247
Furs, dressed	1,147	2,434	15,557	41,638
" undressed	1,153,280	1,113,531	396,453	257,383
Hides, horns and skins, other than fur ..	28,082	13,455	470,466	472,501
Honey	8	48	163	182
Lard	6,061	1,862	1	970
Bacon	606,251	589,599	81	118
Hams	22,364	36,398	25	57
Beef	961	740	1,843	699
Mutton		8,066	2,261	13,807
Pork	506	40	195	198

* Shingles only.

RELATIVE VALUES OF ARTICLES EXPORTED, &c.—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.	
	Value, 1890.	Value, 1891.	Value, 1890.	Value, 1891.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Meats, canned.....	107,817	267,959	108	3,155
Meats, all other, N.E.S.	32,571	2,332	36,337	5,637
Sheep pelts.....			7,103	18,591
Wool.....			235,466	245,322
Bran.....	68,340	97,872	14,103	56,444
Flax.....			175,563	181,386
Apples.....	835,545	1,235,247	149,479	147,158
Fruits, all other, green.....	131	3,097	44,640	90,141
Barley.....	12,017	75,225	4,582,562	2,849,269
Beans.....			239,323	493,486
Oats.....	138,371	5,954	8,527	931
Pease, whole and split.....	1,286,045	1,485,348	445,547	457,603
Rye.....	19,277	68,444	113,320	95,131
Wheat.....	379,893	969,134	6,589	613,690
Grain, all other.....	187	1,183	18,246	17,169
Flour, wheat.....	387,309	851,912	32,055	55,249
Oatmeal.....	201,518	35,455	44,839	1,900
Hay.....	169,634	150,291	922,797	375,813
Malt.....			149,310	87,084
Potatoes.....		1,400	308,915	1,478,092
Straw.....	30		24,118	21,064
Vegetables.....	1,383	1,457	96,079	92,933
Agricultural implements.....	71,435	100,031	3,089	10,196
Books, pamphlets, maps, &c.....	13,213	18,808	27,562	31,504
Carriages, carts, waggons, &c.....	1,630	4,526	12,573	17,451
Clothing and wearing apparel.....	5,315	10,784	39,704	26,613
Cordage, rope and twine.....	315	2,967	1,988	1,366
Cottons.....	4,446	5,595	101,455	79,574
Extract of hemlock bark.....	158,437	175,335		
Furs.....	3,787	3,100	4,125	7,935
Grindstones.....	1,387	167	20,253	23,624
Gypsum, or plaster, ground.....			628	209
Sewing machines.....	24,114	10,728	8,039	7,931
Iron and steel, manufactures of.....	66,938	61,690	112,141	77,729
Junk and oakum.....			26,442	31,883
Leather, sole and upper.....	644,501	825,428	8,653	6,240
" manufactures of.....	62,808	13,556	38,253	17,501
Lime and cement.....	10	630	175,242	154,164
Musical instruments.....	247,758	314,509	24,367	29,284
Oil cake.....	3,901	101,500	38,461	16,547
Ships sold to other countries.....		22,606	700	5,257
Starch.....	925	223		13,465
Stone, wrought, and marble.....	515		24,792	20,175
Household furniture.....	41,684	28,024	132,197	107,062
Doors, sashes and blinds.....	69,380	85,620		293
Pails, tubs, churns, &c.....	9,053	8,129	4,912	1,690
Other manufactures of wood.....	229,627	285,197	319,575	457,377
Woollens.....	6,919	11,613	2,390	9,161
Apples, dried.....	22	7,353	4,626	32,664
All other articles of export.....	419,783	487,259	2,264,334	2,910,038
Total.....	41,499,149	43,243,784	33,291,207	34,829,436

284. The next table gives the total imports from and exports of Imports and ex-ports of Canada, during the year 1891, with the percentage of the total amount in each case:—
Canada, by coun-tries, 1891.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF CANADA BY COUNTRIES, 1891.

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS FROM.		EXPORTS TO.	
	Value.	Per-centage.	Value.	Per-centage.
	\$		\$	
United States	59,646,210	49·72	41,138,695	41·80
Great Britain.....	42,076,926	35·07	49,280,858	50·08
Germany.....	3,813,681	3·18	532,142	0·54
France.....	2,371,292	1·98	253,734	0·26
British West Indies.....	1,336,090	1·11	1,760,570	1·79
* Other ".....	1,675,551	1·40	1,342,848	1·37
† " British possessions.....	336,213	0·28	259,429	0·26
Japan.....	1,251,280	1·04	20,594	0·02
South America.....	798,675	0·67	808,367	0·82
China.....	904,913	0·75	58,197	0·06
Belgium.....	684,995	0·57	72,672	0·07
Newfoundland.....	751,121	0·63	1,467,908	1·49
Spain.....	482,652	0·40	67,110	0·07
Holland.....	386,894	0·32	14,741	0·02
Switzerland.....	263,549	0·22		
Turkey.....	127,838	0·11		
Italy.....	291,174	0·24	90,999	0·09
Greece.....	158,454	0·13	3,828	0·00
Austria.....	142,060	0·12	1,508	0·00
Portugal.....	68,671	0·06	120,611	0·12
Norway and Sweden.....	29,325	0·02	183,972	0·19
Australasia.....	219,065	0·18	589,100	0·60
Russia.....	7,825	0·01	2,941	0·00
Denmark.....	2,065	0·00	1,495	0·00
St. Pierre.....	139,643	0·12	186,619	0·19
Dutch East Indies.....	327,445	0·27		
Other countries.....	1,674,331	1·40	158,358	0·16
Total	119,967,638	100·00	98,417,296	100·00

* Includes Danish, French and Spanish West Indies. † Not elsewhere specified.

Trade with Great Britain and United States. 285. The exports to Great Britain exceeded the imports therefrom by \$7,203,932, and with the exception of 1881, were the largest in the history of the Dominion, while the imports from the United States were in excess of the exports to the same by \$18,507,515. The total trade with Great Britain showed a decrease of \$497,615, as compared with 1890, and that with the United States a decrease of \$178,151. The trade with Great Britain formed 41·83 per cent of the total trade, as compared with 42·02 per cent in 1890, the decrease being fractional; and the trade with the United States formed 46·15 per cent, being practically the same as in 1890, where it was 46·18 per cent; the combined trade with the two countries forming 88 per cent of the aggregate trade, being the same proportion as in the four preceding years.

Proportion of United States trade with Canada to United States total trade. 286. According to the report of the foreign commerce of the United States for 1891, 4·67 per cent of their imports were from British North America, including Newfoundland, and 4·29 per cent of their exports went to the same. These proportions would not agree with Canadian figures, as there is, and probably will always be, a large discrepancy between the two sets of figures, owing to carelessness in valuation of exports on both sides of the line.

Destinations of exports. 287. The two countries, Great Britain and the United States, absorbed 91·88 per cent of the total exports, and of the remainder 5·47 per cent were sent to the West Indies, South America and Newfoundland, leaving only 2·65 per cent to be divided among all other countries. There was a decided increase in the trade with the British West Indies, in consequence, no doubt, of the efforts made by the Government to extend the trade of Canada with those islands, and also of the very large display of Canadian products and manufactures made at the exhibition held at Kingston, Jamaica, in the early part of 1891. The exports to eight countries exceeded the imports from the same, viz.: Great Britain, British West Indies, South America, Newfoundland, Portugal, Norway and Sweden, Australasia, and St. Pierre.

Value of imports by countries, 1890 and 1891. 288. The next table is a comparative statement by countries of the total imports in 1890 and 1891. This table has been extended, and now gives particulars of the imports from every country where the value was over \$100.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES OF THE VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO CANADA IN THE YEARS 1890 AND 1891.

COUNTRIES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1890.	1891.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$
United States.....	60,440,246	59,646,210	.....	794,036
Great Britain.....	43,501,705	42,076,926	.....	1,424,779
Germany.....	3,969,629	3,813,681	.....	155,948
France.....	2,664,685	2,371,292	.....	293,393
Spanish West Indies.....	2,081,964	1,651,922	.....	430,042
Brazil.....	590,888	631,133	40,253	.....
Japan.....	1,258,763	1,251,280	.....	7,483
British West Indies.....	1,298,464	1,336,090	37,626	.....
China.....	861,047	904,913	43,866	.....
Spanish possessions in Pacific Ocean.....	709,756	1,612,086	902,330	.....
Belgium.....	735,894	684,695	.....	51,199
Newfoundland.....	470,434	751,121	280,687	.....
Spain.....	404,080	482,652	78,572	.....
Holland.....	484,074	386,894	.....	97,180
Australia.....	205,243	219,065	13,822	.....
Austria.....	195,442	142,060	.....	53,382
British Guiana.....	255,415	199,891	.....	55,524
Greece.....	115,486	158,454	42,968	.....
Switzerland.....	315,534	263,549	.....	51,985
Italy.....	258,877	291,174	32,297	.....
British East Indies.....	186,385	56,228	.....	130,157
Turkey.....	118,065	127,838	9,773	.....
British Africa.....	57,763	78,545	20,782	.....
St. Pierre.....	41,453	139,643	98,190	.....
Portugal.....	89,877	68,671	.....	21,206
Venezuela.....	66,250	125,018	58,768	.....
Dutch East Indies.....	313,157	327,445	14,288	.....
Mauritius.....	54,810	.....	.....	54,810
Siam.....	23,895	59,133	35,238	.....
Norway and Sweden.....	25,315	29,325	4,010	.....
Spanish possessions in Africa.....	837	.....	.....	837
French West Indies.....	15,087	8,470	.....	6,617
Russia.....	7,697	7,825	128	.....
Danish West Indies.....	8,539	15,159	6,620	.....
United States of Colombia.....	1,587	8,290	6,703	.....
Central American States.....	25,758	.....	.....	25,758
Denmark.....	2,553	2,065	.....	488
Argentine Republic.....	.....	6,823	6,823	.....
Chili.....	.....	18,611	18,611	.....
Peru.....	.....	8,800	8,800	.....
Mexico.....	111	1,060	949	.....
Dutch West Indies.....	258	.....	.....	258
Iceland.....	273	309	36	.....
Hong Kong.....	.....	1,549	1,549	.....
French possessions in Africa.....	169	1,696	1,527	.....
Other countries.....	784	47	.....	737
Total.....	121,858,241	119,967,638	.....	1,890,603

Increases
and de-
creases.

289. There was an increase in imports from twenty-six countries, and a decrease from twenty, the largest increases being \$902,330 and \$280,687 in imports from the Spanish possessions in the Pacific and Newfoundland, respectively. The largest decreases were in the trade with the United Kingdom and the United States, which fell off \$1,424,779 and \$794,036, respectively. The imports from St. Pierre et Miquelon consist principally of fish landed at Nova Scotian ports, and afterwards shipped out of the country.

Value of
imports
for home
consump-
tion, 1890
and 1891.

290. The next table is a comparative statement by countries of the value of imports for home consumption in the years 1890 and 1891. The amount imported for home consumption in 1891 has only been exceeded in four years since Confederation, and was larger than in any year since 1883. The largest increase was from the United States, amounting to \$1,393,684. The other principal increases were from Germany, Spanish West Indies, Newfoundland, Spain, Spanish possessions in the Pacific, Italy and Dutch East Indies. The decrease from Great Britain amounted to \$1,342,715, from France to \$303,459, and from Brazil to \$353,266. The value per head of population of goods entered for consumption in 1888 was \$21.95, in 1889 \$23.16, in 1890 \$23.54, and in 1891 \$23.40. The amount per head is, however, not nearly so large as it used to be, owing to the large increase in home production and interprovincial trade.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES OF THE VALUE OF
IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION INTO CANADA IN THE
YEARS 1890 AND 1891.

COUNTRIES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1890.	1891.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$
United States.....	52,291,973	53,685,657	1,393,684	
Great Britain.....	43,390,241	42,047,526		1,342,715
Germany.....	3,778,993	3,804,090	25,097	
France.....	2,615,602	2,312,143		303,459
Spanish West Indies.	1,773,023	1,969,198	196,175	
Japan.....	1,258,441	1,254,329		4,112
British West Indies.....	1,217,467	1,244,185	26,718	
China.	841,624	868,982	27,358	
Brazil.	764,104	410,838		353,266
Belgium.....	721,332	655,448		65,884
Newfoundland.....	469,711	751,003	281,292	
Spain	322,506	488,807	166,301	
Holland.....	422,267	389,791		32,476
Spanish possessions in Pacific Ocean.	641,273	1,409,543	768,270	
Switzerland.	316,523	244,319		72,204
British Guiana	212,121	140,629		71,492
Italy	163,486	241,809	78,323	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES, ETC.—*Concluded.*

COUNTRIES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1890.	1891.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Greece.....	136,798	162,012	25,214	
British Africa..	57,763	78,091	20,328	
Austria.....	197,090	144,548		52,542
British East Indies.....	182,956	51,040		131,916
Turkey.....	191,667	143,056		48,611
Portugal.....	84,034	70,537		13,497
Denmark.....	2,327	2,210		117
Australasia.....	205,396	169,005		36,391
Mauritius.....	54,810			54,810
Siam.....	43,144	25,954		17,190
Russia.....	7,697	1,946		5,751
French West Indies.....	15,087	8,470		6,617
Venezuela.....	66,250	125,018	58,768	
Norway and Sweden.....	19,146	34,546	15,400	
St. Pierre.....	10,534	23,360	12,826	
Danish West Indies.....	15,296	15,334	38	
Dutch East Indies.....	244,387	324,309	79,922	
Sandwich Islands.....	62	5		57
Peru.....		8,800	8,800	
Dutch West Indies.....	1,925	969		956
Central American States.....	25,758			25,758
Mexico.....	367	769	402	
United States of Colombia.....	1,587	8,290	6,703	
Argentine Republic.....	25	6,823	6,798	
Chili.....		18,611	18,611	
Portuguese possessions in Africa.....	121	42		79
Other countries.....	670	3,022	2,352	
Total.....	112,765,584	113,345,124	579,540	

291. The following tables give the value of the imports into Canada for home consumption from the principal countries, in each year since Confederation; and for the purposes of comparison, the years up to 1887 are divided into periods of five, the total for each period being given.

Imports for home consumption, 1868-1891.

THE VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO CANADA FOR HOME CONSUMPTION
THE YEARS 1868 TO 1891, INCLUSIVE.

1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	Total for Period of 5 Years.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
36,653,695	35,764,470	38,595,433	40,286,385	63,089,625	223,399,608
26,315,032	25,477,975	24,728,166	29,134,560	33,639,586	141,295,329
1,365,295	1,335,540	1,394,346	1,265,183	1,827,858	7,188,222
485,943	497,291	469,275	576,332	940,732	2,969,573
66,540	153,791	894,319	1,040,477	1,170,182	3,325,999
928,907	861,525	892,134	838,536	1,126,840	4,647,942
467,646	531,766	2,494,586	2,055,657	1,320,869	6,830,461
938	14,061	18,148	38,822	61,942	133,911
1,579,230	1,523,408	522,248	774,168	562,895	4,962,009
1,634,414	1,242,283	1,268,948	1,937,432	1,968,587	8,051,664
71,985,306	67,402,170	71,237,603	86,947,482	107,709,116	405,281,677
1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	
68,492,492	63,076,437	60,347,067	46,734,360	39,572,239	272,222,495
47,735,678	54,283,072	50,805,820	46,070,033	51,312,669	250,207,272
2,023,288	2,392,500	1,941,298	1,840,877	1,410,732	9,518,696
1,699,925	956,917	748,423	482,587	370,594	3,698,446
1,399,733	1,311,906	1,181,007	1,335,671	954,021	6,182,338
964,095	919,517	1,023,148	868,846	640,716	4,416,232
1,294,109	1,388,216	1,171,266	760,747	602,093	5,116,421
487,110	1,088,898	904,224	774,586	641,642	3,409,350
2,299,267	233,884	10,566	110,690	148,187	999,337
1,808,987	1,842,822	1,483,808	1,756,011	647,090	8,031,548
27,514,594	127,404,169	119,618,657	97,733,218	96,300,483	565,571,121

1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Great Britain.....	37,431,180	30,043,703	34,401,224	43,583,808	50,597,341	50,597,341	50,597,341	43,583,808	50,597,341	112,648,927	447,421,446
United States.....	48,631,739	43,626,027	29,340,948	36,704,112	48,289,052	48,289,052	48,289,052	36,704,112	48,289,052	112,648,927	447,421,446
France.....	1,385,003	1,115,841	1,115,841	1,631,332	2,097,358	2,097,358	2,097,358	1,631,332	2,097,358	1887.	222,440,689
Germany.....	299,325	440,969	440,969	934,266	1,480,004	1,480,004	1,480,004	934,266	1,480,004	1887.	222,440,689
Other European countries.....	964,187	960,351	1,210,101	1,497,550	2,003,895	2,003,895	2,003,895	1,497,550	2,003,895	1887.	222,440,689
British West Indies.....	578,405	650,087	1,208,822	1,888,695	1,848,724	1,848,724	1,848,724	1,888,695	1,848,724	1887.	222,440,689
Other.....	455,444	602,342	1,730,332	1,926,452	2,174,000	2,174,000	2,174,000	1,926,452	2,174,000	1887.	222,440,689
Newfoundland.....	672,665	651,257	590,829	532,304	493,509	493,509	493,509	532,304	493,509	1887.	222,440,689
Other British possessions.....	156,540	92,492	129,404	342,889	483,942	483,942	483,942	342,889	483,942	1887.	222,440,689
Foreign countries.....	525,088	679,630	1,533,057	2,450,196	3,180,442	3,180,442	3,180,442	2,450,196	3,180,442	1887.	222,440,689
British North American provinces.....	91,199,577	80,178,989	71,782,349	91,611,604	112,648,927	112,648,927	112,648,927	91,611,604	112,648,927	1887.	222,440,689
Total.....	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1886.	1887.	1887.	1889.
Great Britain.....	52,052,465	43,418,015	41,406,777	40,601,190	44,962,233	44,962,233	44,962,233	40,601,190	44,962,233	1887.	222,440,689
United States.....	56,032,333	50,492,826	47,151,201	44,858,039	45,107,066	45,107,066	45,107,066	44,858,039	45,107,066	1887.	222,440,689
France.....	2,316,480	1,769,849	1,975,581	1,975,581	2,073,470	2,073,470	2,073,470	1,975,581	2,073,470	1887.	222,440,689
Germany.....	1,899,154	1,975,771	2,121,269	2,155,523	3,235,449	3,235,449	3,235,449	2,155,523	3,235,449	1887.	222,440,689
Other European countries.....	2,186,137	2,080,170	1,952,312	1,929,326	2,228,436	2,228,436	2,228,436	1,929,326	2,228,436	1887.	222,440,689
British West Indies.....	2,477,575	1,964,734	1,442,324	1,443,102	719,152	719,152	719,152	1,443,102	719,152	1887.	222,440,689
Other.....	1,891,685	1,642,178	1,720,450	1,701,370	1,223,030	1,223,030	1,223,030	1,701,370	1,223,030	1887.	222,440,689
Newfoundland.....	705,935	780,670	351,105	384,321	354,342	354,342	354,342	384,321	354,342	1887.	222,440,689
Other British possessions.....	507,871	638,610	631,468	557,978	774,987	774,987	774,987	557,978	774,987	1887.	222,440,689
Foreign countries.....	3,097,384	3,417,821	3,997,532	3,996,618	4,961,263	4,961,263	4,961,263	3,996,618	4,961,263	1887.	222,440,689
British North American provinces.....	123,137,019	108,180,644	102,710,019	99,602,694	105,639,428	105,639,428	105,639,428	99,602,694	105,639,428	1887.	222,440,689
Total.....	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1886.	1887.	1887.	1889.

* Including \$2,477,646 free goods, of which no detail is given.

STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES OF THE VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO
CANADA FOR HOME CONSUMPTION IN THE YEARS 1868 TO
1891—*Concluded.*

COUNTRIES.	1868.	1869.	1890.	1891.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Great Britain	39,298,721	42,317,389	43,390,241	42,047,526
United States	48,481,848	50,537,440	52,291,973	53,685,657
France	2,244,784	2,228,683	2,615,602	2,312,143
Germany	3,364,563	3,692,570	3,778,993	3,804,090
Other European countries	1,814,549	2,245,026	2,585,146	2,579,029
British West Indies	818,393	1,073,841	1,217,467	1,244,185
Other "	2,450,270	2,228,113	1,805,331	1,963,971
Newfoundland	421,599	488,161	469,711	751,003
Other British possessions	523,957	661,935	713,046	440,374
" Foreign countries	3,428,416	4,200,289	3,898,074	4,487,146
Total	102,847,100	109,673,447	112,765,584	113,345,124

Value of
imports
highest
during
1873-1877.

292. Out of the four periods into which the foregoing table is divided, it will be seen that the aggregate value of imports was largest in the period 1873 to 1877. Trade was very flourishing all over the world at the commencement of that period, and prices ruled high; the home production was very limited, and interprovincial trade scarcely had any existence.

Proportion
of imports
from prin-
cipal coun-
tries.

293. The following table shows the proportions of imports from the principal countries to the total aggregate value of each of the same periods:—

PERCENTAGE OF IMPORTS INTO CANADA, ENTERED FOR CON-
SUMPTION, FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, TO AGGREGATE
VALUE OF THE SAME, DURING THE PERIODS NAMED.

COUNTRIES.	1868 to 1872, inclusive.	1873 to 1877, inclusive.	1878 to 1882, inclusive.	1883 to 1887, inclusive.
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294. A comparative statement of exports from Canada in the years 1890 and 1891 will be found below :—

Value of
exports,
1890 and
1891.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BY COUNTRIES OF EXPORTS FROM
CANADA, 1890 AND 1891.

COUNTRIES.	VALUE OF EXPORTS.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1890.	1891.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$
United States	40,522,810	41,138,695	615,885	
Great Britain	48,353,694	49,280,858	927,164	
Germany	507,143	532,142	24,990	
France	278,552	253,734		24,818
British West Indies	1,493,446	1,760,570	267,124	
* Other West Indies	1,225,298	1,342,848	117,550	
+ Other British possessions	237,609	259,429	21,820	
Japan	26,825	20,594		6,231
South America	1,346,070	820,407		525,663
China	34,926	58,197	23,271	
Belgium	41,814	72,672	30,858	
Newfoundland	1,185,739	1,467,908	282,169	
Spain	69,788	67,110		2,678
Holland	1,042	14,741	13,699	
Sandwich Islands		51,609	51,609	
Turkey	500			500
Italy	81,059	90,999	9,940	
Austria		1,508	1,508	
Portugal	207,777	120,611		87,166
Norway and Sweden	380,696	183,972		196,724
Australasia	490,707	589,100	98,393	
Russia	10,250	2,941		7,309
Denmark		1,495	1,495	
St. Pierre	184,782	186,619	1,837	
Other countries	68,622	98,537	29,915	
Total	96,749,149	98,417,296	1,668,147	

* Includes Danish, French and Spanish West Indies. + Not elsewhere specified.

295. There was an increase in value of exports to seventeen countries, the largest increase being in exports to the United Kingdom, the value of which showed an increase of nearly one million dollars, the other principal increases being to the United States, British and other West Indies, and Newfoundland. The principal decreases were in exports to South America, and Norway and Sweden.

Increases
and de-
creases.

296. The value of exports, the produce of Canada, during the years 1868-1891, which are divided into periods similar to those in the preceding table of imports, is given below.

Value of
exports of
Canadian
produce,
1868-1891.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE OF EXPORTS THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, AND THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED, DURING THE YEARS 1868 TO 1891, INCLUSIVE.

COUNTRIES.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	Total for Period of Five Years.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Great Britain	17,905,808	20,485,838	21,160,987	21,579,427	25,223,785	106,355,845
United States ..	15,349,568	26,718,207	31,734,710	29,320,937	32,844,174	145,967,596
France	96,672	133,907	278,420	76,376	102,242	687,617
Germany	44,943	61,486	15,535	16,235	36,232	174,431
Other European countries.....	433,923	266,532	376,134	419,200	423,951	1,919,740
British West Indies	1,663,166	1,546,590	1,529,249	2,104,062	2,319,702	9,162,769
Other	1,277,690	1,197,720	1,476,786	1,744,586	1,978,656	7,675,438
Newfoundland	1,063,394	970,558	1,092,239	1,069,601	1,176,446	5,312,238
Other British possessions	347,914	413,917	579,554	438,800	659,012	2,439,197
Foreign countries	381,821	606,017	793,976	860,800	1,066,883	3,715,497
Total	48,504,899	52,400,772	59,043,590	57,630,024	65,831,083	283,410,368
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	
Great Britain ..	31,431,177	35,830,830	34,173,687	36,398,584	35,491,671	173,325,949
United States ..	36,708,668	33,132,934	27,928,197	28,061,155	24,326,332	150,157,286
France	31,907	267,212	212,767	552,723	319,330	1,389,939
Germany	76,553	65,511	90,203	125,768	22,468	380,503
Other European countries	424,524	567,433	437,679	629,160	925,161	2,983,967
British West Indies	1,939,733	1,958,933	2,254,752	2,133,849	2,171,156	10,458,423
Other	1,971,936	1,685,058	1,471,566	1,523,664	1,569,460	8,161,684
Newfoundland	1,762,248	1,411,278	1,693,342	1,690,910	1,915,262	8,473,040
Other British possessions	637,149	277,244	264,313	337,287	422,522	1,998,515
Foreign countries	1,554,130	1,545,564	1,183,317	1,038,357	927,184	6,248,582
Total	76,538,025	76,741,997	69,760,823	72,491,437	68,030,546	363,511,828

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	
Great Britain.....	35,861,110	29,393,424	32,308,031	42,637,219	39,816,813	182,916,597
United States.....	24,881,099	25,492,029	29,466,211	34,038,431	45,782,584	159,260,264
France.....	341,891	454,487	694,228	692,711	825,553	2,978,870
Germany.....	111,317	107,069	75,982	71,408	152,294	524,070
Other European countries.....	532,151	416,739	987,428	842,341	989,276	3,787,935
British West Indies.....	1,926,253	1,943,550	1,888,736	1,770,032	1,677,972	9,207,133
Other.....	1,356,744	1,522,587	1,602,162	1,328,850	1,286,460	7,046,803
Newfoundland.....	1,833,729	1,483,727	1,355,888	1,191,373	1,648,000	7,533,217
Other British possessions.....	622,811	623,802	504,226	457,409	698,369	2,906,617
Foreign countries.....	982,785	993,611	1,016,315	938,327	1,260,339	5,191,377
Total.....	67,980,800	62,431,025	72,899,697	83,944,701	94,137,660	381,402,883
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	
Great Britain.....	39,672,104	37,410,870	36,479,051	36,694,263	38,714,331	188,970,619
United States.....	39,379,188	34,332,641	35,506,810	34,284,490	35,269,922	178,833,051
France.....	615,159	388,162	303,369	527,714	337,323	2,171,667
Germany.....	127,095	183,326	257,588	247,861	417,950	1,233,820
Other European countries.....	844,712	995,245	615,372	494,742	631,475	3,381,546
British West Indies.....	1,771,935	1,700,567	1,926,368	1,247,240	1,165,268	7,411,368
Other.....	1,283,708	1,397,998	987,307	854,391	840,291	5,369,695
Newfoundland.....	1,694,475	1,266,162	1,198,433	1,508,553	1,605,215	7,273,338
Other British possessions.....	870,128	914,422	704,537	507,010	527,370	3,623,497
Foreign countries.....	1,487,927	1,243,675	1,492,470	1,300,440	1,451,764	7,016,276
Total.....	87,702,431	79,833,098	79,131,735	77,756,704	80,960,909	405,384,877

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE OF EXPORTS THE PRODUCE
OF CANADA AND THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES TO WHICH EX-
PORTED. DURING THE YEARS 1887 TO 1891 INCLUSIVE—*Continued.***

COUNTRIES.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Great Britain.....	33,648,284	33,304,281	41,499,149	43,243,784
United States.....	49,407,483	39,519,940	36,213,279	37,672,786
France.....	382,651	333,354	277,827	248,864
Germany.....	192,773	142,749	461,011	514,110
Other European countries.....	386,003	424,074	732,684	566,864
British West Indies.....	1,465,423	1,401,543	1,400,668	1,742,876
Other.....	1,088,389	1,040,367	1,216,019	1,283,622
Newfoundland.....	1,422,902	1,147,681	982,154	1,313,621
Other British possessions.....	683,582	957,014	725,352	637,920
Foreign countries.....	1,664,682	1,601,433	1,629,443	1,187,666
Total.....	81,382,072	80,272,436	85,357,586	88,601,066

Increase in exports. 297. Though the annual value of the exports has necessarily varied from time to time, it will be seen that there has been a steady increase in the aggregate value at the end of each period, the aggregate of the period ended 1887 showing an increase over that ended in 1872 of 1 per cent, while at the present rate of increase, the period ending 1892 will show an increase over the first period of from 65 to 70 per cent. The bulk of the exports has always gone to Great Britain and the United States, and from the following figures it will be found that while the exports to Great Britain have increased 24 per cent those to the United States have decreased 14 per cent. The proportions to other countries have not varied very much, with the exception of exports to the West Indies, which have considerably declined.

Proportion to total value, of exports to principal countries. 298. The proportions of the aggregate value of exports to principal countries, to the total exports, during each period of five years, are given below.

CTIONS, TO TOTAL VALUE, OF EXPORTS THE PRODUCE OF
ADA TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, FOR QUINQUENNIAL
ODS BETWEEN 1868 AND 1887.

COUNTRIES.	1868 to 1872, inclusive.	1873 to 1877, inclusive.	1878 to 1882, inclusive.	1883 to 1887, inclusive.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
tain.....	37·53	47·68	47·96	46·62
ates.....	51·50	41·31	41·76	44·11
.....	0·24	0·38	0·78	0·54
.....	0·06	0·10	0·14	0·30
ropean countries.....	0·68	0·82	0·99	0·88
est Indies.....	3·23	2·88	2·41	1·83
.....	2·71	2·25	1·86	1·33
land.....	1·88	2·33	1·98	1·79
tish possessions.....	0·86	0·53	0·76	0·87
oreign countries.....	1·31	1·72	1·36	1·73
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

The following table gives the imports and exports of the Kingdom and her possessions for the year 1890, together with amount per head in each case. The figures have all been taken from official sources and the calculations made in this office.

Imports
and ex-
ports of
British
posses-
sions.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1890.

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Value per Head.	Exports.	Value per Head.
	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
Kingdom.....	2,047,367,718	54 65	1,597,493,640	42 64
.....	421,730,685	1 91	512,784,704	2 33
ttlement.....	119,474,491	235 80	103,760,321	204 79
.....	23,028,555	8 08	18,661,501	6 90
.....	*13,733,528	36 33	13,742,132	36 36
.....	21,856,078	40 18	6,972,590	12 82
ood Hope.....	49,184,801	32 23	50,056,358	32 81
.....	155,529	36 84	9,271	2 20
.....	2,437,358	24 37	2,896,605	28 96
.....	2,735,567	1 82	2,926,803	1 95
one.....	1,897,548	25 30	1,700,019	22 67
.....	628,265	44 40	799,953	56 53
.....	121,858,241	25 45	96,749,149	20 20
land.....	6,457,307	32 73	6,184,404	31 34
.....	1,499,011	94 37	669,293	42 14

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1899—*Concluded.*

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Value per Head.	Exports.	Value per Head.
	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
Honduras	1,372,619	50·00	1,400,091	51·00
British Guiana	9,183,974	33·00	10,520,720	37·80
Bahamas	1,082,891	22·74	818,189	17·20
Turk's Island	204,925	43·19	207,568	43·75
Jamaica	10,652,826	16·64	9,260,361	14·46
Windward Islands	8,236,843	24·28	8,722,332	25·71
Leeward "	2,198,555	18·25	2,493,042	20·69
Trinidad	10,944,612	55·21	10,606,569	53·51
New South Wales	110,659,686	98·12	107,290,226	95·65
Victoria	111,709,540	97·95	64,562,281	56·61
South Australia	40,211,675	121·89	42,959,906	130·22
Western "	4,255,641	91·93	3,269,490	70·63
Queensland	24,657,940	58·32	41,631,958	98·47
Tasmania	9,234,558	63·56	7,236,695	49·81
New Zealand	30,467,888	48·70	47,750,371	76·32
Fiji	1,016,953	8·10	1,774,060	14·12
Falkland Islands	326,952	182·76	563,876	315·19
Labuan	246,283	42·08	151,748	25·43
Total	3,210,109,043	11·63	2,776,626,226	10·45

Trade of

300. With the exception of the United Kingdom, India, and the

302. The following is a list of British possessions in which imports and exports were respectively in excess in 1890 :—

Imports exceeded Exports in

United Kingdom.	Bermudas.
Straits Settlements.	Bahamas.
Labuan.	Jamaica.
Ceylon.	Trinidad.
Natal.	New South Wales.
St. Helena.	Victoria.
Sierra Leone.	Western Australia.
Canada.	Tasmania.
Newfoundland.	

Exports exceeded Imports in

India.	Turk's Island.
Mauritius.	Windward Islands.
Cape of Good Hope.	Leeward Islands.
Lagos.	South Australia.
Gold Coast.	Queensland.
Gambia.	New Zealand.
Honduras.	Fiji.
British Guiana.	Falkland Islands.

303. The total value, and the value per head, of the imports and exports of some of the principal foreign countries in the latest available years, are given in the following table. The figures have been taken from official sources, and the calculations made in this office :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	Imports (Home Con- sumption.)	Amount per Head.	Exports (Domestic.)	Amount per Head.
		£	£ cts.	£	£ cts.
Europe—					
Russian Empire.....	1889	210,225,400	1 93	372,780,000	3 42
Norway.....	1889	49,975,800	24 99	34,042,333	17 02
*Sweden.....	1889	100,676,733	21 08	81,541,000	17 08
Denmark.....	1889	72,542,533	33 30	46,856,267	21 57
German Empire.....	1889	977,067,000	29 85	770,563,000	16 45
Netherlands.....	1889	503,617,266	110 72	437,547,400	96 19
Belgium.....	1889	302,974,333	49 71	283,926,200	46 59
France.....	1889	840,339,266	21 99	721,045,333	18 87
Portugal.....	1889	57,275,800	12 15	37,735,133	5 89
*Spain.....	1889	166,006,866	9 46	172,012,333	9 89
Italy.....	1889	270,816,533	7 18	185,000,000	5 58
Austro-Hungarian Empire...	1889	238,598,733	5 78	310,726,533	7 52
*Roumania.....	1889	71,627,000	13 02	58,372,733	9 74
Greece.....	1889	25,822,533	11 89	20,975,866	9 50
Turkey.....	1889	85,229,141	3 89	59,333,840	2 71
Servia.....	1889	6,782,858	3 23	7,594,822	3 02
Switzerland.....	1889	185,755,800	63 32	138,366,400	47 18

*Total imports and exports.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*Concluded.*

COUNTRIES.	Year.	Imports (Home Con- sumption.)	Amount per Head.	Exports (Domestic.)	Amount per Head.
		\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
Asia—					
China	1889	127,599,133	0 33	111,563,466	0 29
Japan	1889	49,216,600	1 23	51,649,933	1 29
Africa—					
Egypt	1889	35,594,800	5 23	60,594,866	8 90
America—					
Chili	1889	65,992,000	24 30	66,877,733	24 63
Uruguay	1889	37,337,066	57 59	26,314,066	40 58
Argentine Republic	1889	160,181,466	45 76	119,539,933	34 15
*Mexico	1889	40,583,133	3 53	60,993,933	5 31
United States	1891	844,916,196	13 50	872,270,283	13 53
Brazil	1888	143,549,450	10 25	116,925,600	8 25
Peru	1887	7,013,410	2 67	7,186,552	2 74

Value of
trade per
head in
various
countries.

304. In proportion to population, the largest trade among foreign countries is done by the Netherlands, the amount per head being considerably larger than that of any other country, the countries next in order being Switzerland, Uruguay, Belgium and the Argentine Republic; but with the exception of the Netherlands, the *per capita* value of the trade in the Australasian colonies is higher than elsewhere. In this connection, however, the remarks in paragraph 296 must not be overlooked. Exports exceeded imports in the United States, Russia, Spain, Austro-Hungary, Servia, Egypt, Chili, Mexico and Peru.

23·63 per cent from the United Kingdom in 1890, as compared with 39·17 per cent in 1860, and 10·19 per cent from other British possessions, as compared with 10·84 per cent in 1860; so that, while the exports have remained the same, the imports from British possessions have decreased 16·19 per cent since 1860.

307. The following is a comparative statement of the imports into British possessions during the years 1889 and 1890, showing in each year the amount and proportion per head that came from Great Britain and other countries respectively:—

Imports
into
British
pos-
sessions, 1889
and 1890.

IMPORTS INTO BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1889 AND 1890.

COUNTRIES.	1889.			
	IMPORTS FROM			
	Great Britain.	Amount per Head.	Other Countries.	Amount per Head.
	\$	\$ cts.	\$	\$ cts.
India.....	294,553,724	1 40	110,768,687	0 53
Straits Settlements.....	18,346,219	34 16	95,679,094	178 18
Ceylon.....	6,052,216	2 12	14,255,367	5 00
Natal.....	17,727,290	33 44	4,304,183	8 11
Cape of Good Hope.....	46,202,050	31 67	6,559,692	4 42
St. Helena.....	94,730	18 63	46,223	9 09
Lagos.....	1,494,286	14 94	765,113	7 65
Gold Coast.....	1,655,207	1 18	490,472	0 35
Sierra Leone.....	1,025,893	13 68	325,974	4 34
Gambia.....	327,405	23 14	357,909	25 29
Canada.....	42,249,555	8 32	72,975,376	14 38
Newfoundland.....	2,690,001	13 63	4,008,829	20 31
Bermudas.....	343,051	21 79	983,616	62 48
Honduras.....	609,472	22 20	656,294	23 91
British Guiana.....	5,114,954	18 13	3,663,427	12 99
Bahamas.....	173,214	3 61	680,964	14 19
Turk's Island.....	20,381	4 26	112,814	23 61
Jamaica.....	4,304,299	6 90	3,470,688	5 56
Windward Islands.....	3,692,714	10 77	4,426,375	12 90
Leeward Islands.....	978,968	8 08	1,108,816	9 15
Trinidad.....	3,717,603	18 95	6,472,865	33 00
New South Wales.....	42,517,526	37 89	68,749,351	61 26
Victoria.....	55,551,452	49 69	53,475,313	47 83
South Australia.....	9,772,276	30 12	23,342,719	71 93
Western Australia.....	1,773,345	40 58	2,208,206	50 54
Queensland.....	13,932,648	34 26	15,523,153	38 17
Tasmania.....	2,519,381	16 63	5,320,989	35 13
New Zealand.....	20,081,380	32 37	10,564,491	17 03
Falkland Islands.....	242,306	125 80	28,845	14 98
Total.....	597,763,546	2 63	511,325,845	2 25

IMPORTS INTO BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1889 AND 1890—*Concluded.*

COUNTRIES.	1890.			
	IMPORTS FROM			
	Great Britain.	Amount per Head.	Other Countries.	Amount per Head.
	£	£ cts.	£	£ cts.
India.....	*304,186,824	1 38	117,543,861	0 53
Straits Settlement.....	19,102,961	37 70	100,371,540	198 10
Ceylon.....	6,755,132	2 37	16,273,423	5 71
Natal.....	17,071,453	31 39	4,784,625	8 79
Cape of Good Hope.....	41,538,294	27 22	7,646,507	5 01
St. Helena.....	95,737	22 68	59,792	14 76
Lagos.....	1,638,675	16 38	798,688	7 50
Gold Coast.....	2,057,335	1 37	678,232	0 45
Sierra Leone.....	1,435,725	19 14	461,823	6 16
Gambia.....	367,166	25 95	261,099	19 15
Canada.....	43,501,705	9 08	78,356,536	16 37
Newfoundland.....	2,204,727	11 17	4,252,580	21 56
Bermudas.....	451,350	28 41	1,047,681	65 06
Honduras.....	641,651	23 38	730,968	25 62
British Guiana.....	5,494,812	19 74	3,689,162	13 26
Bahamas.....	218,892	4 60	863,909	18 14
Turk's Island.....	49,377	10 41	155,548	32 78
Jamaica.....	5,996,147	9 36	4,656,679	7 28
Windward Islands.....	3,859,991	11 38	4,376,852	12 90
Leeward Islands.....	1,066,160	8 85	1,132,395	9 40
Trinidad.....	4,001,763	20 19	6,942,849	35 02
New South Wales.....	41,020,294	27 40	10,070,050	20 68

with the last two years. The imports from Great Britain in 1890 exceeded those from other countries in twelve colonies, and the largest importers were India, Victoria, Canada, New South Wales and Cape of Good Hope, in the order named. The Straits Settlements only imported \$19,102,951 from Great Britain and \$100,371,540 from other countries, but the larger part of the imports are re-exported.

309. The proportion of imports from British possessions to the total imports into the United Kingdom has remained much about the same, and with but slight variations, as shown by the following figures:—

PROPORTION OF IMPORTS FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS TO TOTAL IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1871.....	22.03 per cent.
1875.....	22.57 "
1880.....	22.50 "
1884.....	24.46 "
1885.....	22.75 "
1886.....	23.40 "
1887.....	23.13 "
1888.....	22.42 "
1889.....	22.74 "
1890.....	23.77 "

Proportion of imports from British possessions into Great Britain to total imports.

But the proportion of exports to Great Britain to the total colonial exports has steadily decreased during the same period. In 1890 there was a further decrease, the proportion being decidedly lower than in the preceding year.

Similar proportion of exports to total colonial exports.

PROPORTION OF EXPORTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM TO THE TOTAL EXPORTS FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

1871.....	50.45 per cent.
1875.....	49.47 "
1880.....	46.46 "
1884.....	43.33 "
1885.....	42.84 "
1886.....	41.54 "
1887.....	41.80 "
1888.....	43.14 "
1889.....	42.04 "
1890.....	41.26 "

310. In 1890 the exports from Great Britain to foreign countries were \$1,137,484,291, and to British possessions \$462,009,349, the proportion being just about the same as in the preceding year, as the following figures will show:—

Proportion to total exports of United Kingdom of exports to British possessions.

PROPORTION OF EXPORTS TO BRITISH POSSESSIONS TO TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1871.....	19.59 per cent.
1875.....	27.22 "
1880.....	28.46 "
1884.....	29.83 "
1885.....	31.47 "
1886.....	30.55 "
1887.....	29.22 "
1888.....	30.69 "
1889.....	28.73 "
1890.....	28.80 "

Proportion of trade with United Kingdom to total trade of British possessions.

311. The total foreign trade of British possessions has increased very largely since 1871; and, as will be seen from the following figures, the trade with foreign countries has increased in a greater ratio than the trade with the United Kingdom, which has been steadily decreasing. The proportion was an increase, however, of 3·62 per cent in the proportion in 1888, which was maintained in 1889, and which fell off over 1 per cent in 1890.

PROPORTION OF THE TRADE WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM TO THE TOTAL FOREIGN TRADE OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

1871.....	51·41 per cent.
1875.....	52·33 "
1880.....	49·36 "
1884.....	46·72 "
1885.....	48·44 "
1886.....	45·31 "
1887.....	44·14 "
1888.....	47·76 "
1889.....	47·71 "
1890.....	46·51 "

Distribution of trade of United Kingdom, 1840-1890.

312. The following table, taken—with the exception of the figures for 1889 and 1890, which have been added in this office—from Mulhalil's "Fifty Years of National Progress," p. 30, shows the distribution of the trade of the United Kingdom at various dates, and shows also that the trade with India and the colonies has increased in a much greater degree than that with foreign countries:—

DISTRIBUTION OF THE TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1840-1890.

TRADE WITH	MILLIONS £						PERCENTAGE.					
	1840.	1860.	1875.	1885.	1889.	1890.	1840.	1860.	1875.	1885.	1889.	1890.
Colonies.....	34	89	161	170	187	190	30	24	24	27	25	25

314. The value of foreign goods imported into Ontario and Quebec in bond through the United States, in 1890, amounted to \$12,582,914; of foreign goods purchased in United States markets to \$2,370,209; and of goods the produce of the United States to \$45,292,822. The value of goods imported into the two provinces *via* the St. Lawrence was \$30,450,981. It is to be regretted that the official returns do not give similar information concerning any other provinces.

315. The following is a statement of the quantity and value of the various articles remaining in the bonded warehouses on the 30th June, 1891:—

STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF ARTICLES
REMAINING IN WAREHOUSE ON 30TH JUNE, 1891.

ARTICLES.	Remaining in Warehouse, 30th June, 1891.	
	Quantity.	Value.
DUTIABLE GOODS.		\$
Breadstuffs—		
Indian corn	Bush. 131,946	71,344
Oats	" 11,323	4,060
Wheat	" 230,268	228,539
Indian meal	Brls. 515	1,379
Flour of wheat	" 618	2,897
Coal, bituminous	Tons. 81,474	213,517
Machinery	\$	159,306
Spirits and Wines—		
Brandy	Galls. 173,452	297,178
Gin, all kinds	" 212,823	85,189
Rum	" 31,665	18,376
Whiskey	" 87,526	99,154
Wines, all kinds, except sparkling	" 373,505	300,126
" sparkling	Doz. 12,877	107,678
Sugar and Molasses—		
Sugar imported direct—		
Above No. 14 D.S.	Lts. 243,721	7,143
Not above No. 14 D.S.	" 133,868	5,809
Melado, &c., for refining purposes	" 55,582,599	1,353,306
Sugar not imported direct—		
Above No. 14 D.S.	" 12,345	480
Not above No. 14 D.S.	"	
Melado, &c., for refining purposes	"	
Sugar, direct or not—		
Syrups, cane juice, &c.	" 220,833	4,972
Molasses imported direct	Galls. 883,038	212,435
" not imported direct	" 108,003	21,399
Tobacco, manufactured—		
Cigars	Lbs. 8,809	10,837
Snuff	" 208	487
Tobacco, manufactured, all other	"	
Swine slaughtered in bond for exportation	" 148,982	7,344
All other articles	\$	1,636,900
Grand total		4,849,855

Duty accrued. 316. The accrued duty payable on the above goods amounted to \$2,983,614.

Value of imports and exports at each port in the Dominion, 1891. 317. The following table gives the value of the imports and exports and the amount of duty collected at each port of entry in the Dominion during the year 1891 :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1891.

PORTS.	1891.		
	VALUE.		Duty.
	Exports.	Imports.	
ONTARIO.	\$	\$	\$
Amherstburg.....	186,217	108,657	13,118
Belleville.....	979,523	264,597	54,324
Berlin.....	114,057	457,919	52,461
Bowmanville (Darlington).....	104,760	62,056	6,552
Brantford.....	237,781	732,757	107,597
Brockville.....	590,444	636,273	106,339
Chatham.....	500,115	219,343	37,813
Clifton.....	1,458,918	1,469,294	274,277
Cobourg.....	296,082	185,911	15,848
Collingwood.....	724,096	102,797	12,988
Cornwall.....	49,112	744,845	14,406
Deseronto.....	513,792	49,826	9,978
Dover.....	176,870	91,339	13,844
Fort Erie.....	1,486,147	689,208	271,702
Galt.....	224,373	293,685	39,080
Gananoque.....	31,708	152,454	27,019
Goderich.....	585,755	244,325	19,324
Guelph.....	489,973	583,450	65,643
Hamilton.....	597,916	4,654,758	794,977
Hope.....	510,275	170,051	14,664
Kingston.....	715,628	1,231,628	126,277
Lindsay.....	176,252	61,958	11,132
London.....	481,293	2,322,419	516,881
Morrisburg.....	77,630	48,480	6,734
Napanee.....	158,647	63,835	8,219
Niagara.....	.....	17,877	2,067
Oshawa.....	89,390	108,687	15,297
Ottawa.....	3,757,791	1,796,817	309,370
Owen Sound.....	229,373	84,946	38,152
Paris.....	111,517	98,655	10,054
Peterboro'.....	344,732	292,276	46,696
Pictou.....	373,024	57,303	9,344
Prescott.....	649,344	598,000	82,458
Port Arthur.....	304,752	487,255	107,216

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1891—Continued.

Ports.	1891.		
	VALUE.		Duty.
	Exports.	Imports.	
	\$	\$	\$
ONTARIO—Concluded.			
St. Catharines.....	211,355	715,504	86,128
St. Thomas.....	99,187	519,835	75,775
Sarnia.....	703,909	645,188	91,124
Sault Ste. Marie.....	1,081,259	233,461	88,701
Stratford.....	439,229	458,032	55,193
Toronto.....	3,500,642	19,343,968	4,076,928
Trenton.....	568,120	38,972	7,425
Wallaceburg.....	304,681	25,131	5,095
Whitby.....	129,371	70,335	3,746
Windsor.....	913,587	1,534,017	283,010
Woodstock.....	1,075,910	460,532	77,100
Total.....	26,354,537	43,227,656	7,942,058
Estimated amount short returned at inland ports.....	2,572,105		
Total.....	28,926,642	43,227,656	7,942,058
QUEBEC.			
Castrook.....	1,096,881	165,970	20,671
Cookshire.....	209,417	11,310	2,072
Gaspé.....	206,282	33,919	4,736
Hemmingford.....	53,184	22,695	1,720
Montreal.....	32,284,055	45,492,257	9,068,884
New Carlisle.....	358,459	41,535	6,777
Percé.....	127,953	15,185	1,861
Patton.....	60,992	7,261	1,237
Quebec.....	5,896,568	3,131,639	766,119
Rimouski.....	58,468	9,523	1,267
St. Armand.....	234,293	25,954	2,779
St. Hyacinthe.....	103,503	265,531	17,982
St. John's.....	536,402	1,355,791	43,810
Sherbrooke.....	562,346	919,539	105,910
Sorel.....	167,068	35,190	5,469
Stanstead.....	218,745	228,200	17,539
Sutton.....	364,924	355,927	6,438
Three Rivers.....	354,727	112,592	29,399
Total.....	42,875,047	52,229,528	10,104,342
Estimated amount short returned at inland ports.....	341,889		
Total.....	43,216,936	52,229,528	10,104,342

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1891—*Continued.*

PORTS.	1891.		
	VALUE.		Duty.
	Exports.	Imports.	
NOVA SCOTIA.	\$	\$	\$
Amherst.	299,194	208,866	51,208
Annapolis.	140,476	73,178	13,909
Antigonish.	31,721	35,236	8,957
Arichat.	50,663	13,188	2,868
Baddeck.	50,671	13,449	3,554
Barrington.	26,778	6,173	1,053
Bridgetown.	2,039	10,562	2,123
Digby.	103,749	52,575	6,612
Guysborough.	26,547	19,734	4,664
Halifax.	5,700,582	6,859,591	1,407,603
Kentville (Cornwallis).	146,328	79,984	17,063
Liverpool.	90,420	50,712	6,820
Lockeport.	128,448	22,954	2,667
Lunenburg.	978,611	153,470	14,204
Margaretsville.	1,708	3,033	580
North Sydney.	83,356	94,534	23,642
Parrsboro'.	294,049	32,831	6,060
Pictou.	173,612	466,791	80,860
Port Hawkesbury.	95,616	20,192	3,239
Port Hood.	2,146	678	451
Port Medway.	53,131	620	82
Shelburne.	34,120	15,689	2,890

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT IN CANADA, 1891—*Concluded.*

PORTS.	1891.		
	VALUE.		Duty.
	Exports.	Imports.	
MANITOBA.	\$	\$	\$
Winnipeg..	1,612,124	2,782,599	620,395
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Nanaimo.....	2,506,859	287,818	58,747
New Westminster.. . . .	401,449	488,598	97,568
Vancouver.....	511,599	1,155,951	261,065
Victoria.....	2,779,373	3,545,044	928,679
Total.....	6,199,280	5,477,411	1,346,059
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.			
Charlottetown.....	982,478	503,566	136,044
Summerside	366,648	119,782	19,908
Total....	1,349,126	623,348	155,952
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.			
Fort Macleod.....	4,794	313,025	42,241

318. The ports at which duty exceeding \$500,000 in amount was collected were as follows :—

Montreal.....	\$ 9,068,884
Toronto.....	4,076,928
Halifax.....	1,407,603
Victoria.....	928,679
St. John, N.B.....	911,231
Hamilton.....	794,977
Quebec.....	766,119
Winnipeg.....	620,395
London.....	516,881
	\$ 19,091,697

Duty collected at principal ports.

This amount forms 81 per cent of the total duty collected.

CHAPTER V.

POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPHS.

- Transfer of post office to Colonial Government. 319. By an Act of the Imperial Parliament, 12-13 Vic. (1851) chap. 66, the management of the postal systems in the colonies of British North America was transferred to the various provincial authorities, and up to the time of Confederation each province controlled its own system, under its own laws and regulations.
- Post Office Act, 1868. 320. After Confederation these various laws were allowed to remain in force until the 1st April, 1868, when the Post Office Act, 31 Vic. (1868), chap. 10, came into effect, establishing uniform rates and regulations for the Dominion.
- Postal agreement with United States. 321. In 1875 an agreement was made with the United States, by which a common rate of postage between the two countries was adopted, each country retaining all money collected, and no accounts being kept between the two post offices in regard to international correspondence.
- Formation of postal union. 322. The Universal Postal Union was formed at a meeting held at Berne in 1874, and the first treaty was signed on 9th October in that year; the countries represented being the several countries of Europe, the United States and Egypt. The object of the union was to form all the countries of the world into one single postal territory, and to establish, as far as possible, uniform reduced rates of postage, and also to further the interchange of correspondence, by arranging that every country should be bound to convey the mails of other countries by its land or sea services at the lowest possible rates. At a meeting held in Paris in May, 1878, the regulations were revised, and embodied in a convention which came into force on 1st April, 1879.
- Admission of Canada into postal union. 323. At this meeting Canada was admitted a member from the following 1st July, and letters, newspapers and other printed matter, samples and patterns, became subject to uniform postage rates and regulations for all places in Europe, and for all other countries that were members of the union. The existing postal arrangements with the United States were allowed to remain undisturbed, being of a more liberal and advantageous character than the ordinary regulations of the treaty.
- Third meeting of postal union. 324. The third congress was held at Lisbon, in February, 1885, and Canada was represented by the delegates of the British post office. No material change was made in the convention of 1879.

325. The fourth congress was held at Vienna, in May, 1891, and Canada was represented by the High Commissioner at London, Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G. At this meeting the admission of the Australasian colonies was agreed upon, and those countries joined the union on 1st October, 1891. A number of measures, all tending towards facilitating the transmission of correspondence, were agreed upon. The next meeting will be held at Washington, D.C., United States. Fourth meeting.

326. All the states of Europe and America, some countries of Asia and Africa, and all the British colonies and possessions, except South Africa, are now included in the union. Countries comprising the union.

327. A new agreement between the United States and Canada was signed at Washington on 12th January, 1888, to come into effect on the following 1st March, and to supersede the agreement of February, 1875. The principal change in the agreement was the establishment of a parcel post between the two countries, subject to certain regulations for the protection of Customs, with respect to articles liable for duty. All the principal provisions of the agreement of 1875 were retained. New postal agreement with United States.

328. A parcel post has been established, and the direct exchange of money orders arranged for, with Japan and Barbados. Parcel post with Japan, etc.

329. The following table gives the number of post offices in the Dominion, and the estimated number, and number per head, of letters and post cards sent in each year, from 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1891:— Number of letters, etc. 1868-1891.

NUMBER OF POST OFFICES IN CANADA, AND ESTIMATED NUMBER AND NUMBER PER HEAD OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS SENT, 1868 TO 1891.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Number of Post Offices.	ESTIMATED NUMBER SENT.				Number of Letters per Head.
		Registered Letters.	Free Letters.	Total Letters Posted.	Post Cards.	
1868.....	3,638	704,750	733,100	18,100,000	.....	5·37
1869.....	3,756	850,000	874,000	21,920,000	.....	6·42
1870.....	3,820	1,000,000	1,034,000	24,500,000	.....	7·09
1871.....	3,943	1,100,000	1,218,000	*27,050,000	.....	7·69
1872.....	4,135	1,280,000	1,125,000	*30,600,000	.....	8·47
1873.....	4,518	1,377,000	1,091,000	*34,579,000	.....	9·43
1874.....	4,706	1,562,000	1,432,200	*39,358,500	.....	10·28
1875.....	4,892	1,750,000	1,290,000	*42,000,000	.....	10·81
1876.....	5,015	1,774,000	1,059,292	41,800,000	4,646,000	10·58
1877.....	5,161	1,842,000	1,096,000	41,510,000	5,450,000	10·34

* Including post cards.

**NUMBER OF POST OFFICES IN CANADA, AND ESTIMATED NUMBER
AND NUMBER PER HEAD OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS SENT,
1868 TO 1891.**

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Number of Post Offices.	ESTIMATED NUMBER SENT.				Number of Letters per Head.
		Registered Letters.	Free Letters.	Total Letters Posted.	Post Cards.	
1878.	5,378	1,980,000	1,250,000	44,000,000	6,455,000	10.78
1879.	5,606	1,940,000	1,384,000	43,900,000	6,940,000	10.59
1880.	5,773	2,040,000	1,464,000	45,800,000	7,800,000	10.86
1881.	5,935	2,253,000	1,838,000	48,170,000	9,640,000	11.11
1882.	6,171	2,450,000	2,390,000	56,200,000	11,300,000	12.82
1883.	6,395	2,650,000	2,600,000	62,800,000	12,940,000	14.17
1884.	6,837	3,000,000	2,824,000	66,100,000	13,580,000	14.74
1885.	7,084	3,060,000	2,960,000	68,400,000	13,800,000	15.08
1886.	7,295	3,400,000	3,310,000	71,000,000	15,109,000	15.48
1887.	7,534	3,560,000	3,160,000	74,300,000	16,356,000	16.03
1888.	7,671	3,580,000	3,500,000	80,200,000	16,586,000	17.12
1889.	7,838	3,649,000	3,872,000	92,668,000	19,355,000	19.57
1890.	7,913	3,280,000	3,870,000	94,100,000	19,480,000	19.65
1891.	8,061	3,292,000	4,078,000	97,975,000	20,300,000	20.23

Increase in
number of
letters, etc.

330. During the past year 148 new offices were opened, and the total number of offices is now considerably more than double the number at Confederation, there having been an increase of 4,423. As compared with 1890, there was an increase of 12,000 in the number of registered letters and of 208,000 in that of free letters, and 3,875,000 in the total number of letters sent. The number of registered letters was about the same as in 1890, but considerably less than in previous years, due no doubt to the increased registration fee. The increase in the total number of letters sent was not so large as on many previous occasions, but too much importance must not be attached to fluctuations in these figures, for as the total number is derived from an average struck four times a year, it may well be that the circumstances prevailing at the times of enumeration have a tendency to abnormally increase or diminish the figures then obtained. The total number sent was more than five times the number sent in the first year of Confederation. The number of letters per head of estimated population is now almost double what it was in 1879. Post cards, which were first issued in 1871, have now reached the large total of 20,300,000, the increase over 1890 being 820,000, as compared with an increase of 125,000 in 1890 over 1889.

Number
of newspa-
pers, etc.
1868-1891.

331. The next table gives the number of newspapers, books, periodicals and parcels sent during the same period :—

NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, BOOKS, CIRCULARS, PARCELS, &c.,
1868 TO 1891.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Newspapers and Periodicals posted otherwise than from Office of Publication.	Newspapers and Periodicals posted from Office of Publication.	Books, Circulars, Samples and Patterns, &c.	Parcels.	Total.	Number per Head.
1868.....	18,860,000			24,800	18,884,800	5·60
1869.....	18,700,000			38,720	18,738,720	5·49
1870.....	20,150,000			51,844	20,201,844	5·85
1871.....	22,250,000			64,160	22,314,160	6·34
1872.....	24,400,000			95,200	24,495,200	6·78
1873.....	25,480,000			112,300	25,592,300	6·98
1874.....	29,000,000			102,800	29,102,800	7·61
1875.....	31,300,000			131,352	31,431,352	8·08
1876.....	38,549,000		4,539,912	70,724	43,159,636	10·09
1877.....	39,000,000		4,638,000	90,000	43,728,000	10·09
1878.....	6,232,740	33,483,672	5,090,000	107,800	44,934,212	11·02
1879.....	5,610,000	36,769,086	5,054,000	206,600	47,637,686	11·49
1880.....	5,870,000	39,250,062	5,224,000	217,000	50,561,062	11·99
1881.....	5,980,000	42,709,068	6,000,000	331,500	55,020,568	12·69
1882.....	7,150,000	43,695,000	7,186,000	394,000	58,425,000	13·33
1883.....	7,402,000	45,737,266	8,724,000	463,200	62,326,266	14·06
1884.....	8,210,000	47,779,532	10,160,000	541,000	66,690,532	14·87
1885.....	8,760,000	49,821,798	10,500,000	600,000	69,681,798	15·36
1886.....	9,200,000	51,864,064	15,140,000	640,000	76,844,064	16·75
1887.....	10,340,000	53,906,326	20,000,000	820,000	85,066,326	18·35
1888.....	10,850,000	55,948,591	17,810,000	763,900	85,372,491	18·22
1889.....	12,260,000	57,990,856	17,053,000	519,400	87,832,256	18·54
1890.....	10,950,000	60,033,121	16,897,000	371,500	88,251,621	18·43
1891.....	*25,890,000	62,066,386	†2,143,000	325,960	90,425,346	18·67

* Including books, circulars, samples, patterns, &c.

† Packages of printer's copy, photographs, deeds, insurance policies and packets of merchandise, &c.

332. In the figures in the first column for the years 1868 to 1877, inclusive, are included all newspapers and periodicals sent by mail, whether from the office of publication or otherwise. In 1877 a change was made in the regulations, and all newspapers, periodicals, &c., sent from the office of publication, were carried at the rate of 1 cent per lb., and the number carried has, since that date, been estimated in the above table at nine newspapers to one pound. By an Act that came into operation on the 1st June, 1882, all such newspapers were entirely exempted from postage, and have since been carried free of charge, and as no attempt is now made to ascertain the number so carried, the figures given for the years 1883 to 1891, inclusive, can only be considered as an approximate estimate, and there can hardly be any doubt that they are in reality much below the mark. The rearrangement of

Postal
rates on
newspapers.

the returns of periodicals, books, &c., furnished by the Post Office Department, unfortunately prevents any comparison with former years. There was a further decrease in the number of parcels sent of 45,540.

Proportion of post offices to area of provinces. 333. In proportion to area, the post offices are distributed as follow :—

Prince Edward Island.....	1 post office to	6 sq. miles.
Nova Scotia.....	1 "	15 "
New Brunswick.....	1 "	26 "
Ontario.....	1 "	73 "
Quebec.....	1 "	159 "
Manitoba.....	1 "	190 "
British Columbia.....	1 "	2,295 "
The Territories.....	1 "	8,765 "

Number of letters, etc., by provinces. 334. The number of letters and post cards sent in the several provinces during the last five years, as estimated in the official reports— are given on the following page :—

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS, BY PROVINCES, 1887 TO 1891.

PROVINCES.	Year ended 30th June.	Number of Post Offices.	ESTIMATED NUMBER SENT.				
			Register'd Letters.	Free Letters.	Total Letters Posted.	Post Cards.	No. of Letters per Head.
Ontario.....	1887	2,891	2,100,000	2,300,000	41,000,000	11,000,000	20.09
	1888	2,927	2,050,000	2,600,000	43,500,000	11,000,000	21.12
	1889	2,971	2,084,000	2,908,000	49,887,000	12,671,000	23.39
	1890	2,997	1,880,000	2,853,000	50,500,000	12,700,000	24.07
	1891	3,026	1,833,000	3,100,000	53,000,000	13,175,000	25.03
Quebec.....	1887	1,372	810,000	360,000	17,000,000	3,100,000	11.82
	1888	1,385	820,000	400,000	18,300,000	3,150,000	12.61
	1889	1,423	824,000	437,000	22,437,000	3,811,000	15.31
	1890	1,429	760,000	440,000	22,800,000	3,850,000	15.42
	1891	1,441	770,000	420,000	23,100,000	3,950,000	15.48
Nova Scotia.....	1887	1,345	164,000	140,000	5,600,000	950,000	12.53
	1888	1,372	193,000	128,000	6,200,000	1,000,000	13.85
	1889	1,399	198,000	146,000	6,721,000	1,266,000	14.98
	1890	1,403	160,000	170,000	6,900,000	1,280,000	15.34
	1891	1,431	166,000	165,000	7,100,000	1,330,000	15.75
N. Brunswick.....	1887	1,048	123,000	110,000	4,150,000	740,000	12.92
	1888	1,070	140,000	125,000	4,750,000	756,000	14.78
	1889	1,085	146,000	127,000	5,173,000	813,000	16.10
	1890	1,089	133,000	147,000	5,200,000	840,000	16.18
	1891	1,101	129,000	142,000	5,300,000	860,000	16.50

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS, BY PROVINCES, 1887 TO 1891—*Concluded.*

PROVINCES.	Year ended 30th June.	Number of Post Offices.	ESTIMATED NUMBER SENT.				
			Register'd Letters.	Free Letters.	Total Letters Posted.	Post Cards.	No. of Letters per Head.
P. E. Island.	1887	298	31,000	20,000	850,000	108,000	7.80
	1888	304	30,000	30,000	1,050,000	106,000	9.63
	1889	315	37,000	29,000	1,114,000	143,000	10.21
	1890	320	32,000	29,000	1,100,000	145,000	10.08
	1891	324	32,000	29,000	1,125,000	150,000	10.31
B. Columbia.	1887	117	68,000	80,000	1,500,000	80,000	20.46
	1888	120	75,000	90,000	1,900,000	120,000	24.34
	1889	144	65,000	70,000	2,125,000	131,000	25.58
	1890	151	70,000	75,000	2,200,000	135,000	24.85
	1891	167	82,000	72,000	2,450,000	175,000	25.99
Manitoba, Keewatin & North-West Territories.	1887	463	264,000	150,000	4,200,000	380,000	20.47
	1888	484	272,000	127,000	4,500,000	460,000	20.72
	1889	501	295,000	149,000	5,210,000	520,000	22.67
	1890	523	245,000	157,000	5,400,000	530,000	22.18
	1891	571	280,000	150,000	5,900,000	660,000	22.87

335. The number of letters per head increased in every province, but the figures being only estimated on averages, cannot be considered as anything but approximate, and are, probably, generally under the mark, as the present system of enumeration is not calculated to do full justice to the correspondence of the country. British Columbia and Ontario have the largest correspondence in proportion to population, Manitoba and the Territories coming next. Prince Edward Island and Quebec write the greatest number of letters as apportioned to the population.

336. The following table gives the gross postal revenue and expenditure for every year since Confederation, and the proportion each year per head of population :—

Number of letters only approximate.

Postal revenue and expenditure, 1887-1891.

POSTAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF CANADA FROM
1868 TO 1891.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Expenditure in excess of Revenue.	AMOUNT PER HEAD.	
				Rev- enue.	Expen- diture.
	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1868.....	1,024,710	1,053,570	28,859	0 30	0 31
1869.....	973,056	1,079,828	106,772	0 29	0 32
1870.....	1,010,767	1,155,261	144,493	0 29	0 33
1871.....	1,079,767	1,271,006	191,238	0 31	0 36
1872.....	1,193,062	1,369,163	176,100	0 33	0 38
1873.....	1,406,984	1,553,604	146,619	0 38	0 42
1874.....	1,476,207	1,695,480	219,272	0 39	0 44
1875.....	1,536,509	1,873,241	336,731	0 40	0 48
1876.....	1,484,886	1,959,758	474,871	0 38	0 50
1877.....	1,501,134	2,075,618	574,483	0 37	0 52
1878.....	1,620,022	2,110,365	490,343	0 40	0 52
1879.....	1,534,363	2,167,266	632,902	0 37	0 52
1880.....	1,648,017	2,286,611	638,593	0 39	0 54
1881.....	1,767,953	2,333,189	565,236	0 41	0 54
1882.....	2,022,098	2,459,356	437,258	0 46	0 56
1883.....	2,264,384	2,687,394	423,009	0 51	0 61
1884.....	2,330,741	2,931,387	600,646	0 52	0 65
1885.....	2,400,062	3,097,882	697,820	0 53	0 68
1886.....	2,469,379	3,380,429	911,050	0 54	0 74
1887.....	2,603,255	3,458,100	854,845	0 56	0 75
1888.....	2,751,139	3,533,397	782,258	0 59	0 75
1889.....	2,984,222	3,746,040	761,817	0 63	0 79
1890.....	3,223,615	3,940,696	717,081	0 67	0 82
1891.....	3,374,888	4,020,740	645,852	0 70	0 83

Reasons
for excess
of expend-
iture.

337. The expenditure has exceeded the revenue continuously during the last twenty-four years, but the excess of expenditure appears to be on the decrease, having been \$71,229 less than in 1890, and \$115,965 less than in 1889. The revenue, which has been steadily increasing since 1878, showed a further increase of \$151,273. There was therefore an increase of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the revenue and of only 2 per cent in the expenditure. It is estimated that the annual loss through the free transmission of newspapers cannot be less than \$100,000. When the long distances that have to be covered in this country are considered, as well as the comparatively scanty population of many parts of it, particularly in the North-West Territories and British Columbia, it will easily be understood that it must be some time yet before the revenue can either balance or exceed the expenditure. The successful development of the country has required, and will for some years require continual additions to and extensions of the postal system, and in order to provide postal facilities *pari passu* with the progress of settlement, it is from time to time necessary to establish offices, the expenditure for which must for a number of years be in excess of the

revenue derived therefrom. The postal service, however, is managed on sound economical principles, and the importance of carrying out the principle of providing every part of the country with postal communication is so well recognized that exception is seldom if ever taken to these deficits, it being well understood that, as the population increases and the country progresses, it cannot be very long before this service is at least self-sustaining, the revenue from the older and wealthier provinces covering the excess of expenditure in newer districts.

338. The number of stamps issued to postmasters during the year was 145,450,900, as compared with 136,979,550 in 1890, being an increase of 8,471,350, and almost the whole postal revenue is derived from this source, the amount received from the sale of stamps in 1891 having been \$3,226,386. Number of stamps issued.

339. The following comparative statement shows not only the extended operations, but also the increased efficiency of the service since 1868, inasmuch as a much larger quantity of mail matter is carried at the same expense:— Postal operations compared, 1868-1891.

POSTAL OPERATIONS IN CANADA COMPARED, 1868 AND 1891.

YEAR.	Number of Offices.	Number of Money Order Offices.	Miles of Post Route.	Miles Travelled.	Amount paid for conveyance of Mails.	Number of Letters, &c.	Number of Newspapers, &c.	Total Cost per Head.
1868....	3,638	515	27,674	10,622,216	543,109	18,100,000	18,884,800	\$ cts.
1891....	8,061	1,080	58,905	27,152,543	1,918,198	118,275,000	90,425,346	0 31
								0 83

340. In 1868 the conveyance of mails over 10,622,216 miles cost per mile $5\frac{1}{8}$ cents, and the transmission of 36,984,800 letters, newspapers, &c., cost $1\frac{4}{5}$ cents apiece; in 1891 the conveyance of mails over 27,152,543 miles cost 7 cents per mile, and the transmission of 208,700,346 letters, newspapers, &c., $\frac{3}{5}$ of 1 cent apiece; so that there is a decrease in the cost of each article carried of about $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 cent; and it must not be overlooked that, if newspapers were carried now at the old rate of 1 cent per lb., a sum of not less than \$100,000 would be added to the revenue each year. Cost of transmission, 1868 and 1891.

341. The system of free delivery of letters by carriers in the principal cities was commenced in 1875, and it was estimated that the total number delivered in this manner in 1891 was: letters, 32,876,196, and newspapers, 11,732,188. The number of carriers employed was 340. Free delivery of letters.

could be obtained to account for discrepancies. There was an increase in the total number sent, as compared with 1890, of 12,000, and in the number that miscarried of 6. In every 21,239 letters registered, 1 miscarried, a larger proportion than in 1890, when it was 1 in 22,013 letters. It will be seen that the number of letters that failed to reach their destination was only 6 more than in 1890, which is attributed to the special measures taken in 1889 to increase the safety of registered correspondence.

345. The number of letters and other articles sent to the dead letter office in each year, since Confederation, is given below :—

Dead letters,
1868-1891.

LETTERS, POST CARDS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, PARCELS, &c., RECEIVED AT THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE IN CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1868 TO 1891.

YEAR.	Total Number	HOW DISPOSED OF.						
		Re- turned to other Coun- tries.	Deli- vered or For- warded to Address	Re- turned to Writers.	Re- main- ing in Office or with Post- master.	Failed of Delivery, con- tained no Value, Destroyed	Re- turned to Printed Ad- dress.	Re- turned to Govern- ment Depart- ment.
1868	312,220							
1869	307,889							
1870	324,291							
1871	335,508							
1872	380,810							
1873	426,886							
1874	508,160							
1875	572,127							
1876	587,376							
1877	563,484							
1878	630,847							
1879	540,429	49,952	12,645	195,689	558	262,464	19,119	
1880	592,385	63,755	12,546	219,728	1,380	270,764	19,622	4,590
1881	617,712	69,857	14,387	235,686	1,454	270,621	18,259	7,448
1882	658,762	76,820	12,083	279,566	2,258	264,122	19,166	4,744
1883	717,271	88,553	13,198	284,771	2,480	296,478	21,909	7,881
1884	764,731	106,843	24,124	275,497	2,269	321,229	25,254	9,515
1885	787,110	111,681	25,111	268,725	2,000	343,838	26,239	9,516
1886	753,489	97,556	25,744	258,491	14,155	320,953	26,769	9,821
1887	833,742	96,396	29,507	274,734	11,414	383,319	29,109	9,263
1888	916,929	95,184	31,601	358,213	10,680	390,404	30,968	9,879
1889	893,298	100,462	31,514	300,046	10,989	405,392	33,509	11,386
1890	922,541	104,059	18,330	270,209	4,415	479,182	36,667	9,679
1891	973,530	109,809	19,838	276,982	4,556	513,310	37,158	11,877

346. There was an increase of 50,989 in the number of letters, &c., sent to the dead letter office, the total number having been the largest since Confederation. The number of letters containing money or other articles of value received at the office during the year was 17,477, and their contents were valued at \$302,436. Of the total

Value of
contents of
dead
letters.

number of dead letters, 112,080 originated in Canada and were returned as undelivered from other countries.

The money order system, 1868-1891.

347. The following statement shows the general operations of the money order system, year by year, from 1st July, 1868, to 30th June, 1891. It will be seen that there has been a steady and satisfactory increase.

OPERATIONS OF THE MONEY ORDER SYSTEM IN CANADA,
1868 TO 1891.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Number of Offices.	Number of Orders Issued.	Amount of Orders Issued.	Amount of Orders issued in other Countries, payable in Canada.	Losses sustained.
			\$	\$	\$
1868	515	90,163	3,352,881	90,579	2,355
1869	550	96,627	3,563,645	100,823	3,170
1870	558	110,021	3,910,250	117,914	1,585
1871	571	120,521	4,546,434	126,694	.....
1872	634	136,422	5,154,120	147,230	478
1873	644	161,096	6,239,506	160,695	2,037
1874	662	179,851	6,757,427	177,502	118
1875	687	181,091	6,711,539	181,091	797
1876	736	238,668	6,866,618	359,314	4,239
1877	754	253,962	6,856,821	408,286	6,166
1878	769	269,417	7,130,895	458,745	657
1879	772	281,725	6,788,723	505,833	147
1880	775	306,088	7,207,337	698,651	286
1881	786	338,238	7,725,212	1,002,735	209
1882	806	372,248	8,354,153	1,194,029	110
1883	826	419,613	9,490,900	1,236,275	59
1884	866	463,502	10,067,834	1,262,867	882
1885	885	499,243	10,384,211	1,185,751	4,295
1886	910	529,458	10,231,189	1,245,957	25
1887	933	574,899	10,328,984	1,495,674	1,179
1888	944	630,968	10,916,618	1,726,011	3,113
1889	993	673,813	11,265,920	1,756,945	*
1890	1,027	780,503	11,997,862	1,851,059	*
1891	1,080	855,619	12,478,178	1,984,360	*

* No returns available.

Decrease in average amount of orders.

348. There was an increase in the number of orders sent of 75,116, and there was also an increase in the amount sent of \$480,316, but the average value of each order has been still further reduced. In 1868 it was \$37.18; in 1885, \$20.79; in 1886, \$19.32; in 1887, \$17.96; in 1888, \$17.30; in 1889, \$16.72; in 1890, \$15.37, and in 1891, \$14.58. It may be argued from this, that as the country progresses, the business and wealthier classes avail themselves of the increase in banking facilities, while the money order system is used principally by the working classes, who keep no banking accounts; and the large increase in the volume of business done may be taken as an indication of the improved condition of the people.

349. The number of money order offices in operation increased by 53. They are distributed among the provinces in the following order:—

Ontario.....	560	British Columbia	34
Quebec.....	171	Manitoba	36
Nova Scotia.....	147	The Territories.....	24
New Brunswick	97	Prince Edward Island.....	11

Number of money order offices.

350. The revenue from fees, profit on exchange, &c., amounted to \$100,067; but, under the new system of keeping the accounts, no details of expenditure are available.

Money order revenue.

351. Of the total amount of orders issued in Canada, \$9,854,052 were payable in Canada and \$2,624,126 were payable in other countries, being an increase of \$494,618 and a decrease of \$14,301, respectively; and of the total transactions with other countries, \$2,624,126 were sent out of the country and \$1,984,360 came in.

Orders payable in Canada and elsewhere.

352. The next table shows the money order transactions between the Dominion and other countries since Confederation.

Money order business with other countries, 1868-1891.

MONEY ORDER TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN THE DOMINION AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1868 TO 1891.

YEAR.	+ UNITED KINGDOM.		UNITED STATES.		NEWFOUNDLAND.		OTHER COUNTRIES.	
	Amount of Orders.		Amount of Orders.		Amount of Orders.		Amount of Orders.	
	Issued in Canada.	Payable in Canada.	Issued in Canada.	Payable in Canada.	Issued in Canada.	Payable in Canada.	Issued in Canada.	Payable in Canada.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	389,796	87,437	.....	.....	3,321	3,142	.....	.....
1869.....	367,092	94,308	.....	.....	3,246	6,514	.....	.....
1870.....	415,393	110,585	.....	.....	5,246	7,328	.....	.....
1871.....	474,376	121,644	.....	.....	4,321	5,049	.....	.....
1872.....	577,443	142,301	.....	.....	3,656	4,928	.....	.....
1873.....	665,407	156,888	.....	.....	4,799	3,807	.....	.....
1874.....	661,501	171,487	.....	.....	5,753	6,014	.....	.....
1875.....	572,246	174,160	.....	.....	7,197	6,930	.....	.....
1876.....	491,363	194,680	212,135	156,134	5,305	8,499	.....	.....
1877.....	409,474	188,116	276,821	207,889	5,699	12,280	.....	.....
1878.....	383,808	189,082	328,264	246,586	6,245	23,076	.....	.....
1879.....	361,940	176,067	335,200	308,256	5,061	21,509	.....	.....
1880.....	397,589	181,561	420,966	494,637	3,570	22,452	.....	.....
1881.....	430,686	175,461	610,094	807,372	4,883	19,901	.....	.....
1882.....	550,150	170,304	781,167	1,063,079	4,309	20,644	.....	.....
1883.....	827,200	196,467	1,023,548	1,015,358	5,415	24,448	.....	.....
1884.....	862,822	257,738	1,190,852	959,691	5,291	29,150	36,946	16,285
1885.....	769,679	299,563	1,288,245	820,046	6,652	37,863	65,631	28,368
1886.....	753,743	294,484	1,232,000	861,347	6,467	40,092	92,883	50,034
1887.....	837,146	304,115	1,262,381	1,096,363	11,997	42,114	123,568	53,051
1888.....	958,001	328,674	1,297,734	1,283,094	22,177	51,482	117,930	62,761
1889.....	1,033,331	364,657	1,391,743	1,261,103	24,055	63,814	124,372	67,370
1890.....	1,000,460	383,263	1,471,946	1,332,196	26,942	73,555	139,079	62,044
1891.....	975,378	381,452	1,469,819	1,465,904	28,265	73,545	150,064	63,162

+ Including all those British possessions and a few foreign countries between which and Canada there is not a direct money order exchange.

From the above table it is seen that the principal money order business with other countries is transacted with the United States, the United Kingdom and Newfoundland. Since the year 1876, inclusive, the amount of money sent by this system to the United Kingdom has exceeded the amount payable in Canada by \$6,957,086; during the same period the amount sent to the States has exceeded the amount received by \$1,273,861, while the amount received from Newfoundland has exceeded that sent to the island by \$422,513.

Excess of money sent from Canada, over money received.

353. With the exception of Newfoundland, it will be seen that more money is sent from this to other countries than is received, and this may be taken as showing that immigrants settling in Canada soon improve their circumstances, and are able to send money to their friends at home, instead of having to apply to them for help.

Atlantic Ocean mail service.

354. The contract with the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company (Allan line) for the carriage of mails across the Atlantic expired in April, 1891. In May, an agreement for the season of navigation was made, and in December, another contract with the Allan line was made for the resumption of the direct service, it being stipulated that only the very best boats of the Allan and Dominion lines should carry the mails. One or two of the steamers have made fairly quick passages, notably the "Parisian" and the "Vancouver," but the service is very considerably slower than that between New York and Liverpool. The efforts of the Dominion Government to establish a direct fast service between England and Canada have not yet been successful. The Allan line boats have carried the mails almost continuously since May, 1856.

Pacific Ocean mail service.

355. The mail service between Canada and China and Japan by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's steamers is rapidly assuming respectable proportions, 95,751 pieces of mail matter having been carried during the year ended in January, 1892, besides 674 closed bags of mail for and from Europe. Mails have been actually delivered in London by this route within 21 days from leaving Yokohama. By the Suez Canal the usual time is six weeks.

West Indian mail service.

356. A direct mail service between St. John, N.B., and Demerara and other West India islands, was established in January, 1890, the steamers being subsidized by the Canadian Government. The amount of business done is not yet very large.

Number of letters sent in various countries.

357. The following table gives the numbers and number per head of letters and post cards sent in the principal countries of the world. The figures have been taken from the best available sources and the calculations have been made in this office. Attention is again called to the extraordinary quantity of mail matter sent in the Australasian colonies. The Australasian trade is undoubtedly very large in pro-

portion to population, and the correspondence may be expected to be equally great, but it does not seem likely that it should, to such an extent, exceed and be out of all proportion to that of any other civilized country, and the high figures are probably caused by some defect in the system of enumeration, by which duplication occurs, or it may be by a more perfect system than is in use elsewhere. The system adopted in Canada does not do justice to the correspondence of the country, as no notice whatever is taken of the large number of letters which come from foreign countries.

NUMBER OF POST OFFICES AND NUMBER OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS SENT IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	Number of Post Offices.	Number Sent.	Number per Head.
New Zealand	1889	1,189	44,151,393	71·93
South Australia	1889	593	16,388,607	50·99
Western Australia	1889	186	2,737,034	63·57
Great Britain	1891	18,806	1,935,250,000	51·19
New South Wales	1889	1,261	53,971,300	48·89
Victoria	1889	1,600	48,097,268	43·55
United States	1891	64,329	†3,800,000,000	60·68
Switzerland	1890	1,485	109,484,770	37·32
Queensland	1889	834	13,070,083	32·92
Tasmania	1889	293	4,703,324	31·61
German Empire	1890	24,970	1,425,176,950	30·42
Belgium	1890	819	148,917,533	25·19
Sweden	1889	2,246	†117,632,755	24·58
Netherlands	1890	.....	98,016,514	21·72
France	1889	6,932	777,900,000	20·55
Canada	1891	8,061	118,275,000	20·23
Chili	1889	506	17,606,056	6·40
Austria Hungary	1889	8,885	444,303,181	10·76
Norway	1890	.....	29,847,500	14·09
Spain	1889	2,880	113,606,000	6·47
Italy	1890	5,511	210,706,281	7·04
Argentine Republic	1890	*946	61,705,679	17·62
Uruguay	1890	.....	6,586,840	10·16
Cape of Good Hope	1890	797	16,971,186	11·11
Portugal	1889	2,712	29,057,000	6·17
Greece	1889	248	7,900,000	3·61
Denmark	1889	781	49,015,000	22·56
Roumania	1890	340	7,037,465	1·28
Japan	1890	.....	154,441,419	3·85
Servia	1890	96	7,262,000	3·36
Brazil	1890	2,733	18,822,148	1·34
Egypt	1890	.....	18,096,700	2·65
Russia	1889	5,980	223,378,000	2·33
India	1890	19,196	278,118,510	1·26
Persia	1885	73	1,370,885	0·15
Turkey	1883	1,150	2,578,030	0·07

* Including telegraph offices.

† Including all mail matter.

PART II.—TELEGRAPHS.

Government
telegraph
lines.

358. The principal telegraph lines in Canada are in private hands, and the Government only own and operate those lines which have been built by them in furtherance of the public service, between places where the traffic could not be expected to be sufficient to compensate private outlay, but where public interests require that there shall be communication, especially in connection with the signal and other stations established by the Marine Department along the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, and also for the advancement of settlement in the North-West Territories. Since the establishment of the telegraph service in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and along the Atlantic coast, the reduction in marine insurance premiums has been 50 per cent.

Situation
of lines.

359. There were 1,228 miles of land lines and 177 miles of cable along the St. Lawrence and eastern coast, 834 miles of land lines in the Territories, and 412 miles of land lines in British Columbia. The principal cable lines on the eastern coast are in connection with the Island of Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands; and in British Columbia, across the Straits of Georgia, and between Vancouver Island and Washington Territory.

Particu-
lars of
Govern-
ment tele-
graph
lines.

360. The following table gives the length of the various lines operated by Government on 30th June, 1891 :—

LAND AND CABLE TELEGRAPH LINES OWNED AND OPERATED BY GOVERNMENT IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES OF CANADA.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINES.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		Grand Total.
	Intermediate.		
	Land.	Cable.	
Newfoundland (subsidized line)— Port aux Basques to Cape Ray.....	14		14
Nova Scotia— Meat Cove, C.B., to St. Paul's Island.....		20	234½
Across Ingonish Harbour, C.B.....		½	
“ St. Ann's “ “.....		¾	
Sydney to Meat Cove.....	127½	¾	
Low Point to Lingan.....	5		
Barrington to Cape Sable Island.....	16	1½	86½
Mabou to Cheticamp.....	63		
New Brunswick— Bay of Fundy.....	34	10½	86½
Chatham to Escuminac.....	42		

LAND AND CABLE TELEGRAPH LINES OWNED AND OPERATED
BY GOVERNMENT, &c.—*Concluded.*

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINES.	DISTANCE IN MILES.		Grand Total.
	Intermediate.		
	Land.	Cable.	
Quebec—			1,085
Magdalen Islands...	83½	55½	
Anticosti Island	242	65½	
North shore of St. Lawrence.....	456½	39½	
Chicoutimi	92		
Quarantine, Grosse Isle.....	46	4½	
Ontario—			
Pelee Island	24	8½	32½
North-West Territories.....	834		834
British Columbia.....	412	½	412½
Total	2,492	207	2,699

361. In addition to the above lines, the Government have built or subsidized the following lines: From Canso to Halifax, 208 miles, maintained and operated by the Western Union Telegraph Company; south shore of St. Lawrence, Grand Metis to Gaspé Basin, 206 miles, operated by the Great North-Western Telegraph Company; and the Bath-Amherst Island line, 8 miles, operated by the North American Telegraph Company, making a total of 3,121 miles built or subsidized by Government.

Lines
built and
subsidized
by
Govern-
ment.

362. The next statement gives the revenue and expenditure in connection with the construction, working and maintenance of the different systems for the year ended 30th June, 1891:—

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINES IN CANADA—EARNINGS AND
WORKING EXPENSES, 1891.

Revenue
and expend-
iture of
Govern-
ment tele-
graph
lines, 1891.

LINES.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Excess of Expendi- ture.
	\$	\$	\$
Gulf of St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces—			
Anticosti Island	866	2,434	1,568
Magdalen Islands (including Meat Cove lines)	1,999	3,673	1,674
Cheticamp—Mabou	292	599	307
Cape Sable—Barrington	54	225	171
Chatham—Escuminac	136	434	298
Grosse Isle quarantine.....	618	494	.....
Bay of Fundy	411	2,349	1,938
North shore, St. Lawrence	3,895	7,185	3,289
Subsidies, office materials and contingencies .....	.....	11,727	11,727
Ontario, Pelee Island.....	166	218	112
North-West system.....	4,899	22,389	17,529
	13,177	51,727	38,674
Excess of revenue.....	.....	.....	124
Total excess of expenditure .....	.....	.....	38,550

The Meteorological Service messages and all shipping and fishery bulletin reports are transmitted free of charge.

Tele-
graphs in
principal
countries.

363. The following table gives particulars of telegraphs in all the principal countries in the world:—

TELEGRAPHS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD.

COUNTRIES.	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.	Number of Messages.	Number of Offices.	Persons to each Office
Europe—					
Austria-Hungary.....	41,746	120,414	13,010,456	5,559	7,426
Belgium.....	4,265	20,315	8,062,837	942	6,525
Denmark.....	3,674	10,280	1,548,493	364	5,968
France.....	60,395	190,912	.....	8,030	4,760
German Empire.....	52,067	219,911	27,022,974	17,454	2,831
Great Britain.....	31,824	194,312	66,409,211	7,627	4,968
Greece.....	4,658	5,538	962,461	178	12,288
Italy.....	22,668	83,941	8,843,241	4,453	6,724
Netherlands.....	3,280	11,427	4,286,516	435	10,371
Portugal.....	3,481	8,080	1,105,486	326	14,442
Russia.....	88,280	172,360	11,071,582	3,796	25,256
Roumania.....	3,409	8,238	1,358,137	381	14,436
Servia.....	1,830	3,080	457,974	119	18,174
Spain.....	15,000	34,450	4,240,428	1,088	16,126
Sweden.....	5,422	14,080	1,708,752	.....	.....
Norway.....	5,699	10,674	1,552,032	354	5,648
Switzerland.....	4,500	11,400	3,695,988	1,384	2,119
Turkey.....	15,000	.....	.....	671	37,903
Asia—					
China.....	3,089	5,482	.....	.....	.....
India.....	35,279	106,140	3,132,571	880	250,601
Japan.....	6,995	19,788	3,306,614	309	129,683
Persia.....	4,150	6,450	120,072	82	109,756
Africa—					
Cape of Good Hope.....	4,640	.....	1,291,984	268	5,698
Egypt.....	3,168	5,430	819,940	.....	.....
America—					
Argentine Republic.....	19,000	28,550	3,511,420	668	5,240
Canada.....	30,987	66,925	*4,367,560	2,657	1,819
Brazil.....	7,765	12,467	750,621	197	71,078
Chili.....	13,730	.....	603,628	411	6,732
Mexico.....	27,861	.....	.....	767	15,167
Peru.....	1,564	.....	.....	34	87,412
*United States.....	187,981	715,591	59,148,343	20,098	3,116
Uruguay.....	2,352	.....	189,412	55	12,494
Australasia—					
New South Wales.....	10,732	22,606	3,433,562	485	2,339
Victoria.....	3,967	8,241	2,885,919	601	1,898
Queensland.....	9,456	16,981	1,568,872	343	1,148
South Australia.....	5,511	9,921	984,180	200	1,575
Western Australia.....	2,961	3,330	197,587	42	1,185
Tasmania.....	1,979	2,590	280,559	178	824
New Zealand.....	4,874	11,827	1,802,987	357	1,756

*Western Union Telegraph Company only.

*Shipping and fishery reports not included.

364. It will be seen that as far as the figures in the above table go, there were in the countries named 755,239 miles of line, 2,161,731 miles of wire, and that 243,712,399 messages were sent in the years concerned. The total number of messages sent annually throughout the world is probably about 300,000,000.

Summary
of preced-
ing table.

365. The total length of telegraph lines in the world may be estimated at about 850,000 miles, of which the United States own the largest portion, viz., about 255,000 miles, or nearly one-third, but though that country possesses about 223,000 miles of lines more than the United Kingdom, the difference in the number of messages sent is small, and the Western Union Telegraph Company of America, which possesses 187,981 miles of line and 715,591 miles of wire, sent 7,260,868 messages less than were sent in Great Britain. There are, it will be seen, only seven countries that have a greater telegraphic mileage than Canada, and with the exception of one or two of the Australasian colonies, no other country possesses the same telegraphic facilities in proportion to population.

Telegraph
mileage of
the world.

366. The telegraph business of Canada from Quebec, westward, is in the hands of the Great North-Western Telegraph Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and, in the Maritime Provinces, of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The following are particulars concerning them in 1891:—

Canadian
telegraph
companies

COMPANY.	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.	Number of Messages.	Number of Offices.
Great North-Western Telegraph Co..	17,966	33,505	2,846,030	1,523
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.....	6,700	22,265	1,003,000	750
Western Union.....	3,200	8,034	368,730	209
Total.....	27,866	63,804	4,217,560	2,482

Press messages are not included in the number sent by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, particulars not being available. There is now direct communication by the Canadian Pacific Railway system between Halifax, N. S., and Victoria, B.C.

367. The telephone system of Canada is almost entirely in the hands of the Bell Telephone Company of Montreal, which has 414 offices, 24,647 sets of instruments in use, 5,727 miles of poles and 25,391 miles of wire. The number of messages sent was about 63,695,680. The above figures do not include Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island or British Columbia, all of which are worked by separate companies, particulars of which are not at hand. It has been

The tele-
phone in
Canada.

estimated that while there are 167 telephones in use in Great Britain per 100,000 inhabitants, and 350 in the United States per the same number, there are 540 telephones in use in Canada per 100,000 persons. The longest distance in which audible speaking has been accomplished by the telephone is between New York and Chicago, over 1,000 miles, and the next longest distance between Paris and Marseilles, 562½ miles. Telephone communication has been established between London and Paris.

CHAPTER VI.

AGRICULTURE.

368. Important as are the fishing and lumbering interests in Canada and important as its manufacturing industries may become, yet the industry of the country is essentially that of agriculture, and it seems probable that it will always hold the first place in importance. According to the census of 1881, 56 per cent, or more than half of the population, were engaged in agricultural pursuits, and therefore dependent for a living on the fruits of the soil. The census figures for 1891 are not yet available. It is on account of the particular importance of the subject that a special chapter is devoted to this industry.

Persons engaged in the agricultural industry.

369. The harvest of 1891 was, taken as a whole, remarkably good throughout the Dominion.

Harvest, 1891.

370. In Ontario fall wheat was a particularly fine crop, averaging in many places from 25 to 30 bushels per acre and weighing from 60 to 66 lbs. per bushel. Spring wheat was also a very fine crop. The total wheat yield of the province was 32,584,026 bushels, being 5,641,793 bushels over the average of ten years, and 1,712,370 bushels more than the total wheat crop of the Dominion in 1889. The average yield per acre was 25·7 bushels for fall wheat and 21·0 bushels for spring wheat, as compared with an average yield for ten years of 20·0 bushels and 15·8 bushels, respectively. The yield of barley was generally good, but in most cases the grain was badly coloured. The oat crop was very variable, but on the whole was far above the average. Pease were fairly good, but the yield was reduced by the ravages of the "pea bug."

Grain crops in Ontario, 1891.

371. The following figures, published by the Ontario Bureau of Statistics, give the yield of the principal grains in 1890 and 1891, and the average for ten years:—

Yield of grain crops in Ontario, 1890 and 1891.

YIELD OF GRAIN CROPS IN ONTARIO, 1890 AND 1891.

CROPS.	1890.	1891.	AVERAGE YIELD.	
			For Ten Years.	Per Acre.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Fall wheat	14,267,383	21,872,488	18,059,235	29·0
Spring wheat.....	7,683,905	10,711,538	8,882,998	15·8
Barley	15,600,169	16,141,904	19,349,351	26·0
Oats.....	52,768,207	75,009,542	58,410,603	35·1
Rye.....	1,563,345	1,134,630	1,683,211	16·2
Pease.....	15,389,313	18,323,459	13,908,658	20·8
Corn (in the ear).....	14,011,181	18,288,659	12,810,314	66·1
Buckwheat	2,053,720	2,608,142	1,571,000	22·6
Beans.....	761,341	769,600	521,547	19·9

Root crops
in Ontario
1890 and
1891.

372. The yield of potatoes was unusually large, though the losses from the rot have been very severe, in some cases having been estimated as high as 50 per cent. Turnips were very good, and carrots and mangels were fair, but they suffered considerably from dry weather at seeding time. The hay crop was very short. The following are particulars of the above-named crops :—

YIELD OF HAY AND ROOT CROPS IN ONTARIO, 1890 AND 1891.

CROPS.	1890.	1891.	AVERAGE YIELD.	
			For Ten Years.	Per Acre.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Hay and clover.....	4,305,915	2,392,798	3,102,733	1·35
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Potatoes ..	17,561,117	24,055,886	18,840,683	121·2
Mangel-wurzels ..	11,594,518	11,779,448	8,538,096	437·0
Carrots..	4,210,543	3,814,016	3,659,347	351·0
Turnips ..	47,040,563	68,853,452	42,981,280	410·0

The yield of potatoes, mangels, carrots and turnips were above the average of ten years, but that of hay was considerably below.

Crops in
Manitoba,
1891.

373. The wheat crop of Manitoba in 1891 was the largest in the history of the province, being placed at 23,191,599 bushels, and it is believed that threshers' returns will, when complete, increase this amount. Unfortunately the grain suffered from early frost to a considerable extent, but this damage was partly offset by the heavy yield. The oat crop was very satisfactory, and the yield of barley was good, but the colour was bad. Potatoes did not do as well as 1890. The following are particulars of the yield of the principal crops in 1890 and 1891 :—

CROPS IN MANITOBA, 1890 AND 1891.

CROPS.	1890.	1891.	Average Yield per Acre in 1891.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Wheat.....	14,665,769	23,191,599	25·3
Oats ..	9,513,433	14,762,605	48·3
Barley ..	2,069,415	3,197,876	35·6
Potatoes.....	2,540,820	2,291,982	180·4

374. In Nova Scotia, oats, the most important grain crop in the province, was above a full crop, viz., 105 per cent, and wheat was 106 per cent; hay was rather short, being only 93 per cent; while potatoes, the third important crop, were very poor, averaging only 80 per cent of a full crop. The apple crop was a good one.

Crops in
Nova Scotia,
1891.

375. No particulars are available concerning the harvest in Quebec and New Brunswick, though reports indicate that it was generally good. No information is obtainable concerning the crops of the remainder of the Dominion.

Crops elsewhere in
Canada.

376. The total wheat crop of 1891 may be put down at 61,592,822 bushels, the largest amount ever raised in Canada, and it is quite possible that these figures may be found to be, if anything, rather under the mark.

Wheat
crop in
Canada,
1891.

377. The wheat crop of 1890 was estimated in the Year Book for that year at 40,527,562 bushels. It was estimated by the Dominion Millers' Association at 40,300,000, and as these two estimates were made entirely independent of one another, it seems reasonable to suppose that they fairly represent the correct figures. To this quantity must be added 406,222 bushels imported for home consumption, making a total of 40,933,784. Of this quantity, 3,443,744 bushels were exported, and assuming that 5,518,118 bushels were retained for seed, the quantity available for home consumption is found to have been 31,984,922 bushels, being at the rate of 6.60 bushels per head of population.

Wheat
crop of
Canada,
1890.

378. Ontario and Manitoba are at present the only provinces that collect statistics of the actual yield of crops, and as the Dominion Government does not collect any, it is impossible to give really complete figures for the total yield of wheat in the country. The following table, however, which has been carefully prepared from the best available data, gives, it is believed, a very fairly accurate idea of the total crop of wheat in the years named, and of the amount annually retained for consumption. The figures of imports and exports, and of the quantity used for seed, are for the years following the year of estimated crop. Two bushels to the acre is the amount allowed for seed, and this is supposed to include any that may be used for feed and other purposes.

Estimated
production
and consumption
of wheat
in Canada,
1881-1890.

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT IN CANADA IN THE YEARS 1881 TO 1890, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Estimated Crop.	Imports of Wheat and Flour for Home Consumption.	Exports of Wheat and Flour, Produce of Canada.	Estimated Amount retained for Seed.	Estimated Consumption.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1881....	38,000,000	1,208,494	6,193,730	4,572,552	28,442,212
1882....	47,831,706	1,368,877	8,312,688	4,598,506	36,289,299
1883....	30,920,762	2,954,600	1,732,471	4,513,214	27,629,677
1884....	45,443,417	3,073,641	2,959,841	4,914,232	40,642,985
1885....	42,816,327	1,072,719	5,349,663	4,548,818	33,990,565
1886....	38,304,503	870,685	8,232,791	4,519,918	26,422,479
1887....	39,034,233	324,452	3,914,329	4,359,296	31,085,060
1888....	33,044,851	1,179,825	1,081,219	4,638,462	28,504,995
1889....	30,871,656	953,344	940,219	5,106,346	25,778,435
1890....	40,527,562	406,222	3,433,744	5,515,118	31,984,922

According to the above table, the production of wheat has exceeded the quantity apparently required for consumption and seed during the period named by 28,737,836 bushels, being an average annual excess of 2,873,783 bushels.

Production and consumption per head, 1881-1890.

379. The following table gives the apparent production, consumption and quantity of wheat available for export, after providing for seed, per head of population, in the years named :—

APPARENT PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT IN CANADA, PER HEAD OF POPULATION, IN THE YEARS 1881 TO 1890, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Production.	Consumption.	Quantity available for Export.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1881.....	8·67	6·48	1·14
1882.....	10·79	8·19	1·57
1883.....	6·90	6·16	—0·27
1884.....	10·02	8·96	—0·03
1885.....	9·33	7·41	0·93
1886.....	8·26	5·70	1·59
1887.....	8·33	6·63	0·77
1888.....	6·98	6·02	—0·02
1889.....	6·45	5·38	0·00
1890.....	8·37	6·60	0·63
Average.....	8·41	6·75	0·63

It is not contended that the above figures are absolutely correct, since, in the absence of complete information, it is impossible for them to be anything but approximate; but, as more than three-fourths of the figures in each year are taken from the official returns of Ontario and Manitoba, it is believed that taking the tables as they stand (the result of any one year must not be compared separately with that of any other year), the figures of average consumption and production are not very far astray. It will be seen that in the years 1883, 1884 and 1888 the quantity produced fell short of that required, and in 1889 the quantity produced was precisely the amount required, the imports and exports balancing themselves. Though the quantity of Canadian wheat exported was 42,150,695 bushels, the amount actually available for export was only 28,738,836, the deficiency caused by exportation being made up by an import of 13,411,859 bushels.

380. The consumption per head is higher in Canada and the Australasian colonies than in almost any other country, as shown by the following table:—

CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Bushels.	Countries.	Bushels.
United Kingdom	5·9	United States	4·7
France	8·1	Canada	6·7
Germany	3·0	Australasia	6·6
Russia	2·1	New South Wales	6·5
Austria	2·9	Victoria	6·2
Italy	5·4	South Australia	6·5
Spain and Portugal	6·4	Queensland	6·0
Belgium and Holland	5·0	Tasmania	6·7
Scandinavia	1·4	New Zealand	7·5
Turkey	6·1		

381. The following tables give the values and quantities of imports for home consumption and exports of Canadian produce of wheat, flour and other breadstuffs, and also the total imports and exports of the same articles in each year since Confederation:—

Imports
and ex-
ports of
wheat and
other
bread-
stuffs,
1868-1891.

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF WHEAT, FLOUR AND OTHER BREAD-STUFFS, FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS OF THE SAME, BEING THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING EACH OF THE YEARS 1868 TO 1891, INCLUSIVE.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	IMPORTS.			
	Wheat.	Flour.	Other Breadstuffs.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868*	3,946,624	1,636,305	1,903,604	7,486,533
1869.	+	2,079,315	5,438,934	7,518,249
1870.	4,030,122	1,679,000	1,227,603	6,936,725
1871.	4,558,863	2,223,669	1,997,111	8,679,643
1872.	4,453,341	2,157,074	4,944,681	11,555,096
1873.	6,909,621	1,842,969	5,880,195	14,632,785
1874.	9,925,139	1,738,802	4,070,414	15,734,355
1875.	6,657,652	2,462,618	3,554,454	12,674,724
1876.	6,087,674	1,906,298	3,418,565	11,412,537
1877.	4,846,824	2,973,889	6,328,468	14,149,181
1878.	6,510,148	1,874,756	5,351,621	13,736,525
1879.	3,957,406	1,480,339	3,951,868	9,389,613
1880.	7,936	535,266	1,520,942	2,064,144
1881.	54,104	919,799	1,802,971	2,776,874
1882.	360,034	941,057	2,131,033	3,432,124
1883.	47,674	1,337,364	2,116,172	3,501,210
1884.	292,033	2,435,446	2,122,155	4,849,634
1885.	359,098	2,165,016	1,790,446	4,314,560
1886.	55,804	788,464	1,594,175	2,438,443
1887.	18,313	639,121	1,724,982	2,382,416
1888.	9,045	242,197	1,954,896	2,206,138
1889.	12,734	1,000,301	2,173,609	3,186,644
1890.	150,128	612,953	2,234,452	2,997,533
1891.	128,857	234,313	2,377,093	2,740,263
EXPORTS.				
1868.	3,648,081	2,629,540	5,926,441	12,204,062
1869.	3,183,383	1,948,696	6,590,760	11,722,839
1870.	3,705,173	2,302,149	7,036,172	13,043,494
1871.	1,981,917	1,609,849	4,920,446	8,512,212
1872.	3,900,582	2,671,914	5,229,760	11,802,256
1873.	6,023,876	2,903,454	4,848,370	13,775,700
1874.	8,896,077	3,194,672	6,424,824	18,505,573
1875.	4,959,736	1,545,242	9,803,326	16,308,304
1876.	6,749,298	2,178,389	10,907,248	19,834,935
1877.	2,742,383	1,485,438	7,685,931	11,913,752
1878.	5,376,195	2,739,466	8,400,242	16,515,903
1879.	6,274,640	2,572,675	8,534,667	17,381,982
1880.	5,942,042	2,930,955	10,469,603	19,342,600
1881.	2,593,820	2,173,108	12,139,803	16,906,731
1882.	5,180,335	2,748,988	16,889,763	24,819,086
1883.	5,881,488	2,515,955	10,229,628	18,627,071
1884.	812,923	1,025,995	8,667,233	10,506,151
1885.	1,966,287	556,530	9,221,646	11,744,463
1886.	3,025,864	1,744,969	10,092,135	14,862,968
1887.	4,745,138	2,322,144	9,021,577	16,088,859
1888.	1,886,470	1,580,019	8,512,811	11,979,300
1889.	471,121	646,068	8,839,045	9,956,234
1890.	388,861	521,383	7,672,922	8,583,166
1891.	1,583,084	1,388,578	6,087,211	9,058,873

* Imports of New Brunswick give no detail of free goods. † Not separated from other breadstuffs.

QUANTITIES OF WHEAT, FLOUR AND OTHER BREADSTUFFS IMPORTED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS OF THE SAME, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, DURING EACH OF THE YEARS 1868 TO 1891, INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	IMPORTS.						
	Wheat.	Flour.	Wheat and Flour.	Barley.	Maize.	All other Grain.	Other Breadstuffs.
	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Pounds.
1868*	2,734,809	234,589	3,907,754	.... + ....	746,976	1,464,292	6,674,993
1869.	.... + ....	349,248	1,746,240	.... + ....	2,582,314	3,591,948	21,646,388
1870.	4,402,773	326,387	6,034,708	.... + ....	666,327	791,502	14,217,411
1871.	4,201,657	392,844	6,165,877	.... + ....	1,319,552	1,468,853	16,946,925
1872.	4,168,179	376,772	6,052,039	.... + ....	7,328,282	577,599	42,743,632
1873.	5,821,390	278,832	7,215,550	.... + ....	8,833,992	1,374,980	60,587,359
1874.	8,405,616	288,056	9,845,896	.... + ....	5,331,307	643,982	54,720,921
1875.	5,105,158	467,786	7,444,088	.... + ....	3,679,746	294,639	41,474,601
1876.	5,855,656	376,114	7,736,226	34,099	3,635,528	681,185	40,146,212
1877.	4,589,051	549,063	7,334,366	369,801	8,260,079	1,772,882	71,952,940
1878.	5,635,411	314,520	7,208,011	302,147	7,387,507	2,319,615	56,355,562
1879.	4,210,165	313,088	5,775,605	43,233	6,184,237	2,116,769	54,887,045
1880.	10,176	101,799	519,171	14,009	1,677,445	87,934	46,804,141
1881.	76,652	197,581	1,064,557	16,933	2,043,309	81,914	52,057,493
1882.	345,909	172,517	1,208,494	9,491	1,812,552	92,487	51,186,398
1883.	44,097	264,956	1,368,877	16,465	1,595,725	243,742	49,936,500
1884.	298,660	531,188	2,954,600	28,093	2,290,289	61,817	51,883,355
1885.	373,101	540,108	3,073,641	14,573	1,498,463	269,910	62,387,360
1886.	66,084	201,327	1,072,719	8,212	1,823,383	109,880	51,121,881
1887.	22,540	169,629	870,685	5,053	2,029,061	36,872	58,374,378
1888.	12,042	62,482	324,452	6,856	2,311,757	121,105	53,641,884
1889.	15,167	258,813	1,179,825	6,852	2,894,838	186,775	61,040,815
1890.	188,934	169,869	953,344	12,550	3,242,391	369,288	81,499,100
1891.	147,521	57,489	406,222	190	2,788,622	98,810	55,030,624
EXPORTS.							
1868.	2,284,702	383,344	4,201,422	+ 4,055,872	10,057	3,545,598	14,577,964
1869.	2,809,208	375,219	4,685,303	+ 4,630,069	6,093	1,847,722	9,279,975
1870.	3,557,101	382,177	5,467,986	+ 6,633,877	14,664	3,701,065	19,992,520
1871.	1,748,977	306,387	3,280,912	+ 4,832,999	23,954	1,737,899	19,973,070
1872.	2,993,129	453,158	5,258,919	+ 5,606,438	102,243	1,989,917	12,847,420
1873.	4,379,741	474,202	6,750,751	+ 4,346,923	706,619	1,807,860	13,351,300
1874.	6,581,217	540,317	9,282,802	+ 3,748,270	235,864	2,805,308	12,606,450
1875.	4,383,022	302,783	5,896,937	+ 5,419,054	28,399	5,941,070	8,357,150
1876.	6,070,393	415,504	8,147,913	+10,168,176	9,299	5,088,346	14,547,000
1877.	2,393,155	268,605	3,736,180	6,345,697	1,512	4,935,294	8,695,600
1878.	4,393,535	476,431	6,775,690	7,267,399	655	5,252,986	37,961,000
1879.	6,610,724	574,974	9,485,594	5,383,922	1,829	5,793,799	25,219,300
1880.	5,090,505	544,591	7,813,460	7,329,562	1,569	9,584,929	30,100,600
1881.	2,523,673	439,728	4,722,313	8,800,579	1,284	8,154,228	20,335,900
1882.	3,845,035	469,739	6,193,730	11,588,446	49	9,223,501	16,729,200
1883.	5,867,458	489,046	8,312,688	8,817,216	252	4,659,589	16,952,000
1884.	745,526	197,389	1,732,471	7,780,262	11,924	4,567,281	19,051,700
1885.	2,340,956	123,777	2,959,841	9,067,395	18,885	5,593,508	21,337,300
1886.	3,419,168	386,099	5,349,663	8,554,302	494	7,785,692	28,461,600
1887.	5,631,726	520,213	8,232,791	9,456,964	2,507	6,415,059	22,375,600
1888.	2,163,754	350,115	3,914,329	9,370,158	322	2,816,202	12,046,800
1889.	490,905	131,181	1,081,219	9,948,207	465	2,694,471	22,626,500
1890.	422,274	115,099	940,219	9,975,908	507	4,160,349	30,227,600
1891.	2,108,216	296,784	3,443,744	4,892,327	180	3,759,295	22,247,400

*Imports of New Brunswick give no detail of free goods. †Not separated from other grain. ‡Rye included. §Rye flour included in imports of flour up to 1876, inclusive.

VALUE OF TOTAL IMPORTS INTO AND EXPORTS FROM CANADA
OF WHEAT, FLOUR AND OTHER BREADSTUFFS, 1868-1891.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	IMPORTS.			
	Wheat.	Flour.	Other Breadstuffs.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868*	3,946,624	1,850,444	2,045,374	7,842,442
1869	4,453,341	2,079,315	5,421,895	7,501,210
1870	5,523,194	1,756,176	1,241,820	8,521,190
1871	11,216,003	2,700,111	2,004,690	16,010,804
1872	4,453,341	2,164,091	4,971,634	11,589,066
1873	6,894,504	1,842,969	5,883,741	14,621,214
1874	9,910,551	1,739,377	4,052,778	15,702,706
1875	6,657,652	2,462,618	3,571,041	12,691,311
1876	6,090,074	1,906,298	3,424,164	11,420,526
1877	4,846,824	2,964,273	6,372,998	14,174,095
1878	6,510,148	1,866,101	5,325,230	13,701,479
1879	4,469,796	1,486,661	4,636,238	10,652,695
1880	8,079,073	590,342	3,819,581	12,488,996
1881	7,801,593	1,112,964	4,535,150	13,449,707
1882	3,358,571	1,084,029	3,432,430	7,875,030
1883	5,912,181	1,518,296	2,765,892	10,196,369
1884	3,876,132	2,602,548	4,639,070	11,117,750
1885	3,162,422	2,273,355	3,133,913	8,569,690
1886	2,229,792	844,290	3,035,530	6,109,612
1887	3,152,478	657,194	3,301,741	7,111,413
1888	4,668,582	254,097	2,776,006	7,698,685
1889	1,677,178	1,093,718	4,515,188	7,286,084
1890	2,582,709	672,715	5,719,184	8,974,608
1891	2,643,879	269,508	4,268,344	7,181,731
EXPORTS.				
1868†	3,648,081	2,629,540	5,026,441	12,204,062
1869†	3,183,383	1,048,696	6,590,760	11,722,839
1870†	3,705,173	2,302,149	7,036,172	13,043,494
1871†	1,981,917	1,609,849	4,920,446	8,512,212
1872†	3,900,582	2,671,914	5,229,760	11,802,256
1873	8,944,139	2,958,662	8,452,818	20,355,619
1874	15,046,712	3,274,130	8,136,162	26,457,004
1875	8,420,785	1,583,284	11,398,934	21,403,003
1876	10,416,636	2,205,467	12,383,291	25,005,394
1877	4,102,210	1,525,230	10,850,898	16,478,338
1878	11,631,128	2,757,688	11,372,470	25,761,286
1879	9,748,795	2,603,118	11,342,865	23,694,778
1880	13,549,876	3,019,717	12,715,136	29,284,729
1881	9,636,505	2,469,900	14,765,712	26,872,117
1882	8,153,610	2,941,740	18,250,340	29,345,690
1883	11,703,374	2,703,078	10,860,760	25,267,212
1884	3,359,192	1,440,675	11,279,561	16,079,428
1885	5,061,005	716,739	10,533,283	16,311,027
1886	5,190,424	1,875,979	11,525,527	18,591,930
1887	7,859,538	2,366,472	10,683,501	20,909,511
1888	6,416,954	1,603,712	9,314,275	17,334,941
1889	1,744,957	769,478	11,109,338	13,623,773
1890	2,394,130	661,072	10,788,862	13,844,064
1891	4,102,734	1,460,300	7,948,014	13,511,048

* Amount entered for consumption only, as regards New Brunswick. † Not separated from other breadstuffs. ‡ The value of produce of Canada only.

QUANTITIES OF TOTAL IMPORTS INTO AND EXPORTS FROM CANADA OF WHEAT, FLOUR AND OTHER BREADSTUFFS, 1868-1891.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	IMPORTS.						
	Wheat.	Flour.	Total Wheat and Flour.	Barley.	Maize.	All other Grain.	Other Bread- stuffs.
	Bush.	Brls.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Lbs.
1868*....	2,734,809	272,875	4,099,184	..+..	715,424	1,660,929	6,662,828
1869.....	..+..	349,248	1,746,240	..+..	2,561,240	3,591,948	21,648,233
1870.....	6,168,454	343,769	7,887,299	..+..	666,327	791,774	14,768,957
1871.....	10,950,547	485,093	13,376,012	..+..	1,319,552	1,632,053	16,744,139
1872.....	4,168,681	376,421	6,050,786	..+..	7,328,282	577,447	43,569,232
1873.....	5,804,630	276,048	7,184,870	..+..	8,834,225	1,374,910	60,774,356
1874.....	8,390,443	288,156	9,831,223	..+..	5,331,307	643,982	53,611,410
1875.....	5,105,158	467,786	7,444,088	..+..	3,679,746	294,623	42,217,317
1876.....	5,858,136	376,114	7,738,706	34,099	3,635,528	681,218	40,299,165
1877.....	4,589,051	549,063	7,334,366	369,801	8,260,079	1,772,892	72,859,85
1878.....	5,635,411	314,520	7,208,011	302,147	7,387,507	2,319,654	55,101,907
1879.....	4,768,733	315,044	6,343,953	43,233	7,617,421	2,154,347	57,226,269
1880.....	7,521,594	113,035	8,086,769	15,635	6,377,387	205,068	47,126,315
1881.....	7,339,689	236,433	8,521,854	16,933	7,454,892	95,541	53,570,224
1882.....	2,931,220	200,716	3,934,800	9,491	3,918,031	90,924	55,822,523
1883.....	4,961,374	301,455	6,468,649	16,465	2,425,668	294,227	51,226,147
1884.....	3,604,442	565,277	6,430,827	28,093	5,996,412	290,333	52,301,746
1885.....	3,128,143	565,562	5,955,953	14,717	3,508,529	349,894	64,361,925
1886.....	2,373,230	215,391	3,450,185	8,212	4,528,878	231,580	51,529,526
1887.....	3,550,844	174,353	4,422,609	5,053	5,304,639	59,929	57,528,263
1888.....	5,321,717	65,187	5,647,652	6,856	3,491,916	148,607	54,678,474
1889.....	1,724,985	279,371	2,982,154	6,852	7,349,729	553,852	63,377,530
1890.....	2,844,955	185,458	3,679,516	12,550	9,959,815	1,055,094	79,544,952
1891.....	2,571,493	65,884	2,867,971	197	6,253,565	193,077	58,674,104
EXPORTS.							
1868*....	2,284,702	383,344	4,201,422	4,055,872	10,057	3,545,598	14,577,964
1869*....	2,809,208	375,219	4,685,303	4,630,069	6,093	1,847,722	9,279,975
1870*....	3,557,101	382,177	5,467,986	6,663,877	14,444	3,701,065	19,992,520
1871*....	1,748,977	306,387	3,280,912	4,832,999	23,954	1,737,899	19,973,070
1872*....	2,993,129	453,158	5,258,919	5,606,438	102,243	1,989,917	12,847,420
1873.....	6,405,693	483,713	8,824,258	4,346,923	6,949,595	1,823,111	13,458,004
1874.....	12,011,059	554,341	14,782,764	3,748,270	2,680,568	2,805,325	13,162,576
1875.....	7,053,544	308,981	8,598,449	5,419,054	2,080,090	5,967,693	8,362,762
1876.....	9,248,390	419,936	11,348,070	10,168,176	2,047,040	5,119,295	14,752,213
1877.....	3,559,095	276,439	4,941,290	6,587,180	4,083,174	5,968,688	8,877,361
1878.....	8,509,243	479,245	10,905,468	7,543,342	3,987,600	5,380,529	38,200,102
1879.....	9,767,555	580,776	12,671,435	5,393,212	5,429,359	5,936,158	25,774,391
1880.....	12,169,493	561,484	14,976,913	7,241,379	4,547,942	9,622,605	32,458,482
1881.....	9,092,279	501,455	11,599,554	8,800,579	5,257,604	8,154,302	20,893,576
1882.....	6,433,533	508,120	8,974,133	11,588,446	2,229,900	9,235,442	17,096,649
1883.....	10,733,535	526,340	13,365,255	8,817,216	819,605	4,704,899	17,661,368
1884.....	3,021,188	284,504	4,443,708	7,780,262	3,806,474	4,736,319	20,354,942
1885.....	5,423,805	161,054	6,229,075	9,067,395	2,007,674	5,619,799	22,127,128
1886.....	5,705,874	415,397	7,782,859	8,554,302	2,667,401	7,851,134	29,624,279
1887.....	9,127,045	531,152	11,782,805	9,456,964	3,373,764	6,415,208	23,289,317
1888.....	7,299,694	355,883	9,079,109	9,370,158	1,203,195	2,816,353	12,886,668
1889.....	1,785,349	156,360	2,428,605	9,948,217	4,386,259	2,775,403	26,493,108
1890.....	2,580,801	149,959	3,255,616	9,975,911	6,624,746	4,313,537	34,520,737
1891.....	4,539,363	313,280	5,949,123	4,892,334	3,554,255	3,884,737	22,938,200

* Amount entered for consumption only as regards New Brunswick. † Not separated from other grain. ‡ Rye included. § The produce of Canada only.

Effect of
the National
Policy.

382. The very marked effect which the imposition in 1879 of a small duty upon wheat and flour had upon the imports of the same will be visible at once on examining the first two of the preceding tables, and it may be estimated that in consequence of the adoption of that policy upwards of \$5,000,000 have been annually retained in the country which would otherwise have gone into the pockets of foreigners, while prices have been much better maintained than they otherwise would have been.

Price of
wheat.

383. During the week ended 1st October, 1887, the price of wheat in London was the lowest touched for 125 years, viz., 28s. 5d. per quarter, or 86 cents per bushel; and the steady fall of late years is shown in the following table, which gives the average price of wheat in London and the average export price in New York in each year since 1871:—

LONDON.				NEW YORK.			
Year.	Price.	Year.	Price.	Year.	Price.	Year.	Price.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
1871.....	1 73	1882.....	1 37	1871.....	1 31	1882.....	1 18
1872.....	1 73	1883.....	1 26	1872.....	1 47	1883.....	1 12
1873.....	1 78	1884.....	1 09	1873.....	1 31	1884.....	1 06
1874.....	1 70	1885.....	0 99	1874.....	1 42	1885.....	0 86
1875.....	1 37	1886.....	0 94	1875.....	1 12	1886.....	0 87
1876.....	1 40	1887.....	0 99	1876.....	1 24	1887.....	0 89
1877.....	1 73	1888.....	0 96	1877.....	1 16	1888.....	0 85
1878.....	1 41	1889.....	0 90	1878.....	1 33	1889.....	0 89
1879.....	1 33	1890.....	0 97	1879.....	1 06	1890.....	0 83
1880.....	1 35	1891.....	1 15	1880.....	1 24	1891.....	0 93
1881.....	1 28			1881.....	1 11		

Reduction in
freight
rates, etc.

384. This decline in price has been brought about by increased production, heavy reduction in freight rates and an enormous increase in transportation facilities, all these causes operating at the same time. Freight rates from Chicago to New York are 50 per cent less than 20 years ago, while grain has been carried across the Atlantic for from 4 and 5 cents per bushel. There was, it will be seen, an advance in price in 1891, due to bad harvests and other causes.

Wheat
crop in
principal
exporting
countries,
1891.

385. The principal wheat-exporting countries at the present time are the United States, Russia, Austria-Hungary, British India, the Argentine Republic, and the Australasian colonies, and the following figures give the estimated crop in those countries in 1891:—

	Bushels.
United States.....	611,780,000
Russia.....	169,108,708
Austria-Hungary.....	167,412,500
British India.....	255,434,667
Argentine Republic.....	33,069,000
Australasian colonies.....	33,874,606

The wheat crop of 1891 in the United States was not less than 212,518,000 bushels in excess of 1890, while in the other five countries named the yield was, in the aggregate, 75,154,800 bushels less than in the previous year.

386. The United Kingdom is the largest importer of wheat, and the British demand has a most important effect on the price of wheat almost all over the world. The following table, taken from the report on the foreign commerce of the United States, 1891, shows the share of the principal countries in the import of wheat into the United Kingdom, during the years 1871 to 1890, inclusive :—

Share of
principal
countries
in import
of wheat
into the
United
Kingdom
1871-1890

TABLE SHOWING THE PROPORTIONATE QUANTITIES OF WHEAT IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM THE PRINCIPAL WHEAT-EXPORTING COUNTRIES, 1871-1890.

Year.	IMPORTED FROM.							
	Russia.	Germany	British North America.	United States.	Chili.	British India.	Australasia.	Other Countries.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1871....	35·37	9·60	8·52	35·22	1·33	0·50	0·84	8·62
1872....	37·70	10·87	4·53	20·23	3·52	0·34	1·17	21·64
1873....	18·78	5·85	8·36	42·17	3·56	1·43	4·05	15·80
1874....	11·76	8·13	8·71	55·16	4·47	2·18	2·35	7·24
1875....	17·06	11·11	6·83	44·29	1·51	2·24	2·13	14·83
1876....	17·17	6·72	5·35	42·81	1·95	6·35	5·48	14·17
1877....	17·33	11·03	5·14	37·16	1·28	9·62	0·71	17·73
1878....	15·32	10·91	5·03	56·27	0·09	3·04	2·62	6·72
1879....	11·12	6·52	7·33	61·12	2·04	1·22	3·15	7·50
1880....	4·33	4·12	6·63	65·42	2·12	4·72	6·74	5·92
1881....	4·75	4·34	4·49	64·05	1·64	10·29	4·64	4·80
1882....	12·01	6·91	3·87	55·72	2·13	10·51	3·83	5·02
1883....	15·91	6·25	2·87	47·57	2·72	13·30	3·30	8·08
1884....	8·34	4·95	3·96	53·74	1·60	12·06	8·11	7·24
1885....	14·86	4·61	2·58	47·90	2·00	14·98	6·69	6·38
1886....	6·03	4·43	6·20	58·05	2·74	17·75	1·31	4·49
1887....	7·51	2·90	6·67	61·45	2·99	11·52	1·83	5·13
1888....	29·22	5·91	2·53	36·69	2·00	11·01	3·15	9·49
1889....	28·09	5·18	3·42	38·45	0·75	11·99	1·88	10·24
1890....	25·69	2·62	2·70	38·34	0·03	11·95	4·18	14·49

United States and Russia's share of exports.

387. The United States share of exports, which had averaged 57·12 per cent during the ten years, 1878-87, fell to an average of 37·82 during 1888, 1889 and 1890, while that of Russia, which during the same ten years had only averaged 10·01 per cent, rose during the last three years to an average of 27·70 per cent.

Wheat crop of United States.

388. While the advance in the price of wheat was considerable as compared with prices prevailing for a number of years previous to 1891, yet the appreciation of value was not as great as was expected. This was owing to reports of deficient harvests turning out to be much exaggerated, and also to the extraordinarily bountiful harvest in North America, both of which circumstances tended to reduce the anticipated shortage. The wheat crop in the United States was the largest and most valuable in the history of the country, as the following table shows :—

PRODUCTION AND AREA UNDER CULTIVATION OF WHEAT IN THE UNITED STATES, 1880-1891.

Year.	Production.	Area.	Value.
	Bushels.	Acres.	£
1880.....	498,549,868	37,986,717	474,201,850
1881.....	383,280,090	37,709,020	456,880,427
1882.....	504,185,470	37,067,194	444,602,125
1883.....	421,086,160	36,455,593	383,649,272
1884.....	512,765,000	39,475,885	330,862,260
1885.....	357,112,000	34,189,246	275,320,390
1886.....	457,218,000	36,806,184	314,226,020
1887.....	456,329,000	37,641,783	310,612,960
1888.....	415,868,000	37,336,138	385,248,030
1889.....	490,560,000	38,123,859	342,491,707
1890.....	399,262,000	36,087,154	334,773,678
1891.....	611,780,000	39,916,897	513,472,711
Total	5,507,995,588	448,795,670	4,566,341,430
Average.....	458,999,632	37,399,640	380,528,452

Average wheat yield in United States.

389. The average yield is only small ; in the ten years, 1880-89, it only amounted to 12·1 bushels per acre. In 1891 there was a considerable increase, the average having been 15·3 per acre ; but it is doubtful if this increase is likely to be permanent, as it was more probably the result of a remarkably favourable season than of any decided improvement in the system of cultivation.

Future value of wheat.

390. It is true that the area under wheat in the United States last year was the largest on record, but at the same time the possibility of that country being able, without any special exertions, and under what

may be called the ordinary circumstances of a favourable season, to produce such an enormous crop, must, for a time at any rate, defer the anticipated period when the home demand will consume all the wheat the country can produce. How long the present advance in price will be maintained it is impossible to predict, as it remains to be seen what effect the prolific harvest in North America, and the better prices prevalent the world over, will have on the area under cultivation in 1892, the probability being that it will be very largely increased; and that as a consequence it will not be long before the supply is more than equal to the demand, and prices will naturally fall to a lower, and what it is likely time will prove to be, a more normal level, as nothing but an extraordinary combination of untoward events can ever restore the market value of wheat to the regular prices of twenty years ago.

391. It has been pointed out in previous issues why there is reason to believe that India has reached the limit of its wheat-exporting capacity, and the figures for 1891 only tend to confirm that view, the exports having amounted to 26,731,593 bushels—being 3,982,925 bushels below the average of 11 years. The general failure of the grain crop in Russia in 1891 was so serious that the export of wheat from that country has, for the present, been entirely prohibited.

Wheat crop in India and Russia.

392. The area available for wheat in Canada is very large, but, except under unusual circumstances, such as, for instance, those at present prevailing, it does not appear probable that the quantity for export can assume very large dimensions, until the population of the great wheat-growing area has been most considerably increased, as the area under wheat cultivation in the older provinces is decreasing, and the home demand, therefore, absorbs, to a large extent, the surplus of Manitoba and the North-West Territories. The opinion, frequently expressed in these pages, is still maintained, that a good system of mixed farming will, year by year, be found to yield the most satisfactory results to the farmer.

Future of Canada, as a wheat-exporting country.

393. According to the returns of the United States Department of Agriculture, the average value of wheat per acre in that country in 1890 was \$9.28, and the average for the preceding ten years was \$9.97; and according to the Ontario reports for the same year the value per acre in that province of fall wheat was \$18.66, and of spring wheat \$11.66, while the average of nine years was \$15.46.

Value of wheat per acre in United States and Ontario.

394. The following table shows the quantity of wheat and wheat flour imported into the United Kingdom in 1888, 1889 and 1890, and the countries from whence supplied.

Imports of wheat and flour into the United Kingdom, 1888, 1889, 1890.

IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1888, 1889 AND 1890.

COUNTRIES.	Bushels.		
	1888.	1889.	1890.
United States.....	56,638,161	59,872,616	62,41
Russia.....	40,583,248	40,440,328	36,68
British India.....	15,243,674	17,207,314	17,00
Germany.....	8,700,981	7,968,386	4,30
Austrian territories.....	4,778,011	6,020,897	3,45
Australasia.....	4,441,670	2,717,781	5,99
Canada.....	3,865,760	5,456,643	4,45
Chili.....	2,773,607	1,069,512	...
Roumania.....	2,646,379	5,301,514	8,71
Egypt.....	1,375,845	608,080	79
Bulgaria.....	547,249	1,184,312	65
Denmark.....	448,801	316,639	13
Turkey.....	300,487	1,247,449	1,68
France.....	268,288	489,737	25
Argentine Republic.....	816	...	5,31
Spain.....	93	...	...
Other countries.....	3,732,502	477,476	72
Total.....	146,345,572	150,378,684	152,63

Wheat
crop of the
world,
1889, 1890
and 1891.

395. The figures given below of the wheat crop of the world in 1890 and 1891 are, with the exception of those for Canada, from reports of the United States Department of Agriculture,* and are partly official and partly estimated.

WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD IN 1889, 1890 AND 1891.

COUNTRIES.	Winchester Bushels.		
	1889.	1890.	1891.
North America—			
United States.....	490,560,000	399,262,000	611,78
Canada.....	30,871,656	40,527,562	61,59
South America—			
Argentine Republic.....	11,350,000	41,703,683	33,06
Chili.....	12,768,750	18,567,360	14,18
Europe—			
Austria.....	42,000,000	51,440,667	41,14
Hungary.....	94,020,333	165,345,000	126,26
Belgium.....	19,000,000	19,573,075	14,18
Bulgaria.....	...	...	40,02
Denmark.....	5,000,000	5,776,512	3,71
France.....	316,268,369	338,902,124	232,36
Germany.....	82,000,000	94,899,840	126,25
Great Britain.....	75,576,383	75,666,617	74,40

* March, 1890; April, 1891; March, 1892.

WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD IN 1889, 1890 AND 1891—*Concluded.*

COUNTRIES.	Winchester Bushels.		
	1889.	1890.	1891.
<i>Europe—Concluded.</i>			
Ireland	2,680,838	2,639,399	2,615,437
Greece	5,000,000	12,378,240	5,675,000
Italy	103,832,354	126,640,746	126,801,916
Netherlands	5,675,000	6,189,120	3,713,472
Portugal	8,512,500	8,252,160	8,252,160
Roumania	44,784,853	63,954,240	53,073,684
Russia, exclusive of Finland.....	188,535,989	+ 197,739,200	+ 169,108,708
Poland .....	.....	22,343,125	12,680,920
Servia	5,000,000	10,315,200	7,945,000
Spain	75,622,213	70,143,360	71,349,094
Sweden	3,708,045	3,956,043	4,551,350
Norway	283,750	412,608	412,608
Switzerland.....	2,270,000	2,475,648	4,041,766
Turkey	39,725,000	37,134,720	33,008,640
<i>Asia—</i>			
India	243,076,549	235,345,600	255,434,667
Asia Minor.....	36,887,500	37,134,720	37,029,375
Caucasus .....	.....	.....	74,269,440
Persia	22,500,000	22,693,440	20,630,400
Syria	12,768,750	12,378,240	12,343,125
<i>Africa—</i>			
Algeria	22,500,000	22,693,440	21,281,250
Egypt	7,945,000	8,252,160	11,140,416
Cape of Good Hope.....	3,800,000	3,713,472	4,126,080
Tunis .....	.....	4,256,250	4,256,250
<i>Australasia</i>			
.....	26,205,957	42,480,131	33,874,606
Total	2,040,729,789	2,205,185,702	2,356,596,747

+ Exclusive of Poland.

396. The quantity of barley produced annually in Canada was formerly about 28,000,000 bushels ; but owing to the reduced market in the United States and to the uncertainty prevailing concerning the profitable opening of the English market, the area under cultivation in 1891 was considerably reduced, especially in Ontario, the principal barley-growing province, and it is doubtful if the total crop last year amounted to 25,000,000 bushels. The first shipments of any magnitude to Great Britain of this grain were made during 1891, and though the result in some cases was not what was hoped for, yet it was more in consequence of inexperience, which can be remedied, than of fault in the grain itself. During the season of navigation some 200,000 bushels of two-rowed barley were shipped to Great Britain *via* Montreal, and some of it was sold at a good remunerative price ; but unfortunately a large part of it had not been properly graded, and consequently, where good and bad grain were mixed together, the value only of the bad grain could be obtained.

Experiments with two-rowed barley.

Six-rowed
barley.

397. One good result has, however, already been obtained, and that is that the attention of English buyers has been attracted to the excellence of Canadian six-rowed barley. Formerly, the only kind sent over was refuse barley, hardly saleable even for feed, and this was taken as representing the quality of Canadian barley; but when the better kinds arrived their good points were noticed immediately, and all the grain sent over sold readily at good prices. It is highly probable that so soon as English maltsters understand how to handle Canadian six-rowed barley, a constant demand for this grain will be created, and a permanent and profitable market established. Over 500,000 bushels of six-rowed barley were shipped to England *via* Montreal during the season of navigation in 1891.

Barley
production
of the
world.

398. The total production of barley in the world is, it has been stated, about 825,000,000 bushels, of which Europe contributes about 640,000,000 bushels; and the following table shows the average production of the principal barley-growing countries:—

AVERAGE BARLEY PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

Country.	Bushels.	Country.	Bushels.
Russia.....	129,250,000	Canada.....	25,000,000
Germany.....	93,500,000	Norway and Sweden.....	22,000,000
Great Britain.....	90,750,000	Denmark.....	20,650,000
Austria-Hungary.....	88,500,000	Roumania.....	19,250,000
Spain.....	77,000,000	Bulgaria.....	15,125,000
Algeria.....	60,500,000	Turkey.....	13,750,000
United States.....	55,750,000	Holland.....	4,400,000
France.....	49,500,000	Belgium.....	3,665,700
Egypt.....	27,500,000		

Imports of
stock from
Europe.

399. The importation of stock from Europe for breeding purposes was, with the exception of sheep, less than in 1890, as shown by the following figures:—

NUMBER OF CATTLE, SHEEP AND PIGS IMPORTED FROM EUROPE—1884-1891.

YEAR.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1884.....	1,607	473	26
1885.....	1,356	255	37
1886.....	601	328	16
1887.....	162	488	10
1888.....	229	2,016	86
1889.....	150	609	70
1890.....	15	1,902	68
1891.....	14	3,023	10

Of the above number, 1 head of cattle, 2,085 sheep and 6 pigs were for the United States, and all others for Canada. The particulars of the breeds are not yet available

400. The following comparative figures of the total importation of stock into Canada during 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891 show that there has been a considerable increase, especially of horses and cattle, almost all of which were imported into the Territories :—

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Horses.....	412	846	2,041	1,694	3,507
Cattle.....	549	454	3,984	1,386	3,473
Sheep.....	6,539	30,626	34,036	30,551	40,467
Pigs.....	262	2,468	2,132	1,324	381

Out of the above numbers in 1891, 33,197 sheep were imported into British Columbia from the United States.

401. There was a falling off in the number of horses and sheep exported from Canada in the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1891, and an increase in the number of cattle, as appears by the following table, which gives particulars of the export trade of Canadian live stock since 1874 :—

EXPORTS OF HORSES, CATTLE AND SHEEP, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, 1874 TO 1891.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	HORSES.		CATTLE.		SHEEP.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
1874.....	5,339	570,544	39,623	951,269	252,081	702,564
1875.....	4,382	460,672	38,968	823,522	242,438	637,561
1876.....	4,299	442,338	25,357	601,148	141,187	507,538
1877.....	8,306	779,222	22,656	715,750	209,899	583,020
1878.....	14,179	1,273,728	29,925	1,152,334	242,989	699,337
1879.....	16,629	1,376,794	46,569	2,096,696	308,093	988,045
1880.....	21,393	1,880,379	54,944	2,764,437	398,746	1,422,830
1881.....	21,993	2,094,037	62,277	3,464,871	354,155	1,372,127
1882.....	20,920	2,326,637	62,106	3,266,330	311,669	1,228,957
1883.....	13,019	1,633,291	66,396	3,898,028	308,474	1,388,056
1884.....	11,595	1,617,829	89,263	5,681,082	304,403	1,544,605
1885.....	11,978	1,554,629	143,003	7,377,777	335,043	1,261,071
1886.....	16,525	2,147,584	91,866	5,825,188	359,407	1,182,241
1887.....	18,779	2,268,833	116,274	6,486,718	443,495	1,592,167
1888.....	20,397	2,458,231	100,747	5,012,713	395,074	1,276,046
1889.....	17,767	2,170,722	102,919	5,708,126	360,131	1,263,125
1890.....	16,550	1,936,073	81,454	6,949,417	315,931	1,274,347
1891.....	11,658	1,417,244	117,761	8,772,499	299,347	1,146,465
Total	255,708	28,408,787	1,292,108	71,537,905	5,582,562	20,070,102

402. Some idea can be formed of the extent and importance of this trade when it is seen that the value of the horses, cattle and sheep exported.

ported during the last 18 years has reached the sum of \$120,016,794, and, as the above table shows, the dimensions of the trade are, subject to fluctuation, continually increasing.

Export of
live cattle
to Great
Britain.

403. Previous to 1872 no meat, either live or dead, was exported from this country to Great Britain, except a certain quantity of salted beef, and the export of live cattle may be said to have commenced in that year—the first shipment being made through the United States, owing to there being no vessels trading to Canada suitable for the purpose. Since that time, however, vessels have been built, specially fitted for the carrying of live stock; and this circumstance, by reducing the rates of freight, has contributed largely towards keeping the business a fairly remunerative one.

Exports of
live cattle
to Great
Britain
and
United
States,
1874-1891.

404. The following table shows how rapidly the trade with Great Britain has increased since its inception, and the great difference in the value of the exports to that country and to the United States shows how much more important is the trade with the former country. This difference in value is explained by the fact that only first-class beasts, specially selected, are as a rule shipped to England, while the cattle sent across the line include a large number of calves for immediate consumption.

EXPORTS OF LIVE CATTLE TO GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, 1874-1891.

YEAR.	CATTLE EXPORTED TO			
	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		\$		\$
1874.....	63	142,280	36,671	724,254
1875.....	455	33,471	34,651	672,060
1876.....	638	83,250	20,809	404,381
1877.....	4,007	315,230	13,851	268,317
1878.....	7,433	686,700	17,657	330,562
1879.....	20,587	1,571,211	21,316	402,799
1880.....	32,680	2,292,161	16,044	287,067
1881.....	49,409	3,157,009	7,323	154,851
1882.....	41,519	2,706,051	15,914	423,807
1883.....	37,894	3,209,176	23,280	516,585
1884.....	53,962	4,631,767	30,593	893,759
1885.....	69,446	5,752,248	67,758	1,411,642
1886.....	60,549	4,998,327	25,338	633,094
1887.....	63,622	5,344,375	45,765	887,756
1888.....	54,248	4,123,873	40,047	648,178
1889.....	60,000	4,992,161	37,360	488,266
1890.....	66,965	6,565,315	7,840	104,623
1891.....	107,689	8,425,396	2,763	26,975
Total.....	731,166	59,030,001	464,980	9,278,966

As regards value, the same remarks, substituting lambs for sheep, apply to the next table, which gives the number and value of exports to the United Kingdom and United States during the period:—

EXPORTS OF LIVE SHEEP TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES—1874-1891.

YEAR.	SHEEP EXPORTED TO			
	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		\$		\$
			248,208	689,888
			236,808	617,632
			135,514	487,000
	3,170	21,968	198,820	536,648
	11,985	68,402	223,822	609,103
	54,421	333,531	246,573	630,174
	109,506	625,232	279,202	771,128
	80,222	594,596	264,812	748,945
	71,556	510,152	233,602	700,564
	72,038	632,386	228,541	723,655
	105,661	919,495	192,244	596,724
	51,355	456,136	274,962	773,491
	36,411	317,987	313,201	829,884
	68,545	568,433	363,046	974,482
	30,421	211,881	353,999	1,027,410
	43,477	303,009	307,775	918,334
	57,006	486,299	251,640	761,565
	40,732	344,405	244,996	759,081
Total.....	836,506	6,393,912	4,597,765	13,155,708

The figures in the three preceding tables are taken, in order to be made comparatively, the trade with Great Britain and the United States, from the Trade and Navigation Returns, and are for the fiscal year ended 30th June; but the returns made by the Montreal Board of Trade of exports to Great Britain, as well as those kept in that country, are for the calendar year, and the following figures show the value of exports of cattle and sheep to Great Britain in each calendar year since 1874.

Exports of cattle and sheep to Great Britain. (calendar year.)

EXPORTS OF CATTLE AND SHEEP FROM CANADA TO GREAT
BRITAIN, 1882-1891 (CALENDAR YEAR).

YEAR.	Cattle.	Sheep.
	No.	No.
1882.....	35,378	75,906
1883.....	55,625	114,332
1884.....	61,843	67,197
1885.....	69,158	38,534
1886.....	64,555	94,297
1887.....	64,621	35,473
1888.....	60,828	46,167
1889.....	85,670	58,983
1890.....	123,136	43,780
1891.....	109,150	32,157

Decrease
in export
of cattle.

407. It will be seen that there was a decrease of 13,986 in the number of cattle exported to the United Kingdom as compared with 1890. There were several reasons for this falling off. Farmers in the spring held out for too high prices, the offerings of English and Irish cattle were very large, and the "stockers" exported in 1890 came into direct competition with the Canadian fat cattle exported in 1891. A large number of these "stockers" or "store cattle" were again shipped out of the country during the season of 1891, and this is much to be regretted. It would be well if this trade could be stopped altogether, for while it may put a few dollars in the pocket of the seller, for the time being, the country suffers a distinct loss with every store beast

Export of

astonishing rapidity. In 1882 the total quantity of frozen meat exported from New Zealand was 15,244 cwt., valued at \$94,117, while in 1889 there were exported 874,102 carcasses of sheep, 132,645 carcasses of lambs and 7,941,657 lbs. of beef, the whole being valued at \$3,582,431, and in addition \$721,333 worth of preserved and salted meat were exported. The total quantity of frozen mutton imported into the United Kingdom from Australasia in 1889 was 612,578 cwt., in 1890, 897,148 cwt., and in 1891, 1,063,457 cwt. These figures show how rapidly the quantity is increasing.

409. The following table of the number of live animals for food imported into the United Kingdom in 1889, 1890 and 1891, shows what a large market that country offers to the farmer :—

Imports of live animals for food into Great Britain in 1889, 1890 and 1891.

IMPORTS OF LIVE ANIMALS, FOR FOOD, INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM, IN 1889, 1890 AND 1891.

ANIMALS.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Oxen and bulls.	441,811	536,518	440,503
Cows.	60,366	49,146	25,314
Calves.	53,044	56,729	41,590
Sheep and lambs.	678,058	358,458	344,504
Swine.	25,324	4,036	542
Total.	1,258,603	1,004,887	852,453

410. The shipment of cattle bred on the ranches of Alberta to Great Britain continues to increase, and the superior quality of these animals has excited the most favourable comments of buyers on the other side.

Shipment of cattle from Alberta.

411. Attention having been called to the heavy losses sometimes incurred on steamships carrying live cattle across the Atlantic, an inquiry was held in Montreal into the methods of treatment of cattle while on board, the result being that it was found that in most cases the trade was carried on in a careful and safe manner, and that the heavy losses which happened were always to be found to have been incurred on vessels commonly known as "ocean tramps," which were not properly provided with adequate fittings and appliances. In consequence of this inquiry an Act was passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1891, regulating the fitting up and providing for the inspection of vessels engaged in the transatlantic cattle trade, thereby, it is hoped, removing any causes which might lead to loss, injury or ill-treatment of cattle or cattlemen on board ship. The Act came into operation on the 1st November, 1891.

Inquiry into comfort of cattle on board.

412. The following figures show with what comparative immunity from loss animals can be carried across the Atlantic in vessels that

Transportation

across the Atlantic. are properly equipped for this special traffic. The figures are for the trade from Montreal only :—

STEAMSHIP LINES.	NO. OF ANIMALS CARRIED, 1891.			NO. DIED ON BOARD, 1891.		
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Horses.
Allan line.....	27,691	8,506	619	84	80	.....
Dominion line	14,476	5,448	114	82	77	.....
Beaver line.....	12,758	6,810	.....	30	86	.....
Donaldson line.....	14,855	.....	256	25	.....	3

PERCENTAGE OF LOSS.

	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.			
Allan line.....	0.42	0.81	1.16	.....	.....	.....
Dominion line	0.47	1.15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beaver line.....	0.23	1.11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Donaldson line.....	0.17	.....	1.17	.....	.....	.....

Freedom of Canada from contagious diseases of cattle. 413. Canada has for so long enjoyed a complete freedom from contagious diseases of live stock that she is now the only country allowed to land cattle alive in England and send them, if desired, into the interior, or, as the case may be, keep them in the yards until a suitable time arrives for sale or slaughter. This privilege is worth from \$2.50 to \$5 per head to the Canadian shipper. Cattle coming from any ports, other than Canadian, have to be slaughtered within ten days of landing, and may not leave the lairages during that time. Over 3,000 head of Canadian cattle were shipped during 1891 *via* Boston, and are not included in the export figures given above. On being landed in England, they were of course subject to the restrictions placed on United States cattle.

Export of provisions from Canada, 1891. 414. Successful as the live and dead meat export trade has proved, there are other articles of food for which there is an enormous demand from Great Britain, which, though this country is well adapted to produce them, the following tables, giving the quantities and values of provisions exported from Canada in each year since 1873, and the principal countries to which they were sent, show that, with one or two exceptions, articles which could be produced here in large quantities are only being exported to a small extent.

AGRICULTURE.

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF PROVISIONS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, EXPORTED FROM THE DOMINION DURING THE YEARS 1874-1891.

YEAR.	Bacon, Hams, Pork and Lard.	Beef.	Other Meats.	Cheese.	Butter.	Eggs.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Doz.
1874...	33,607,465	6,610,016	...	24,050,982	12,233,046	4,407,534
1875...	13,344,384	2,066,400	...	32,342,030	9,268,044	3,521,068
1876...	12,598,381	1,761,984	...	35,024,090	12,250,066	3,880,813
1877...	19,297,586	*5,420,800	...	35,930,524	14,691,789	5,025,953
1878...	6,867,841	5,134,244	1,643,937	38,054,294	13,006,626	5,262,920
1879...	5,457,887	2,050,672	712,519	46,414,035	11,307,977	5,440,822
1880...	11,352,413	692,842	1,337,146	40,368,678	18,535,362	6,452,580
1881...	12,142,534	1,372,809	1,290,317	49,255,523	17,649,491	9,090,135
1882...	11,100,201	749,742	1,701,200	50,807,049	15,161,839	10,499,082
1883...	5,112,406	628,728	2,212,175	58,041,387	8,106,447	13,451,410
1884...	8,963,712	423,915	1,978,250	69,755,423	8,075,537	11,490,855
1885...	8,771,082	542,209	961,061	79,655,367	7,330,788	11,542,703
1886...	9,008,385	533,353	1,431,710	78,112,927	4,668,741	12,758,532
1887...	12,202,325	450,706	1,790,022	73,604,448	5,485,509	12,045,326
1888...	7,389,128	550,630	3,868,274	84,173,267	4,415,381	14,170,859
1889...	4,443,381	449,158	1,554,504	88,534,837	1,780,765	14,028,893
1890...	7,813,415	251,934	2,187,617	94,260,187	1,951,585	12,839,660
1891...	7,669,658	309,791	3,219,866	106,202,140	3,768,101	8,022,935

VALUE.

YEAR.	Bacon, Hams, Pork and Lard.	Beef.	Other Meats.	Cheese.	Butter.	Eggs.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1874...	2,120,770	270,308	3,868	3,523,201	2,620,305	587,599
1875...	1,114,967	133,747	3,760	3,886,226	2,337,324	434,273
1876...	1,133,686	140,108	99,855	3,751,268	2,540,894	508,425
1877...	1,535,475	375,974	185,328	3,748,575	3,073,409	534,891
1878...	564,879	451,876	246,685	3,997,521	2,382,237	646,574
1879...	332,462	148,587	106,393	3,790,300	2,101,897	574,093
1880...	632,543	41,948	134,549	3,893,366	3,058,069	740,665
1881...	891,910	93,738	117,232	5,510,443	3,573,034	1,103,812
1882...	1,179,348	49,798	150,145	5,500,868	2,936,156	1,643,709
1883...	575,082	40,722	205,355	6,451,870	1,805,817	2,256,586
1884...	850,745	27,469	171,728	7,251,989	1,612,481	1,960,197
1885...	758,015	34,517	67,104	8,265,240	1,430,966	1,830,632
1886...	679,485	28,745	121,579	6,754,626	832,455	1,728,082
1887...	955,362	22,146	129,002	7,108,978	979,126	1,825,559
1888...	686,661	24,095	335,964	8,928,242	798,673	2,122,283
1889...	407,884	27,970	163,145	8,915,684	331,958	2,159,510
1890...	651,432	15,128	185,949	9,372,212	340,131	1,795,214
1891...	635,732	16,051	311,435	9,508,890	602,175	1,160,359

* Mutton included. † Not given.

STATEMENT OF THE TOTAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PROVISIONS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA, EXPORTED FROM THE DOMINION DURING THE YEARS 1874-1891, AND OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES TO WHICH THEY WERE EXPORTED.

YEAR.	TOTAL.		VALUE EXPORTED TO			
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	United States.	New-foundland.	Other Countries.
	Lbs.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1874....	83,126,412	9,126,051	7,084,349	1,741,948	246,273	53,481
1875....	82,302,460	7,910,297	6,299,786	1,186,121	344,278	80,112
1876....	67,455,740	8,174,236	6,685,036	1,111,428	313,548	64,224
1877....	82,879,628	9,453,652	7,493,805	1,524,770	338,205	96,872
1878....	72,601,322	8,289,772	7,036,345	984,901	218,886	49,640
1879....	77,104,323	7,053,732	6,019,827	811,011	180,180	42,714
1880....	81,965,311	8,501,140	7,270,871	993,665	204,156	32,448
1881....	95,345,876	11,280,169	9,839,842	1,196,205	203,730	40,392
1882....	95,358,663	11,460,024	9,023,552	2,153,527	233,949	48,996
1883....	94,278,258	11,235,432	8,432,643	2,536,264	222,657	43,868
1884....	106,433,119	11,883,609	9,598,004	2,038,230	223,662	23,713
1885....	114,574,561	12,386,413	10,164,414	1,941,736	233,866	46,397
1886....	112,892,414	10,144,863	8,086,742	1,836,834	194,647	26,640
1887....	112,950,999	11,020,173	8,799,001	1,943,973	244,439	32,760
1888....	121,652,969	12,895,938	10,380,015	2,284,300	197,700	33,923
1889....	117,805,984	11,946,151	9,480,580	2,253,680	178,634	33,257
1890....	125,724,228	12,360,066	10,312,902	1,845,460	163,829	37,875
1891....	133,203,958	12,234,552	10,913,360	1,122,427	135,801	62,964

Exports principally to Great Britain.

415. The quantity of provisions exported in 1891 was greater than in any previous year, but the value had been exceeded in the three previous years. It will be seen that almost the whole trade is with Great Britain; out of a total value exported during the period of \$187,356,270, the exports to the United Kingdom are represented by \$152,921,084, being 81 per cent. The proportion in 1891 was 89 per cent.

Supply of pork in Canada.

416. The exports of hog products, as pork, bacon, hams and lard, are nothing to what they ought to be, and do not yet show any signs of increase. In order to encourage farmers to pay more attention to this branch of farming, the Dominion Government, in 1890, placed an additional import duty upon pork, and sufficient time has hardly elapsed to allow the results of this to be appreciable. There undoubtedly is a wide scope here for the farmer, if he will only give the matter attention. As it is, Canadian bacon will always bring from one to one and a-half cents per pound more than that from the United States, and this difference can easily be increased by improving the quality. Denmark, with a population little more than that of Ontario, exported in 1891 to Great Britain no less than 65,057,216 lbs. of bacon.

417. The butter exported, while nearly double the quantity of 1890, Butter. showed a sad falling off as compared with the figures of 1880. While the decrease in the manufacture of butter may be, to a certain extent, due to the establishment of cheese factories, which absorb the new milk, yet there is no doubt that the decline is principally due to carelessness of the farmers in allowing deterioration in quality, in not paying sufficient attention to the preferences of foreign consumers and in not providing sufficient protection against damage in transit. A special shipment of creamery butter was made to England during the winter of 1891-92, and though full particulars had not been received at the time of going to press, yet it is believed that the price realized will net 24 and 25 cents per pound at the point of shipment in Ontario. The quality gave great satisfaction, and the prospects for a large increase in the butter trade are very good. It is probable that next winter a number of cheese factories will be altered into winter creameries, for making butter during those months when cheese is not made.

418. According to the Ontario Bureau of Industries report, 32 Creameries in operation in the province in 1890 made 1,147,555 lbs. of butter and 310,438 lbs. of cheese. The average price of butter per lb. was 19½ cents. Creameries in Ontario.

419. There are a large number of creameries in Quebec, but no returns of their product are available. In Quebec.

420. The total quantity of butter imported into Great Britain in 1891, according to British Customs returns, was 239,187,984 lbs., and of this quantity only 5,181,904 lbs. came from Canada. The Australasian colonies, particularly New Zealand, are turning attention to shipping butter and cheese to England, and are meeting with considerable success, and it is evident that if these colonies can make this trade remunerative, much more so can Canada, when the gain in distance, and consequently in freight charges, is considered, as well as the cooler temperature on the voyage. Imports of butter into Great Britain.

421. The exports of cheese have steadily increased, and in 1891 were nearly 300 per cent more than in 1874. It almost all goes to the United Kingdom, and according to the British returns for 1891, more cheese was imported into that country from Canada than from anywhere else, the quantity having been 106,078,192 lbs., as compared with 86,788,016 lbs. from the United States, the next largest exporter. Cheese.

422. The pre-eminence of Canadian cheese in the English market has been won by careful attention to the requirements of that market and by shipping only first-class matter. It is most important, in order that this position should not be endangered, that the greatest care should be used in maintaining the high standard of quality; hence Importance of maintaining the quality.

the danger of letting a bad shipment leave the country, as one or two of such might undo the work of years.

Cheese factories in Ontario and Quebec. 423. There were 817 cheese factories in operation in Ontario in 1890, which manufactured 79,364,713 lbs. of cheese, from 836,387,516 lbs. of milk, given by 304,584 cows. The value of cheese made was \$7,189,957. A large quantity of cheese is made in the Province of Quebec, where there are upwards of 670 factories, but no statistics are available.

The egg trade. 424. Considerable progress was made during 1891 in the establishment of a profitable trade in eggs with Great Britain, to take the place of the United States market, from which Canada has been practically shut out by the high tariff. The total number exported from Montreal during the season of navigation was 2,233,757 dozen, and the greater number of these sold at satisfactory prices. Some consignments, however, did not realize as well as was expected, owing generally to both ignorance of and carelessness in the mode of packing and carelessness also in selection. As a result of the year's experience, however, it seems tolerably certain that, with proper attention to packing, quality and selection, England will provide a remunerative market for all the eggs this country can send over.

Beet sugar 425. Considerable attention has been attracted of late to the cultivation of the sugar beet, and in order to encourage the industry the Government at present pays a bounty on all beet sugar produced; but though there is no doubt that many parts of Canada are well adapted for the cultivation of the beet, the art of producing sugar therefrom, with profit to the producer, does not appear at present to be understood in this country.

Exports of Canadian agricultural produce compared, 1890 and 1891. 426. The following table is a statement of the principal exports of the agricultural produce of Canada in 1891, compared, as to quantity and value, with those of 1890. There was an actual increase in total value of \$2,681,720, the whole of which, it will be seen, was due to increased quantities, for while there was a general appreciation in value of the large majority of the articles named, the decline in price of cattle and cheese was so heavy as to more than counterbalance it. This system of comparison shows how misleading deductions as to the state of trade, when based solely on values, must often be, and it is satisfactory to be able to show that in spite of a falling market as regards the two principal articles of export, there was an actual increase of nearly \$3,000,000, due entirely to increase in the volume of trade.

AGRICULTURE.

EXPORTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE OF CANADA IN 1891, COMPARED AS TO QUANTITY AND VALUE WITH THOSE OF 1890.

ARTICLES.	VALUE.		INCREASED OR DECREASED VALUE.			
	Actual in 1891.	At Prices of 1890.	Due to Variation in		Actually more or less than 1890.	
			Quantity.	Price.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Horses	1,417,244	1,364,000	— 572,000	+ 53,000	—	518,829
Cattle	8,772,499	10,047,000	+ 3,097,000	— 1,274,000	+	1,823,082
Sheep	1,146,465	1,207,000	— 67,000	— 61,000	—	127,882
Swine	1,954	2,000	— 2,000	.....	—	1,198
Mutton	23,993	20,000	+ 16,000	+ 4,000	+	19,803
Pork	4,089	4,000	— 10,000	.....	—	10,192
Bacon	590,852	605,000	— 3,000	— 14,000	—	16,643
Hams	37,617	37,000	+ 13,000	+ 1,000	+	14,033
Beef	16,051	19,000	— 4,000	— 3,000	—	923
Meats, canned	271,184	258,000	+ 150,000	+ 13,000	+	163,162
“ all other	16,258	12,000	— 61,000	+ 4,000	—	57,479
Lard	3,174	3,000	— 3,000	.....	—	2,898
Tallow	2,809	2,000	.....	— 1,000	—	1,001
Butter	602,175	657,000	+ 317,000	— 55,000	+	262,044
Cheese	9,508,800	10,560,000	+ 1,188,000	— 1,051,000	+	136,588
Eggs	1,160,359	1,122,000	— 673,000	+ 38,000	—	634,855
Wheat	1,583,084	1,941,000	+ 1,552,000	— 358,000	+	1,194,223
Barley	2,929,873	2,256,000	— 2,345,000	+ 674,000	—	1,670,536
“ malt	88,174	70,000	— 80,000	+ 18,000	—	62,206
Oats	129,917	89,000	— 167,000	+ 41,000	—	126,239
Pease, whole	1,858,319	1,769,000	+ 55,000	+ 89,000	+	143,686
“ split	174,282	133,000	— 37,000	+ 41,000	+	4,003
Rye	226,470	171,000	— 50,000	+ 56,000	+	5,709
Beans	495,768	426,000	+ 176,000	+ 70,000	+	245,724
Bran	162,324	153,000	+ 67,000	+ 9,000	+	76,099
Flour, wheat	1,388,578	1,344,000	+ 822,000	+ 45,000	+	867,195
Oatmeal	45,195	43,000	— 211,000	+ 2,000	—	209,462
Potatoes	1,693,671	1,247,000	+ 751,000	+ 447,000	+	1,197,926
Hops	19,589	14,000	+ 14,000	+ 6,000	+	19,527
Hay	559,489	604,000	— 464,000	— 45,000	—	509,065
Flax	181,386	181,000	+ 6,000	.....	+	5,823
Apples, dried	49,029	43,000	+ 38,000	+ 6,000	+	44,270
“ green	1,389,714	1,183,000	+ 190,000	+ 207,000	+	396,551
Wool	245,503	249,000	+ 13,000	— 3,000	+	9,834
Total	36,795,888	37,835,000	+ 3,724,000	— 1,041,000	+	2,681,720

427. The following tables give the values and quantities of imports and exports of farm produce into and from Canada in 1891, showing the total amounts imported and exported, and also the trade in the same articles between Canada and Great Britain and the United States.

	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	V
		\$		
Horses..... No.	2,625	117,559	27	
Cattle..... "	802	16,736		
Sheep..... "	43,157	100,122		
Swine..... "		8,843		
Other animals..... "		14,972		
Mutton..... Lbs.	6,388	534	66	
Pork..... "	11,132,625	597,786	25,837	
*Bacon & hams..... "	2,570,412	208,173	6,312	
Beef..... "	2,715,101	98,843	15,396	
Meats, all other..... "	1,921,425	186,726	30,354	
Lard..... "	991,655	69,174	2,576	
Tallow..... "	687,117	33,185	24,057	
Hides..... "		2,004,449		
Wool..... Lbs.	7,848,802	1,398,746	2,503,339	
Butter..... "	324,681	75,923	2,859	
Cheese..... "	106,385	20,189	20,459	
Poultry..... "		14,586		
Eggs..... Doz.	602,533	96,916	131	
Wheat..... Bush.	147,521	128,857		
Barley..... "	190	181	48	
Oats..... "	79,184	30,182	7,763	
Pease..... "	8,592	11,139	338	
Beans..... "	10,320	18,572	74	
Rye..... "	630	462		
Corn..... "	2,788,622	1,512,503		
Cornmeal.... Brls.	124,545	321,710	2	
Oatmeal..... Lbs.	289,100	9,709	82,762	
Flour, wheat. Brls.	57,489	234,313	2,498	
Bran, mill feed, &c..... "		95,462		
Potatoes.... Bush.	33,468	31,254	23	
Hay..... Tons	533	1,959		
Hops..... Lbs.	606,464	237,539	114,928	
Seed, flax.... Bush.	133,203	160,616	25	
" all other..... "		264,755		
Hemp, un-dressed.... Cwt.	128,748	864,597	86,446	
Trees and plants.....				

TOTAL IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, &c.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	IMPORTS ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.					
	Total.		From Great Britain.		From United States.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
Currants... Qts.	627	83			627	83
Cherries.... "	65,212	12,369			65,212	12,369
Grapes..... Lbs.	1,081,792	79,452	397,424	32,847	682,368	46,413
Peaches.... "	395,748	32,039			394,164	32,027
Plums..... Bush.	5,013	21,219			5,013	21,219
Berries, all kinds..... Lbs.	649,565	63,180			648,627	63,117
All other articles.		370,399		34,709		330,427
Total.....		11,407,265		1,408,239		9,395,747

NOTE.—Animals for improvement of stock not included.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS FROM CANADA IN 1891 OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, SHOWING TOTAL EXPORTS, AND EXPORTS TO GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

Exports of Agricultural Produce, 1891.

ARTICLES.	EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.					
	Total.		To Great Britain.		To United States.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
Horses..... No.	11,658	1,417,244	1,222	156,254	9,957	1,215,022
Cattle..... "	117,761	8,772,499	107,689	8,425,396	2,763	29,975
Sheep..... "	299,347	1,146,465	40,732	344,405	244,906	759,081
Swine..... "	334	1,954	3	75	88	888
Other animals and poultry.....		60,753		4,826		53,510
Mutton..... Lbs.	291,991	23,993	75,798	8,066	174,118	13,807
Pork..... "	67,687	4,089	550	40	3,700	198
Bacon..... "	7,150,756	590,852	7,137,586	589,599	968	118
Hams..... "	403,481	37,617	391,943	36,398	461	57
Beef..... "	309,791	16,051	8,700	740	9,440	699
Meats, canned	2,767,080	271,184	2,736,150	267,959	30,186	3,155
Lard..... "	47,734	3,174	28,700	1,892	14,700	970
Tallow..... "	49,893	2,809				
Hides, horns and skins.....		489,004		13,455		472,561

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS FROM CANADA IN 1891 OF AGRICULTURAL
PRODUCE, SHOWING TOTAL EXPORTS, AND EXPORTS TO GREAT
BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.					
	Total.		To Great Britain.		To United States.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		
Wool.....Lbs.	1,108,286	245,503			1,107,560	245,503
Butter....."	3,768,101	602,175	2,758,855	440,060	68,008	10,912
Cheese....."	106,202,140	9,508,800	105,942,677	9,481,373	128,256	10,912
Poultry....."		26,179		1,002		1,002
Eggs.....Doz.	8,022,935	1,160,359	649,476	83,589	7,354,235	1,076,770
Wheat.....Bush.	2,108,216	1,583,084	1,015,954	969,134	1,092,109	614,950
Barley....."	4,892,327	2,929,873	132,650	75,225	4,751,953	2,854,648
Oats....."	260,569	129,917	16,528	5,954	2,264	1,000
*Pease....."	2,754,285	2,032,601	2,149,203	1,485,348	500,978	447,253
Beans....."	323,729	495,768			321,898	495,768
Rye....."	339,964	226,470	103,623	68,484	150,330	100,986
Corn....."	180	114			90	57
Cornmeal.....Brls.	503	1,393				1,393
Oatmeal....."	11,748	45,195	9,304	35,455	576	2,144
Flour(wheat)....."	296,784	1,388,578	181,543	851,912	12,439	57,667
Bran.....Cwt.	188,835	162,324	100,562	97,872	80,522	74,452
Flax....."	21,877	181,386			21,877	181,386
Potatoes.....Bush.	3,668,725	1,693,671	2,278	1,400	3,326,546	1,491,271
Hay.....Tons.	65,083	559,489	11,852	150,291	50,070	359,198
Seeds, clover and grass....."		318,203		223,093		195,710
Apples,dried.Lbs.	800,650	49,029	67,168	7,353	611,475	31,676
Apples, green or ripe.....Brls.	450,836	1,389,714	390,169	1,235,247	58,308	144,467
Berries, all kinds....."		64,849				64,849
Fruits, canned or preserved....."		30,772		9,500		1,000
Fruits, all other....."		32,773		3,097		1,000
All other articles....."		509,463				1,000
Total.....		38,205,370		25,074,464		10,912,912

* Including split pease.

Analysis
of trade
with Great
Britain
and the
United
States.

428. Out of \$9,395,747 worth of produce imported from the States, \$6,583,577, or 70 per cent, represented imports of hides, wool, raw tobacco and pork and bacon. The hides and wool imported principally the products of foreign countries bought at second-hand in the States, or shipped by agents, through that country, direct from the place of production. Tobacco and corn are two articles that cannot be produced in any quantity in this country. The large imports of wool and bacon are due entirely to the apathy of the Canadian farmer, who prefers to buy the inferior products of the western States to producing, at less cost, a superior article for himself. With the exception of wool, imports from Great Britain are nominal. As regards exp

the United States took \$10,917,357 worth, of which \$6,616,630, or 61 per cent, comprised exports of horses, eggs, barley and potatoes. The trade in horses with that country is falling off very much, owing to an increase in the home supply as well as to a great reduction in the demand. It is very probable that this will result greatly to the advantage of the Canadian breeder, for while buyers in the States will always give a good price for a good animal, there was a ready market, principally for horse-car service, for all kinds of animals, without reference to soundness or quality, which has induced a large amount of careless breeding among farmers, in Canada, and the country is now filled with a lot of unsound animals that are practically unsaleable. The trade with Great Britain has increased rapidly during the last 18 months, and if farmers will only pay more attention to quality, and breed only from sound stock, they will soon find in England an infinitely more profitable market than the United States could ever offer them. The total number of horses that have been exported from this country since Confederation is 328,122; 315,436 have gone to the United States, 6,700 to Great Britain and 5,986 to other countries. The total number imported during the same period, principally for the improvement of stock, is 42,255. Horse-breeding prevails more or less generally in Canada, but it is made a special industry in Alberta, N.W.T., where it is rapidly becoming of importance, and it is expected that in a few years a large number of serviceable horses will be available. Though, owing to the jealousy of British agriculturists, the Imperial Government has discontinued, for the present, the purchase of horses in Canada for the army, there is not much doubt that the demand will be ultimately revived, and it is to be hoped that Canadian farmers will employ the interval in profiting by the advice and remarks of the officers sent out to purchase, with reference to the style of animal required, so that when the time does come again, as it inevitably will, a far larger supply will be found available than was the case in the first instance; and even if the animals thus produced are not required for the army, they will be found greatly improved for general purposes. The market is sure to come, and there is likely to be much money made out of the trade. The exports of eggs and barley to the States are falling off, and, as already mentioned, the trade in these articles is being gradually transferred to Great Britain. The exports of potatoes during 1890-91 were very large, owing to the failure of the crop on the other side, but there is no permanent demand for this vegetable, the imports of potatoes into the States having ranged during the last five years from 8,200,000 bushels to 880,000 bushels. The duty would appear to have checked the export of hay, which is a matter for congratulation, as the export of hay is as injudicious and harmful as the export of store cattle. There was an increase of \$3,988,343 in the value of exports of farm produce to Great Britain.

The horse trade.

Horse breeding.

Eggs and barley.

Potatoes.

Hay.

Exports of agricultural produce from Canada and United States, 1891.

429. The following table gives the exports of agricultural produce from Canada and the United States, respectively, in 1891 :—

EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS (DOMESTIC) FROM CANADA AND UNITED STATES, 1891.

ARTICLES.	EXPORTS FROM	
	Canada.	United States.
	\$	\$
Horses	1,417,244	784,908
Cattle.....	8,772,499	30,445,249
Sheep.....	1,146,465	261,109
Swine.....	1,954	1,146,630
Other animals and poultry	60,753	18,532
Mutton	23,993	18,959
Pork.....	4,089	4,843,701
Bacon.....	590,852	37,404,989
Hams.....	37,617	8,245,685
Beef.....	16,051	20,518,360
Meats, canned.....	271,184	9,068,906
Lard.....	3,174	34,414,323
Tallow	2,809	5,501,049
Hides, horns and skins.....	489,004	1,333,655
Wool.....	245,503	39,423
Butter.....	602,175	2,197,106
Cheese.....	9,508,800	7,405,376
Poultry	26,179	15,808
Eggs.....	1,160,359	64,259
Wheat.....	1,583,084	51,420,272
Barley.....	2,929,873	669,203
Oats.....	129,917	405,708
Pease.....	2,032,601	473,006
Beans.....	495,768	
Rye.....	226,470	212,161
Corn.....	114	17,652,687
Cornmeal.....	1,393	946,977
Oatmeal.....	45,195	221,316
Flour (wheat).....	1,388,578	54,705,616
Bran.....	162,324	Not specified.
Flax.....	181,386	
Potatoes.....	1,693,671	316,482
Hay.....	559,489	470,228
Seeds, clover and grass	318,203	1,945,190
Fruits, viz. :—		
Apples, dried.....	49,029	409,605
do green.....	1,389,714	476,897
Berries, all kinds.....	64,849	*
Fruits, canned or preserved.....	30,772	797,876
do all other.....	32,773	750,415
All other articles.....	509,463	+29,089,756
Total	38,205,370	324,691,422

* Included in all other fruits. + \$20,710,911 tobacco leaf included.

430. In issues of this work previous to 1890, tables were given showing the quantities of certain articles of food and agricultural produce imported annually into Great Britain, the figures in which were taken correctly from the British returns; but it was found that these returns did not accurately represent the true facts, inasmuch as articles were credited to the country in which the port of shipment was situated, *e.g.*, articles of United States produce, shipped at the port of Montreal, were credited in the British customs returns to British North America. This practice still prevails, and as the British returns are for the calendar year, and the Canadian and the United States returns are for the fiscal year, it was decided to take a period of three years, and strike an average, which has accordingly been done in the following table, the figures for Canada and the United States being taken from the returns of each country, and those of British possessions and other foreign countries from British returns. It must not be forgotten that in many cases—such, for instance, as cattle and cheese—the Canadian exports are rapidly increasing, and that therefore these average figures do not fairly represent the extent of the present trade in those articles, but they give a general idea of the proportion contributed by Canada to the food supply of England. Enormous as is the quantity of food from other countries annually required by the people of the United Kingdom, yet that quantity is continually increasing, and the figures show what a very small proportion of the whole amount is contributed by Canada, and on the other hand what large proportions of many articles are sent from the United States. Canada is just as well, if not better, able to supply these articles, as far as extent of area, climate and natural facilities go, but she lacks the other essential quality of population, and it is evident that energetic steps must be taken towards settling up the great North-West, if Canada's contribution to the food supply of the mother country is ever to become an important factor of consideration.

Average
imports of
agricultural
produce into
Great
Britain.

AVERAGE IMPORTS OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE INTO GREAT BRITAIN
DURING THE YEARS 1888, 1889 AND 1890.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL.	IMPORTED FROM				PERCENTAGE OF IMPORTS FROM			
		United States.			Canada.	Other British Possessions.	Other Foreign Countries.	United States.	Canada.
Horses	14,874	210		179	65	14,395	1 41	1 20	
Cattle	524,969	236,106		60,404	2,519	159,363	43 07	11 51	
Sheep	664,209	8,085		43,635	1,037	607,639	1 22	6 56	
Mutton, fresh,	144,460,848	162,148		2,784	76,769,803	67,362,774	0 11	.....
Pork	43,969,936	15,359,649		7,667	13,440	22,933,568	34 98	0 02	
Bacon and hams	488,257,677	386,913,265		6,170,490	4,555	83,633,920	79 24	1 26	
Beef, salted	28,527,781	40,519,714		.....	48,048	122,304	.....	.....
Beef, fresh	152,211,483	133,925,284		18,556	9,381,045	1,644,496	87 99	0 01	
Meats, all other	80,395,355	41,745,779		1,424,676	11,909,445	17,462,853	51 92	1 77	
Lard	125,101,237	120,999,967		80,317	32,144	827,135	96 72	0 06	
Tallow and stearine	141,212,608	40,766,769		247,731	60,280,453	30,615,536	28 87	0 03	
Butter	210,074,368	8,859,161		1,091,675	3,256,107	196,888,533	4 22	0 52	
Cheese	222,868,389	77,269,069		88,490,241	2,364,059	43,576,139	34 67	39 70	
Poultry *	2,229,885	12,065		1,500	1,059	2,203,997	0 54	0 07	
Eggs	97,045,627	260		1,849	139,467	96,849,293	.....	.....
Wheat	109,689,956	37,047,119		746,088	20,741,634	56,442,007	33 77	0 68	
Barley	43,076,638	986,429		11,711	118,049	42,287,565	2 29	0 03	
Oats	52,144,168	2,308,003		211,284	209,433	49,399,245	4 42	0 41	
Pease	3,715,938	718,012		1,780,481	649,578	1,197,701	0 48	47 91	
Flour	8,839,762	6,921,941		131,976	41,336	1,795,763	78 30	1 49	
Potatoes	3,850,518	629		935	2,376,083	1,474,435	0 02	0 02	
Onions	3,736,879	4,088		.....	114,752	3,619,873	0 11	.....
Apples, green	3,327,955	1,680,384		1,150,920	55,252	1,390,974	50 49	34 58	
Flax seed	17,963,200	.....		.....	10,647,024	7,315,976	.....	.....
Flax, dressed and undressed,	177,827,813	.....		.....	3,249,157	174,578,656	.....	.....
Wool	653,397,127	3,400		2,800	550,357,806	101,986,002	.....	.....

431. The principal articles of food, it will be seen, that are imported from Canada, are cattle, meats, cheese, pease and apples, but as all the articles in the table are capable of being produced in this country in large quantities, there is no reason why our share of the imports should not be much larger than it is at present.

Principal articles imported from Canada.

432. The following table gives the total quantities of the same articles imported into Great Britain in 1889 and 1890, without reference to the countries from whence they came :—

Imports of articles of food into Great Britain, 1889 and 1890.

IMPORTS OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE INTO GREAT BRITAIN IN 1889-90.

ARTICLES.		QUANTITY.	
		1889.	1890.
Horses.....	No.	13,832	19,286
Cattle.....	"	555,222	642,596
Sheep.....	"	677,958	358,458
Mutton.....	Lbs.	137,206,496	185,518,928
Pork.....	"	43,310,400	33,611,872
Bacon and hams.....	"	502,220,096	560,001,792
Beef, salted.....	"	29,396,416	30,769,312
" fresh.....	"	155,204,234	207,714,416
Meats, canned.....	"	71,870,960	82,298,832
" all other.....	"	9,280,544	11,634,366
Lard.....	"	133,577,248	144,250,512
Tallow and stearine.....	"	139,331,472	154,962,416
Butter.....	"	215,918,304	227,104,304
Cheese.....	"	213,695,888	240,196,880
*Poultry.....	§	2,302,872	2,422,904
Eggs.....	Doz.	94,325,030	102,912,460
Wheat.....	Bush.	109,296,855	112,885,136
Barley.....	"	40,602,125	38,915,305
Oats.....	"	52,674,809	41,924,848
Pease.....	"	3,164,334	3,439,311
Flour.....	Brls.	8,216,366	8,833,068
Potatoes.....	Bush.	3,480,262	3,621,520
Onions.....	"	3,854,453	3,871,195
Apples.....	"	3,612,316	2,574,957
Flax seed.....	"	18,155,960	15,465,320
Flax, dressed and undressed.....	Lbs.	177,791,264	177,167,088
Wool.....	"	696,011,487	629,236,209

*Value only.

433. The fertile plains of the North-West, particularly in the district of Alberta, are admirably adapted for stock-raising, and in 1891 there were 129 ranches in operation in the grazing districts. According to Ranches and stock in N. W. T.

to the census returns of 1891, the following number of live stock were then in the three districts :—

	Alberta.	Assiniboia.	Saskatchewan.
Horses	31,970	23,449	5,220
Cattle	145,658	69,420	16,144
Sheep	16,057	44,376	4,487
Swine	5,103	10,020	1,098

These figures, when compared with the figures for the same district, as given in the census returns of 1885, show increases as follow :—

Horses	36,514
Cattle	144,086
Sheep	45,512

while swine show a decrease of 6,321. In 1881 the whole of the North-West Territories only contained 18,763 head of live stock, while in 1891, in the three provisional districts alone, there were 373,002 head. There seems good reason to believe that at the end of the present decade the increase will be found, both actually and proportionately, to be infinitely larger.

The experimental farms.

434. There is no space to go into any details of all the work that was done on the several experimental farms during the year; they must be obtained, if required, from the Director's report, published by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. However, much useful work was done at all the stations in testing new varieties of agricultural products, fruit and forest trees, and in making numerous experiments of various kinds with a view of benefiting the position of the farmers generally. As evidence of the amount of work done and of the interest taken by the farmers, it may be stated that during the year 12,360 bags of grain, 1,316 packages of seedling forest trees and small fruit, and 563 bags of tree seed were distributed; 2,152 samples of grain were received for report; the total number of bulletins and reports sent out was 218,129, and the farmers who have, by request, been placed on the list to receive bulletins, etc., now number 24,609. The expenditure during the year on the several farms was as follows :—

Central Farm, Ottawa	\$44,802
Farm, Nappan, N.S.	6,994
do Brandon, Man.	10,479
do Indian Head, N.W.T.	7,666
do Agassiz, B.C.	9,207
Total	<u>\$79,148</u>

CHAPTER VII.

MINERAL STATISTICS.

435. There is hardly a mineral of value, with the exception of tin, that is not known to exist in greater or lesser quantity in some part of the Dominion, but its mineral wealth is to all intents at present an unknown quantity, many parts of the country where minerals are known to exist being, as yet, practically unexplored. Some idea, however, of the rich and varied resources of the country may be gathered from the following classified list of the economic minerals of Canada, as arranged in the Geological Museum at Ottawa, where specimens of all of them are exhibited:—

Classified
list of the
minerals
of Canada

(1.) *Metals and their Ores.*—Native iron, magnetic iron ore, iron sand, hematite, ilmenite or titaniferous iron ore, limonite (including bog iron ore), spathic iron ore, clay ironstone, native copper, sulphides of copper, sulphide of zinc, sulphide of lead or galena, native silver and ores of silver, gold, platinum, sulphide of antimony, oxysulphide of antimony, and sulphide of bismuth.

(2.) *Materials used in the Production of Heat and Light.*—Anthracite, bituminous coal, lignite or brown coal, bituminous shale, petroleum, peat.

(3.) *Materials applicable to certain Chemical Manufactures and their Products.*—Iron pyrites, sulphuric acid, &c., pyrrhotine or magnetic iron pyrites, apatite or phosphate of lime, magnesite or carbonate of magnesia, calcite or carbonate of lime, chromic iron, oxides of manganese.

(4.) *Mineral Manures.*—Gypsum, shell-marl.

(5.) *Mineral Pigments and Detergents.*—Iron ochres, &c., barytes or heavy spar, soap clay.

(6.) *Salt, Brines and Mineral Waters.*—Salt and brine, mineral waters.

(7.) *Minerals applicable to Common and Decorative Construction.*—Limestones, dolomites, sandstones, granite and syenite, gneiss, Labradorite rock, marbles (limestones), serpentines, breccias, slates, flagstones, common lime, hydraulic lime and brick clays.

(8.) *Refractory Materials, Pottery Clays and Pottery.*—Plumbago or graphite, soapstone, potstone, mica rock, mica, asbestos, fire clays, sandstone (refractory), and pottery clay.

(9.) *Materials for Grinding and Polishing.*—Stone for manufacturing whetstones, hones, bath-brick, Tripoli, grindstones and millstones.

(10.) *Minerals applicable to the Fine Arts and Jewellery.*—Lithographic stone, porphyrites, labradorite, albite, perthite, jasper conglomerate, amethystine quartz, agates, amber, Canadian precious stones.

(11.) *Miscellaneous.*—Sandstone for glass-making, moulding sand and clay, carbonaceous shale, artificial stone.

Draw-
backs to
mineral
develop-
ment.

436. The principal drawbacks to mining development hitherto have been want of capital, and the fact that a number of the enterprises that have been started have been purely of a speculative character, which has thrown suspicion on genuine undertakings, and driven investors to place their funds elsewhere; but as the explorations of the Government Geological Survey are making better known the extent and locality of minerals, and the fiscal policy of the Government is calculated to stimulate production, public attention is becoming more attracted to our mining resources.

Visit of
the British
Iron and
Steel Asso-
ciation.

437. A large number of members of the British Iron and Steel Association visited the United States in the autumn of 1890, and many of them inspected the copper and nickel mines of Sudbury, and expressed themselves as being astonished at the evidence of great mineral wealth they met with. It is hoped that as a means of calling attention to the mineral resources of this country their visit will have a beneficial result.

Mineral
resources
of Ontario.

438. The Ontario Provincial Government, in 1888, appointed a commission to enquire into the mineral resources of that province and the best modes of developing them. In 1890 the commission published an exhaustive report, from which has been gathered the following description of the mineral wealth of Ontario:—In the central and eastern counties are magnetic and hematite iron ores, gold, galena, plumbago, arsenic, mica, fibrous serpentine, apatite, granite, marble and freestone. In the Sudbury district copper and nickel mines are being worked on a large scale. In the township of Denison rich specimens of gold-bearing quartz and extensive deposits of copper and nickel are found. Along the north shore of Lake Huron, from the mouth of the French River to Sault Ste. Marie, gold and silver-bearing mines, iron, copper, galena, and immense quarries of marble have been discovered. North of the Height of Land and extending towards James' Bay, prospectors report a promising mineral region. North of Lake Superior, localities of gold, silver, copper, iron, galena, plumbago and zinc ores have been taken up, besides which there are inexhaustible supplies of granite, marble, serpentine and sandstone. West of Port Arthur is a silver district, which, judging from the

explorations already made, promises to be an argentiferous region of great richness. Beyond this district, to the north-west, are found veins of gold-bearing quartz and extensive ranges of magnetic iron ore, while to the south-west is believed to be a continuation of the Vermilion iron range of northern Minnesota. The partial examination already made inspires the hope that here will, in time, be developed an iron region of great value. In the region adjacent to the Lake of the Woods, gold-bearing veins of good promise have been discovered, and an early development of some of the properties may be looked for. No reference has been made in the foregoing enumeration to the oil and salt deposits in western Ontario, which are of great value.

439. Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Quebec, the north and west portions of Ontario and some parts of the North-West Territories, are essentially the mining districts of the Dominion. Coal has been found in Manitoba, but no metalliferous ores have at present been discovered there, and though a number of minerals and metals are known to exist in New Brunswick, none of them have yet been found in any very large quantities, and mining is only carried on to a small extent. There is no mining in Prince Edward Island.

440. The figures relating to Canada used in this chapter have been taken almost entirely from the statistical report on the minerals of Canada for 1890 published by the Geological Survey. The figures relating to the United States and foreign countries have been taken partly from official and partly from other sources, notably the publications of the American Iron and Steel Association.

441. The following statement of the mineral production of Canada in 1890 and 1891, will give some idea of the present value of an industry which is still in its infancy. The figures for 1891 are subject to revision.

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA, 1890 AND 1891.

PRODUCT.	1890.		1891.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Antimony ore. Tons.	26½	\$ 625	10	\$ 60
Arsenic. "	25	1,500	20	1,000
Asbestos. "	9,860	1,260,240	9,000	1,000,000
* Bricks. 1,000	211,727	1,266,982	173,808	1,047,311
* Building stone. Cub. yds.	382,563	964,783	187,685	708,702
Cement. Brls.	102,216	92,405	93,779	109,086
Coal. Tons.	3,117,661	6,496,110	* 3,400,479	7,792,175
Coke. "	56,450	166,298	57,084	175,592
Copper. Lbs.	6,013,671	902,050	9,529,076	1,238,780
Feldspar. Tons.	700	3,500	685	3,425
Fertilizers. "	1,203	31,889		
Fire clay. "			250	750

* Incomplete.

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA, 1890 AND 1891—*Concluded*

PRODUCT.	1890.		1891.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Flagstone.....Sq. ft.	17,865	\$ 1,643	27,300	
Glass and glassware.....		537,130		
Gold.....Oz.	64,046	1,149,776	51,040	92
Granite.....Tons.	13,307	65,985	10,995	
Graphite....."	175	5,200	260	
Grindstones....."	4,884	42,340	4,479	
Gypsum....."	226,509	194,033	203,545	18
Iron ore....."	76,511	155,380	68,979	18
Lead (fine, contained in ore) Lbs.	113,000	5,085	588,665	
* Lime.....Bush.	2,501,079	412,308	1,829,894	22
Limestone for iron flux .. Tons.	18,478	18,361	11,376	
Manganese....."	1,328	32,550	274	
Marble....."	780	10,776		
Mica.....Lbs.	770,959	68,074		
Mineral paint.....Tons.	2,117	12,668	900	
Mineral water.....Galls.	561,165	66,031	427,485	
Moulding sand.....Tons.	320	1,410	230	
Nickel.....Lbs.	1,435,742	933,232	4,626,627	2,77
Petroleum. (Brls. of 35 Imp. gal.)	765,029	902,734	755,298	1,06
Phosphate.....Tons.	31,753	361,045	23,588	16
Pig iron....."	21,772	331,688	23,891	34
Platinum.....Oz.		4,500		
Potters' ware.....		195,242		* 25
Precious stones.....		700		
Pyrites.....Tons.	49,227	123,068	65,362	15
Quartz....."	200	1,000		
Roofing cement....."	1,171	6,502	900	
Salt....."	43,754	198,897	45,021	16
Sands and gravel (exports) "	342,158	65,518	243,724	
Sewer pipes.....		348,000		25
Silver.....Ozs.	400,687	420,662	415,493	46
Slate.....Tons.	6,368	100,250		
Soapstone....."	917	1,239	575	
Sulphuric acid.....Lbs.	11,118,779	145,235		
Terra cotta.....		90,000		17
* Tiles.....1,000	10,521	140,877	11,779	16
Whiting.....Brls.	500	500		
Estimated value of mineral products not returned..		995,667		58
Total.....		19,331,688		20,38

* Incomplete.

Mineral production almost stationary. 442. It would appear from the foregoing table that mineral production in Canada is, at present, not increasing to any great extent; the value having remained practically stationary for the last few years, though this may be in a large measure due to sluggish markets and a consequently reduced demand for some of the principal articles.

Exports of minerals, 1888, 1889 and 1890. 443. The total value of the exports of minerals and mineral products mined or manufactured in Canada in 1890 was \$5,807,541,

\$760,392 more than in 1889. The values of the principal articles exported in the last three years were as follow :—

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Asbestos.....	\$ 277,742	\$ 360,144	\$ 528,530
Coal.....	1,974,731	2,334,905	2,436,906
Copper ore.....	257,287	168,457	398,497
Gold.....	628,158	609,250	706,792
Gypsum.....	121,389	195,176	192,359
Iron and steel (about).....	350,000	310,000	275,000
Phosphates.....	298,609	394,768	499,369
Silver.....	219,008	212,163	204,142
Stone and marble.....	78,119	*49,578	*65,336
Iron ore.....	55,177	39,887	40,690
Other articles.....	478,590	363,821	459,920
Total.....	<u>\$4,738,810</u>	<u>\$5,038,149</u>	<u>\$5,807,541</u>

And the countries to which they were principally exported were :—

United States.....	\$3,341,308	\$3,753,351	\$3,963,257
United Kingdom.....	478,260	422,355	630,815
Other British possessions . . .	150,763	158,143	189,973
Germany.....	46,053	15,856	17,067
Japan.....	40,180	4,000	7,200
St. Pierre.....	16,312	16,564	19,905
China.....	12,950	.....	.....
Mexico.....	10,570	10,118	.....
Other countries.....	14,541	38,783	27,540
Total.....	<u>\$4,110,937</u>	<u>\$4,419,170</u>	<u>\$4,855,757</u>

The difference in amounts is owing to the total values being given for the calendar year and the export values for the fiscal year. It will be seen that, in 1890, 81 per cent of the exports went to the United States, and 17 per cent to the United Kingdom and British possessions, as compared with 84 per cent and 13 per cent, respectively, in 1889.

444. The total value of imports of minerals and products chiefly manufactured therefrom, in 1890, was \$24,472,327, of which amount imports, \$8,154,504 was for coal and \$8,473,741 for iron and steel, the two forming 68 per cent of the whole sum. Value of 1890.

445. The most important mineral, in point of value, produced in Canada in 1890, was coal, the quantity being 3,117,661 tons, valued at the point of production at \$6,496,110, being an increase over 1889 of 398,183 tons. In the former year the quantity produced was 2,719,478 tons. Production of coal, 1890.

446. Almost all the coal at present is produced in the provinces of Nova Scotia and British Columbia, but the coal deposits in the North-West Territories are capable of extensive development, and the output Coal-producing regions of Canada.

*Stone only.

can be very materially increased. These deposits are apparently inexhaustible, the coal-bearing area being estimated at 65,000 square miles, and the quantity of fuel known to underlie some portions of this area at from 4,500,000 to 9,000,000 tons per square mile. This coal varies from lignite to bituminous coal, and in the Rocky Mountains large deposits of anthracite have been found, beds of which are being worked near Banff, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, by the Alberta Railway and Coal Company and the Canadian Anthracite Company. All the coal supplied to the Canadian Pacific Railway at Brandon and points west is now exclusively the product of Canada; and as there is a constant demand for anthracite coal in the San Francisco market, and as the Banff mines are nearer to that city than any of the United States anthracite coal fields, it is possible they will become the principal source of supply for that class of fuel. The importance, from an Imperial point of view, of having large deposits of smokeless coal within two days' journey of the principal naval stations on the Pacific coast, can hardly be over-estimated. Anthracite has been found cropping out in Queen Charlotte Island, B.C., but though a considerable sum has been spent in prospecting and mining, no good results have as yet been accomplished. A small quantity of coal is annually raised in the Province of New Brunswick, but the work is only done in a very desultory manner, being carried on principally by farmers when other work is slack.

Production of coal in Canada, 1889 and 1890.

447. The following table gives the production of coal in Canada, by provinces, during the last two years :—

PRODUCTION OF COAL IN CANADA, 1889 AND 1890.

PROVINCE.	1889.		1890.	
	Tons of 2,000 lbs.	Value.	Tons of 2,000 lbs.	Value.
		\$		\$
Nova Scotia.	1,967,032	3,073,489	2,222,081	3,571,202
British Columbia.	649,409	2,319,320	759,517	2,712,560
North-West Territories.	97,364	179,640	128,953	198,498
New Brunswick.	5,673	11,733	7,110	13,850
Total.	2,719,478	5,584,182	3,117,661	6,496,110

Coal fields of Nova Scotia.

448. The coal fields of Nova Scotia are estimated to occupy an area of 685 square miles, and, as at present known, are five in number, viz., three in Cape Breton and two in the province proper. The coal is bituminous, and for gas, cooking and steam purposes equals any in the world.

449. The placing of an import duty upon bituminous coal in 1879 has had the effect of very largely increasing the production of coal in this province, as is apparent from the figures in a subsequent table, and has also been the means of developing a large and increasing interprovincial trade between Nova Scotia and Quebec, particulars of which are here given :—

SALES OF NOVA SCOTIAN COAL TO QUEBEC.

YEAR.	Long Tons.	YEAR.	Long Tons.
1877.....	95,118	1885.....	493,917
1878.....	83,710	1886.....	538,762
1879.....	154,118	1887.....	650,858
1880.....	239,091	1888.....	678,321
1881.....	268,628	1889.....	631,796
1882.....	383,031	1890.....	751,931
1883.....	410,605	1891.....	775,286
1884.....	396,782		

450. The following table shows the production and disposal of coal, by counties, in Nova Scotia, in 1891 :—

PRODUCTION AND SALE OF COAL IN NOVA SCOTIA, 1891.

Counties.	Coal Raised.	Sold for Home Consumption.	Sold for Export.
	Tons.*	Tons.*	Tons.*
Cumberland.....	521,978	116,156	346,111
Pictou.....	448,169	265,098	139,998
Cape Breton.....	1,074,321	258,293	734,099
Other counties.....	316	190	.....
Total.....	2,044,784	639,737	1,210,208

The quantity raised in 1890 was 1,984,001 tons, and the quantity sold 1,786,111 tons. The figures in the two foregoing tables have been given in long tons of 2,240 lbs. each, in order that they may agree with the Nova Scotian Government returns, in which the long ton is used.

451. While indications of coal are to be found in many places on the mainland of British Columbia, the only collieries at present in operation are on Vancouver Island, and are situated at Nanaimo, Wellington and

Coal in
British
Columbia

* Long tons, 2,240 lbs.

Comox. The collieries are four in number, and their operations, in 1891, resulted as follow :—

PRODUCTION AND SALE OF COAL IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1891.

Collieries.	Coal Raised.	*Home Consumption.	Sold for Export.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Nanaimo	527,457	.....	383,886
Wellington.....	345,182	.....	282,452
East Wellington.	41,666	.....	36,181
Union.....	114,792	.....	103,960
Total	1,029,097	202,697	806,479

* Including coal used in the collieries.

The coal is bituminous and of a very high quality, commanding a better price at San Francisco than any American coal. In an analysis published by the State Mineralogist of California, in 1887, the relative values for steam of British Columbian and Washington Territory coals were given as : Wellington, 1,407 ; Nanaimo, 1,335 ; and Seattle 1,330. (Statistical Abstract, 1887, p. 344.)

Production of coal in Nova Scotia and British Columbia, 1874-1890.

452. The next table shows the production of coal in the Province of Nova Scotia and British Columbia in each year since 1874 :—

PRODUCTION OF COAL IN NOVA SCOTIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1874 TO 1890.

YEAR.	Nova Scotia.	British Columbia.	Total.

With the exception of the small quantity annually raised in New Brunswick, particulars of which for any number of years are not available (the quantity in 1890 was 7,110 tons) and of the amount given below as having been produced in the North-West, the above figures, to all intent, represent the coal production of Canada during the period named.

453. The following figures give the output of coal in the North-West during the last four years:—

1887	74,152
1888	115,124
1889	97,364
1890	128,953
Total	415,593

Coal in the North-West Territories.

The output from these mines is expected to be largely increased as the workings are developed.

454. The next statement gives the quantities of coal, being the produce of Canada, exported from Nova Scotia, British Columbia and New Brunswick, respectively, during the years 1874 to 1890, inclusive:—

EXPORTS OF COAL FROM NOVA SCOTIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK, 1874-1890.

YEAR.	Nova Scotia.	British Columbia.	New Brunswick.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1874	252,124	51,001	7,606	310,731
1875	179,626	65,842	4,527	249,995
1876	156,520	116,910	4,946	248,376
1877	173,389	118,252	9,669	301,310
1878	154,114	165,734	7,969	327,817
1879	113,742	186,094	6,622	306,458
1880	199,552	219,878	12,350	431,780
1881	193,081	187,791	14,219	395,091
1882	216,954	179,552	15,606	412,112
1883	192,795	271,214	15,641	479,650
1884	222,709	245,478	1,767	469,954
1885	176,287	250,191	1,260	427,738
1886	240,459	274,466	17	514,942
1887	207,491	356,657	1,341	565,489
1888	165,863	405,071	3	570,937
1889	186,608	470,633	710	658,001
1890	202,387	508,882	37	711,306
Total	3,203,701	4,073,696	104,290	7,381,687

These exports are given by provinces, because there is reason to believe that the coal was produced in the province whence exported,

with the exception that coal raised in the Territories and exported to the United States, would be included in the exports from British Columbia. The coal from Nova Scotia goes principally to Quebec, New Brunswick and Newfoundland, while that from British Columbia goes almost entirely to the United States.

Imports of coal, 1888-1891. 455. The following table gives the imports of coal for home consumption into the several provinces during the last four years, the figures being taken from the Customs returns :—

IMPORTS OF COAL FOR HOME CONSUMPTION—1888-1891.

PROVINCES.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Ontario	2,888,874	1,986,504	2,109,770	2,441,874
Quebec	401,031	457,985	400,781	449,542
Nova Scotia	25,298	27,982	30,033	33,174
New Brunswick	47,208	53,967	53,099	54,866
Manitoba	2,220	5,256	14,245	16,012
British Columbia	936	774	855	1,099
Prince Edward Island	3,132	2,195	1,934	2,243
North-West Territories				159
Total	3,368,699	2,534,663	2,610,617	2,998,969

Coal production of the world. 456. The following table shows the coal produced by the principal countries of the world, according to the latest available figures :—

COAL PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

COUNTRY.	Year.	Quantity.
		Tons.
Great Britain	1891	185,479,126
United States	1890	140,874,729
Germany	1891	84,347,156
France	1891	26,199,745
Austria	1889	8,592,876
Belgium	1891	19,865,345
Russia	1889	6,207,800
Australasia	1889	4,562,480
Canada	1891	3,500,000
Spain	1891	1,314,147
Italy	1888	366,794
Sweden	1889	300,600
Other countries		10,000,000
Total		491,610,198

Long tons of 2,240 pounds are used with reference to Great Britain, the United States, Australasia, Canada and Russia, and the metric ton of 2,204 pounds for continental countries.

457. Next in importance, as regards value, among the minerals now being worked in Canada, is gold, the production of which is confined almost entirely to British Columbia and Nova Scotia, though a small quantity is annually produced in Quebec, and it has also been obtained from some parts of Ontario. It may be that when the country north and west of Lake Superior is fully explored, valuable deposits of gold may be discovered, as it is known to exist in many localities, and has been found in several places in small quantities. A small amount of gold is also obtained each year from the Saskatchewan River, near Edmonton. Gold was first discovered in British Columbia in 1857 in the Thompson River, near Nicoamen, and in Nova Scotia in 1860, near Tangier Harbour, since which date the value of the production in the latter province has been \$9,877,693. British Columbia, since 1858, has produced \$53,113,127, as near as can be ascertained, but as only an estimate can be made of the quantity carried away in private hands, the actual amount is probably larger.

458. The following table gives the value of the gold production in the Dominion in 1888, 1889 and 1890.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN CANADA, 1888, 1889 AND 1890.

PROVINCES.	Value.		
	1888.	1889.	1890.
	\$	\$	\$
British Columbia.....	616,731	588,923	494,436
Nova Scotia.....	436,939	510,029	474,990
North-West Territories, including Yukon district.....	41,200	195,000	179,000
Quebec.....	3,740	1,207	1,350
Total.....	1,098,610	1,295,159	1,149,776

459. The total number of ounces produced was 64,046, at an average value of \$17.95 per ounce. The product in 1889 was 72,328 ounces, valued at \$1,295,159, or an average value of \$17.90 per ounce. This is below what is generally taken as the average value per ounce, viz., \$19.50, or £4 sterling. It will be seen that there was a decrease in value of \$145,383, and in quantity of 8,282 ounces, as compared with 1889—the decrease being chiefly in Nova Scotia and British Columbia.

Production of gold in Canada, 1862-1890.

460. The value of the gold production in the three principal gold-producing provinces since 1862 is shown below :—

VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, NOVA SCOTIA AND QUEBEC, 1862-1890.

YEAR.	British Columbia.	Nova Scotia.	Quebec.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1862	4,246,266	141,871		4,660,585
1863		272,448		
1864	3,735,850	390,349		4,126,199
1865	3,491,205	496,357		3,987,562
1866	2,662,106	491,491		3,153,597
1867	2,480,868	532,563		3,013,431
1868	2,372,972	400,555		2,773,527
1869	1,774,978	348,427		2,123,405
1870	1,336,956	387,392		1,724,348
1871	1,799,440	374,972		2,174,412
1872	1,610,972	255,349		1,866,321
1873	1,305,749	231,122		1,536,871
1874	1,844,618	178,244		2,022,862
1875	2,474,904	218,629		2,693,533
1876	1,786,648	233,585		2,020,233
1877	1,608,182	329,205	12,057	1,949,444
1878	1,275,204	245,253	17,937	1,538,394
1879	1,290,058	268,328	32,972	1,591,358
1880	1,013,827	257,823	33,174	1,304,824
1881	1,046,737	209,755	56,661	1,313,153

COUNTRIES.	1888.		1889.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
United States.....	33,175,000	59,195,000	32,845,000	70,465,000
Australasia.....	28,760,660	5,000,000	30,416,500	12,968,080
Mexico.....	974,000	41,373,000	700,000	50,900,000
European countries—				
Russia.....	21,302,000	604,000	23,173,000	598,000
Germany.....	1,190,963	1,332,022	1,331,576	1,500,000
Austria-Hungary.....	1,209,572	2,166,440	2,188,000	2,103,500
Sweden.....	50,000	193,000	48,900	173,760
Norway.....	.....	214,000	214,000	230,200
Italy.....	98,000	1,454	98,000	1,454
Spain.....	.....	2,140,400	2,140,400	2,140,400
Turkey.....	7,000	55,000	7,000	55,000
France.....	.....	2,053,000	3,363,950	3,363,950
Great Britain.....	146,000	376,000	64,370	282,375
Canada.....	1,111,959	385,000	1,495,000	495,600
South American countries—				
Argentine Republic.....	31,000	425,000	82,000	610,150
Colombia.....	3,000,000	1,000,000	3,430,000	735,000
Bolivia.....	59,800	9,578,000	59,800	9,578,000
Chile.....	1,962,430	7,723,957	1,436,600	5,140,764
Brazil.....	445,300	445,300	445,300	445,300
Venezuela.....	1,415,598	.....	1,158,000	.....
British Guiana.....	299,070	.....	1,125,000	.....
Dutch.....	324,000	586,177	541,000	.....
Peru.....	105,000	3,128,000	2,850,000	2,734,300
Central American States.....	150,000	2,000,000	150,000	2,000,000
Japan.....	403,000	1,763,140	254,000	1,531,700
Africa.....	4,500,000	8,586,632	9,887,000	9,887,000
China.....	9,000,000	9,000,000	5,380,000	5,380,000
India, British.....	676,563	1,502,660	2,000,000	2,000,000
Total.....	110,196,915	140,796,413	122,438,469	166,677,233

COINAGE OF THE WORLD, 1888, 1889, 1890.

COUNTRIES.	1888.		1889.		1890.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
United States...	31,380,808	33,025,606	21,413,931	35,496,683	20,467,182	39,202,908
Great Britain...	9,893,375	3,681,886	36,502,536	10,827,602	37,375,479	8,332,232
Mexico.....	300,480	26,658,964	319,907	25,294,726	284,859	24,081,192
Australasia....	24,415,230		29,325,529		25,702,600	
India.....	108,216	36,297,132	110,328	37,937,814		57,931,323
Canada.....		247,174		16,585		38,000
France.....	106,949	1,112,379	3,373,215	71	3,976,340	
China.....		1,100,518		1,302,581		
Italy.....	469,750			60,208	263,329	1,091
Switzerland....	16,984		386,000	217,125	482,500	279,850
Spain.....		4,436,804	3,378,631	4,716,029	9,049,569	1,479,152
Portugal.....	102,600	1,533,600	96,120	680,400	407,160	540,000
Netherlands....	143,051		823,943	132,660		198,990
Germany.....	34,340,722	989,127	48,166,245	177,079	23,835,512	
Austria-Hungary	2,747,633	5,516,190	3,294,987	4,528,259	2,818,750	3,857,118
Norway.....		53,600		53,600		120,600
Sweden.....		16,714	1,080,040	142,253	833,432	253,867
Denmark.....		62,483		27,607	547,931	
Russia.....	20,460,491	1,163,126	18,855,097	1,153,651	21,726,239	1,614,422
Turkey.....	66,000	74,448			44,040	
Egypt.....	257,154	8,483				
Siam.....				1,446,626		
Japan.....	974,335	10,222,108	1,775,010	9,516,359	1,194,050	7,296,645
Chili.....	42,170	122,375				
Hayti.....						300,000
Argentine Re- public.....	8,316,325					
Peru.....		3,258,000		2,842,531		2,842,530
Colombia.....		600,443		216,136		
Venezuela.....	660,500	272,000				
Straits Settle- ment.....		244,000		300,000		
Brazil.....	26,082	883,555				
Hong Kong.....		1,105,000		1,100,000		430,000
Costa Rica.....				258,010		
Great Comoro...						1,978
French colonies..						6,436
Ecuador.....		473,177				
Bolivia.....		1,763,452				
Eritrea (Italian colony).....						567,814
British Africa...						28,951
Total.....	134,828,855	134,922,344	168,901,519	138,444,595	149,009,772	149,405,099

461. The preceding tables, taken from the report for 1891, of the Director of the United States Mint, give the production and coinage of gold and silver in the different countries of the world in the years 1888, 1889 and 1890. These tables should, strictly, be included in the chapter on banking, but Canada having no mint of her own, it has been thought best to insert them here, in connection with the production of the precious metals, in which this country takes part.

Production and coinage of gold and silver in the world in 1888, 1889 and 1890.

462. The world's annual production of gold is variously estimated. For 1890, the director of the United States mint gives it at \$116,009,000, and another authority* at \$110,747,424. The total monetary stock of gold in the world is estimated at about \$3,627,613,000; and the average annual consumption of gold used in arts and manufactures is placed at about \$64,200,000.

World's production of gold.

463. The gold produce in Australasia in 1889 was 1,730,078 ounces (Victorian Year Book, 1889-90, part II, p. 352), which, if valued at £4 per ounce, would represent a total value in our currency of \$33,678,852. The gold produce in the United States in 1890 was 1,588,880 ounces, valued at \$32,845,000. According to Mr. Hayter, the total quantity of gold raised in the Australasian colonies from 1851 (the year of the first discovery of gold) to 1889 has been 85,774,255 ounces, which may be valued at \$1,669,755,497, and according to the director of the mint, the total coining value of the gold produce of the United States since 1792 has been \$1,871,206,769. From 1792 to 1848, however, the amount is only placed at \$24,536,769.

Production of gold in Australasia and the United States.

464. Iron ore is to be found in great abundance and variety in all the provinces of the Dominion except Manitoba, particularly in Nova Scotia and Ontario; but owing, presumably, both to lack of enterprise and capital, it has nowhere been mined to any great extent. Even in Nova Scotia, which possesses ore of extreme purity, and which is the only province in the Dominion where flux, fuel and ore are to be found in close proximity, the production is at present practically limited to the Acadia Mines, at Londonderry.

Iron ore.

465. In 1891 there were five furnaces in blast—two at Londonderry, N.S., two at Drummondville, Que., and one at Radnor Forges, Que. This latter furnace was blown in in 1891, and takes the place of the old St. Maurice furnaces, one of which was the oldest furnace on the continent of America, having been built in 1737, and having been almost continually in operation from that date until 1883, when the furnaces were abandoned. Two furnaces, one at Ferrona, and one at Bridgeville, both in Pictou County, Nova Scotia, are being built and will probably be blown in during the present year. There are twelve rolling mills and steel works in Canada, viz.: 3 in Nova Scotia, 2 in New Brunswick, 4 in Quebec, all at Montreal, and 3 in Ontario.

Furnaces in blast.

* Hazell's Annual, 1892.

Production of
iron ore in
Canada,
1888-1890.

466. The total production of iron ore in Canada in 1890 was 76,511 tons, valued at the mines at \$155,380, and was produced as follows, the figures for 1888 and 1889 being given for comparison:—

PRODUCTION OF IRON ORE IN CANADA, 1888, 1889 AND 1890.

PROVINCES.	1888.		1889.		1890.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
Nova Scotia.....	42,611	74,509	54,161	97,807	49,206	101,684
Ontario.....	16,894	37,710	.....	.....	5,000	12,500
Quebec.....	10,710	24,899	14,533	33,091	22,305	41,196
British Columbia.....	8,372	14,950	15,487	20,742	.....	.....
Total.....	78,587	152,068	84,181	151,640	76,511	155,380

There was a decrease, as compared with 1889, of 7,670 tons in quantity, but an increase of \$3,740 in value, due to the fact that the Nova Scotia ores brought a much higher price than in 1889. The decrease in quantity was owing to the Puget Sound Iron Company, B.C., having ceased operations in 1890.

Exports of
iron ore,
1867-1890.

467. The following table gives the quantity and value of iron ore exported from Canada since 1867:—

EXPORTS OF IRON ORE FROM CANADA, 1867-1890.

YEAR.	Quantity.	Value.	YEAR.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	\$		Tons.	\$
1867.....	4,194	12,798	1880.....	48,682	124,180
1868.....	25,312	54,723	1881.....	42,227	122,622
1869.....	27,848	60,298	1882.....	56,648	177,689
1870.....	15,232	34,927	1883.....	25,591	71,279
1871.....	26,825	58,068	1884.....	52,811	122,408
1872.....	26,175	64,904	1885.....	15,628	46,307
1873.....	56,447	130,583	1886.....	19,164	58,410
1874.....	37,388	86,417	1887.....	13,692	42,634
1875.....	13,338	28,565	1888.....	20,471	55,177
1876.....	9,455	18,397	1889.....	17,443	39,887
1877.....	3,785	10,528	1890.....	18,754	40,690
1878.....	4,315	8,846			
1879.....	9,467	20,974	Total.....	590,892	1,491,311

Home
consumption
of
iron ore.

468. The quantity of ore consumed in the country was 57,304 tons, out of which 21,772 tons of pig iron were made, as compared with

25,921 tons in 1889 produced from 65,670 tons of ore. The number of furnaces in blast during 1890 was four, and the entire production of pig iron was used in the country, none being exported.

469. The value of the exports of iron and steel goods manufactured in Canada, in 1890, was :—		Value of exports of iron and steel manufactures, 1890.
Scrap iron.....	\$ 22,625	
Iron stoves.....	3,740	
do castings.....	8,335	
do and hardware.....	70,945	
Steel and manufactures of.....	28,079	
	<u>\$133,724</u>	

The total value of the iron and steel manufactures of Canada cannot be ascertained.

470. The value of the imports of iron and steel and manufactures of the same into Canada, in 1891, was \$13,835,493, and the duty collected on the same \$2,721,109.

471. The following table gives the world's production of pig iron and steel, principally in 1891. Tons of 2,240 pounds are used with reference to Great Britain, the United States, Russia and "Other Countries," and metric tons of 2,204 pounds for continental countries :—

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL.

COUNTRIES.	Pig Iron.	Steel.
	Tons.	Tons.
Great Britain.....	7,228,496	3,819,219
United States.....	8,279,870	3,904,240
Germany and Luxemburg.....	4,524,816	2,352,074
France.....	1,919,185	765,200
Belgium.....	688,056	243,729
Austria-Hungary.....	925,308	499,600
Russia.....	745,872	263,719
Sweden.....	456,162	199,295
Spain.....	243,366	63,011
Italy.....	13,473	157,899
Other countries (estimated).....	100,000	30,000
Total.....	25,124,544	12,268,067

472. Great Britain and the United States combined produced 62 per cent of the total quantity of pig iron, and 63 per cent of the total quantity of steel, produced in the world. Great Britain no longer maintains her supremacy as the largest manufacturer of iron and steel, the United States having wonderfully increased their production during the last twelve years. In 1878 Great Britain produced 45 per cent and 36 per cent of the total production of iron and steel respectively,

Production of iron and steel in United Kingdom and United States.

and the United States 16 per cent and 24 per cent respectively, while in 1891 Great Britain produced 28 per cent and 31 per cent respectively, and the United States 33 per cent and 31½ per cent respectively.

Increase
in use of
steel.

473. The world's production of pig iron has increased from 14,119,263 tons in 1878 to 25,124,544 tons in 1891, an increase of 78 per cent, and the production of steel from 3,021,093 to 12,268,067 tons in the same time, an increase of 305 per cent. These figures are very significant, as showing how rapidly the use of steel has grown, in spite of the increased use of manufactured iron.

Copper.

474. Copper constitutes one of the most important of the mineral treasures of the Dominion, and is destined to occupy a very important rank amongst its resources. Its ores are distributed over vast tracts of country in Ontario, in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, in Nova Scotia, and British Columbia, and in New Brunswick. There have hitherto been no copper smelting works in operation in Canada, and consequently all the ores have been exported for treatment abroad, but smelting works have been established at Sudbury, in Ontario, in which neighbourhood what are perhaps the largest deposits of copper ore in the world have been recently discovered. Two furnaces are in operation and others are being built.

Production
of
copper,
1890.

475. The production in 1890 was 6,013,671 lbs. of fine copper, valued at \$902,050. There was a decrease in quantity of 796,081 lbs., as compared with 1889, and an increase in value of \$16,626.

Exports of
copper,
1879-1890.

476. During the years 1860 to 1869, inclusive, copper ore to the value of \$1,593,978 was exported from Quebec, and of \$2,498,008 from Ontario, but since that year, until 1886, there was no export from Ontario. The total value exported from the two provinces since 1860 has been \$8,593,325. The exports from the other provinces have been too small to be worth notice. It is said that the Customs returns of quantity and value have been low, and the amount actually exported has been considerably larger than the above figures. The following table gives the exports of copper for the twelve years, 1879-1890:—

EXPORTS OF COPPER FROM CANADA, 1879 TO 1890.

YEAR.	Quantity.	Value.	YEAR.	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.	\$		Lbs.	\$
1879.....	408,860	47,817	1885.....	2,626,000	262,600
1880.....	1,434,700	192,171	1886.....	2,403,040	249,259
1881.....	1,244,780	125,753	1887.....	2,589,660	137,966
1882.....	1,864,170	182,502	1888.....		257,260
1883.....	1,400,300	148,709	1889.....		168,457
1884.....	2,714,400	273,422	1890.....		398,497

In 1886 copper to the value of \$16,404, and in 1887 of \$3,416 was exported from Ontario. With that exception, the whole quantity during the period went from the Province of Quebec.

477. The following table gives the estimated total production of copper in the world in 1889 :—

World's
production
of copper,
1889.

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COPPER, 1889.

COUNTRY.	Quantity.	COUNTRY.	Quantity.
	Long Tons.		Long Tons.
United States.....	105,774	Venezuela	5,563
Spain and Portugal.....	57,000	Russia.....	4,070
Chili.....	24,250	Mexico.....	3,780
Germany.....	17,356	Italy.....	3,500
Japan.....	15,000	Other countries.....	8,497
Australia.....	8,300		
Cape Colony.....	7,700	Total.....	263,290
Canada.....	2,500		

The product of copper in Canada is, it will be seen, very small, but there are indications that the output will soon be materially increased ; the copper is there, and considerable capital has lately been attracted to its development.

478. In 1883 the first discovery of a deposit of nickeliferous pyrrhotite was made while the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. were making a cutting through a small hill near Sudbury, in the district of Algoma, Ontario, and since then, though the first discoveries were very much exaggerated, about twenty promising deposits have been discovered in the district, and there is no doubt that this ore is present in large quantities. Operations at present have only been carried on by three companies, viz :—The Canadian Copper Company, H. H. Vivian & Co., and the Dominion Mineral Company. The ore, which contains on an average about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of nickel, is roasted and smelted into a copper nickel matte, the usual composition of which, from average analysis, is about as follows :—Copper, 26·91 ; nickel, 14·14 ; iron, 31·335 ; sulphur, 26·95 ; and cobalt, ·935. The matte is also said to contain some ounces of platinum to the ton. The amount of fine nickel in the matte produced at and shipped from the Sudbury mines in 1890, was 1,435,742 pounds, which, at 65 cents per pound, was worth \$933,232. The world's consumption of nickel has been estimated at about 800 tons, and previous to these discoveries, the supply came almost entirely from the French colony of New Caledonia. The consumption of nickel, however, is likely to be very materially increased

Nickel.

by the use of it in alloy with steel to increase the strength and quality of the latter. Experiments have been made in France and Germany, which have all been successful, and some very important experiments have also been made at Annapolis, U.S., more particularly with reference to the use of nickel steel for cannon and armour plate, which seem to have successfully established the superiority of nickel steel for these purposes. Further tests made at Pittsburg showed that the elasticity and tensile strength of nickel steel were almost double the limits reached in the best grades of boiler plate steel, and the new metal seems likely to be used, not only for armour plate, but for hulls and engines of ships, and indeed for all purposes where a high grade of steel is now used. It is also said to be much freer from both corrosion and fouling, for hulls of ships. As a result of the experiments, the United States Government have decided to make use of nickel steel armour plates, and the contract for their manufacture has been awarded, so that the prospects for this industry round Sudbury are very promising, and a market should grow up for this metal at remunerative prices.

Petroleum.

479. Petroleum has been found in Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and particularly in the North-West Territories, where it seems certain there is an immense unexplored oil region, but it is in the county of Lambton, Ontario, whence most of the oil has been and is obtained, Oil Springs and Petrolea, in the township of Enniskillen, being the largest oil-producing districts, the oil being obtained at a depth from 370 to 500 feet. The first flowing well was struck on the 19th of February, 1862, and before October in the same year, there were no less than thirty-five flowing wells. As there was no accommodation for the storage of this enormous flow, there was a frightful amount of waste, and it is calculated by one authority that between the dates mentioned no less than five million barrels of oil floated off upon the water of a neighbouring creek. Means were taken after a time to stop this waste, and, though no exact particulars are available, the annual output for some years has been about 600,000 barrels.

Number of refineries.

480. There were 12 refineries in operation in Ontario in 1890, employing about 250 men, and it was estimated that there were 3,500 wells pumped.

Production of petroleum, 1890.

481. Exact figures of the total production of oil cannot be obtained, but, as far as returns are available, it would appear that in 1890 the amount approximated very closely to 695,000 barrels, of a calculated value of \$820,100, while the value of the production of the 12 refineries was \$1,638,420.

Production of oil in Canada, 1881-1890.

482. The following table contains the only reliable statistics of Canadian production of oil that are available, and these figures do not

Give the total production, since the quantity of crude oil, used as such, is not included :—

CANADIAN PETROLEUM AND NAPHTHA INSPECTED AND CORRESPONDING QUANTITIES OF CRUDE OIL, 1881-1890.

YEAR.	Refined Oils.	Crude equivalent calculated.
	Imp. galls.	Imp. galls.
1881	6,406,783	12,813,566
1882	5,910,787	13,134,993
1883	6,970,550	15,490,111
1884	7,656,011	19,140,027
1885	7,661,617	19,154,042
1886	8,149,472	21,445,979
1887	8,243,962	21,694,637
1888	9,545,895	25,120,776
1889	9,462,834	24,902,195
1890	10,121,210	26,634,763

483. According to returns from refiners, the production of all kinds by Canadian oil refineries in 1889 and 1890 was as follows :—

Production of refineries in Canada, 1889 and 1890.

PRODUCTION OF OIL REFINERIES IN CANADA, 1889 AND 1890.

ARTICLES.	1889.		1890.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Galls.	\$	Galls.	\$
Illuminating oils	9,479,917	1,084,829	11,129,277	1,264,677
Kerosene and naphtha	409,135	34,861	636,247	37,026
Paraffine oils	703,025	87,936	446,888	64,713
Gas oils	2,917,346	65,954	4,246,447	84,752
Lubricating oils and tar	2,191,881	96,407	2,877,388	130,349
Total gallons	15,701,304	1,369,987	19,336,247	1,581,517
Paraffine wax (lbs.)	561,820	44,197	913,730	56,903
Total value		1,414,184		1,638,420

484. The average price of crude oil on the Petrolea Oil Exchange in the years 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890 was 86 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents, 78 cents, \$1.02 $\frac{2}{3}$, 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents and \$1.18 per barrel, respectively. Average price of oil.

485. The following table shows the exports of Canadian petroleum since 1881 :— Exports of petroleum, 1881-1890.

21 $\frac{1}{2}$

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PETROLEUM, 1881-1890.

YEAR.	Quantity.	Value.
	Galls.	\$
1881..	501	99
1882..	1,119	286
1883..	1,328	710
1884..	1,098,090	30,168
1885..	337,967	10,562
1886..	241,716	9,855
1887..	473,559	13,831
1888..	196,602	74,542
1889..	235,855	10,777
1890..	420,492	18,154

Consumption of oil in Canada, 1882-1890. 486. The following table gives the figures of domestic inspected and foreign imported oil since 1882; showing the total quantity of refined oil consumed in Canada during the period, from which it will be seen that there has been a steady increase in the consumption:—

YEAR.	Canadian Oil.	American Oil.	Total.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
1882..	6,169,353	3,026,186	9,195,539
1883..	7,135,580	3,088,414	10,223,994
1884..	7,836,949	3,148,920	10,985,869
1885..	7,843,033	3,813,379	11,656,412
1886..	8,341,203	3,803,724	12,144,927
1887..	8,436,938	4,309,397	12,746,335
1888..	9,769,265	4,493,924	14,263,189
1889..	9,684,336	4,723,698	14,408,034
1890..	9,236,621	5,075,650	14,312,271

Petroleum in United States. 487. Petroleum is found in several other countries in the world, but principally in the United States, Russia, Egypt and Burmah. Important deposits of oil are said to have been recently discovered in Peru. It was first discovered in the United States, in Pennsylvania, in 1859, and the total production of crude oil since then to the end of 1889 has amounted to 408,009,412 barrels, valued at an equal number of dollars, the States of Pennsylvania and New York having produced 368,283,514 barrels of that quantity. The total production in the United States in 1890 was 45,000,000 barrels, and notwithstanding the competition of Russian petroleum, American production has steadily gone on increasing, the exports in 1888 having been 456,427,221 gallons, in 1889, 502,257,455 gallons, in 1890, 523,295,090 gallons, and in 1891, 571,119,805 gallons.

488. The earliest records of production of petroleum in Russia com-
mence in 1821, though the existence of oil was known hundreds of
years before. The Baku oil fields at the eastern extremity of the
Caucasus Mountains are the most important. The total shipments of
petroleum products from Baku, from 1883 to 1890, have been :—

	Galls.
1883.	145,180,705
1884.	262,621,710
1885.	300,149,775
1886.	377,006,120
1887.	389,816,630
1888.	609,428,571
1889.	806,399,999
1890.	842,742,074

It is expected that the shipments in 1891 will show an increase of
from 16 to 20 per cent over those of 1890.

489. The petroleum industry in Burmah is not, at present, in a
flourishing condition. In
Burmah.

490. Natural gas has been known to exist in Canada for many
years, but no attempt to put it to any practical use was made until
July, 1885, when a well was sunk at Port Colborne, Ont., from which
gas was utilized in the following August. Since then numerous wells
have been sunk, but the two most productive gas fields so far discov-
ered, are situated in Ontario, one in Essex County and one in Welland,
the daily flow of gas in the latter county being 30,895,000 cubic feet.
A pipe line connection has been made from these wells with the city
of Buffalo. In Essex County, one well has a daily flow of 7,000,000
cubic feet, which gas is utilized in lighting the streets of Kingsville.
Gas has also been found in small quantities in Quebec and the North-
West Territories. The estimated available daily flow of natural gas
in Ontario in January, 1891, was 50,000,000 cubic feet.

491. Natural gas has been found in very large quantities in the
United States, and has been very largely utilized. It is impossible for
many reasons to give any exact figures of its consumption, but mea-
sured by the displacement of coal it appears that in 1888 the consump-
tion of natural gas in the United States was 14,063,830 tons, repre-
senting a value of \$22,629,875, being an increase in consumption, as
compared with 1887, of 4,204,830 tons, or 42½ per cent. Natural
gas in
United
States.

492. The salt produced in the Dominion is almost all manufactured
in Ontario, the largest number of wells being situated in the county
of Huron, while a few are being operated in the counties of Lambton
on the south, Bruce on the north, and Perth on the west. A small
quantity of salt is produced annually in New Brunswick, but the out-
put, which is a fine quality of dairy salt, is all sold locally.

Production of
salt, 1886-
1890.

493. The total production in 1890 was 43,754 tons, of the value of \$198,897. This was an increase, as compared with 1889, of 10,922 tons in quantity and of \$70,350 in value. The production of salt had been steadily decreasing, as shown by the following figures; and the revival in 1890 was due to the formation of a trust by the various manufacturers under the name of the "Canada Salt Association":—

PRODUCTION OF SALT IN CANADA, 1886-1890.

YEAR.	Tons.	Value.
		\$
1886	62,359	227,195
1887	60,173	166,394
1888	59,070	185,460
1889	32,832	128,547
1890	43,754	198,897

There were 16 producers in 1890 employing about 250 hands, as compared with 13 producers employing 210 hands in 1889.

Exports of
salt, 1875-
1890.

494. The exports of Canadian salt, almost all of which was manufactured in Ontario, have been since 1875 as follow:—

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN SALT, 1875-1890.

YEAR.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Other Provinces.	Total.	Value.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	\$
1875	541,669	1,089	42	542,800	66,834
1876	905,522	3,833		909,355	84,154
1877	702,494	2,150		704,644	60,677
1878	403,798	3,297		407,095	37,027
1879	587,805	2,616	345	590,766	49,367
1880	464,661	1,887	1,093	467,641	46,211
1881	336,608	6,600		343,208	44,627
1882	181,007	751		181,758	18,350
1883	199,733			199,733	19,492
1884	167,029			167,029	15,291
1885	246,584	210		246,794	18,756
1886	224,595		348	224,943	16,886
1887	153,475		570	154,045	11,526
1888	14,968	133	150	15,251	3,987
1889	8,350	75	132	8,557	2,390
1890	5,830	25	216	6,071	1,522

Salt in
United
States.

495. The total output of salt in the United States in 1889 was 10,000,000 barrels, valued at \$5,000,000; and in 1890, 8,683,943 barrels, valued at \$4,707,869.

496. The total production of silver in Canada in 1890 was 400,687 ounces, valued at \$420,722, the quantity being produced from the argentiferous provinces in the following proportions:—

	Ozs.	Value.	Ozs.	Value.
Ontario.....	181,609	\$162,309	158,715	\$166,652
Quebec.....	148,517	133,666	171,545	180,122
British Columbia.....	53,192	47,873	70,427	73,948

Production of silver in Canada, 1890.

These figures show an increase, as compared with 1889, of \$76,814, due to an increase of production in all the provinces, but particularly in Quebec and British Columbia. The silver produce of Quebec is calculated as usual from the known percentage of the metal contained in the copper ore exported from the Capelton mines.

497. The following table gives the exports of silver ore during the years 1873 to 1890, exclusive of the production of the Capelton mines:—

Exports of silver, 1873-1890.

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN SILVER ORE, 1873 TO 1890.

YEAR.	Value.	YEAR.	Value.
	\$		\$
1873.....	1,243,758	1883.....	8,620
1874.....	493,463	1884.....	13,300
1875.....	472,992	1885.....	29,176
1876.....	354,178	1886.....	25,957
1877.....	42,848	1887.....	206,284
1878.....	665,715	1888.....	219,008
1879.....	154,273	1889.....	212,163
1880.....	68,205	1890.....	204,142
1881.....	15,115		
1882.....	6,705	Total.....	4,435,902

498. The total value of the production of silver in the United States since 1848 has been \$1,020,133,247. In 1890 the estimated value was \$70,465,000.

Silver in United States.

499. The world's production of silver in 1890 was \$166,677,233. The present monetary stock of silver in the world is placed at \$3,705,480,000.

World's production of silver.

500. The total quantity of phosphate (apatite) mined in Canada during 1890 was 31,753 tons, valued at \$361,045 which was an increase of 765 tons in quantity and of \$44,383 in value. A certain number of tons, which cannot be estimated, should be added to the above quantity, representing the results of desultory operations by farmers on their own lots, particularly in Ontario. The only two

Phosphate.

places where this mineral is worked at present are in Ottawa county, Quebec, and north of Kingston, Ontario, and the quantity shipped came from the two districts in the following proportions:—Ottawa county mines, 27,172 tons; and Ontario mines, 4,581 tons.

Exports of phosphate, 1890. 501. The quantity exported was 28,457 tons, valued at \$499,369, being a decrease, as compared with 1889, of 1,530 tons in quantity, but an increase in value of \$94,401. It is seen that almost the entire production is sent out of the country, by far the greater proportion going to Great Britain.

Exports of phosphate, 1878-1890. 502. The following table of exports since 1878 shows the progress that this industry has made during the last 13 years. It must not be forgotten that the figures of exports from Quebec include a certain amount of material produced in Ontario, but shipped to Montreal for export, and at that port credited to the Province of Quebec.

EXPORTS OF PHOSPHATE, 1878-1890.

YEAR.	ONTARIO.		QUEBEC.		TOTAL.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
1878.....	824	12,278	9,919	195,831	10,743	208,109
1879.....	1,842	20,565	6,604	101,470	8,446	122,035
1880.....	1,387	14,422	11,673	175,664	13,060	190,086
1881.....	2,471	36,117	9,497	182,339	11,968	218,456
1882.....	568	6,338	16,585	302,019	17,153	308,357
1883.....	50	500	19,666	427,168	19,716	427,668
1884.....	763	8,890	20,946	415,350	21,709	424,240
1885.....	434	5,962	28,535	490,331	28,969	496,293
1886.....	644	5,816	19,796	337,191	20,440	343,007
1887.....	705	8,277	22,447	424,940	23,152	433,217
1888.....	2,643	30,247	16,133	268,362	18,776	298,609
1889.....	3,547	38,833	26,440	355,935	29,987	394,768
1890.....	1,866	21,329	26,591	478,040	28,457	499,369
Total.....	17,744	209,574	234,832	4,154,640	252,576	4,364,214

Shipments of phosphate, 1891. 503. The shipments of phosphates from Montreal during the season of 1891 amounted to 15,135 tons, of which quantity 14,475 tons went to the United Kingdom and 660 tons to Germany. There was a decrease in the quantity exported, as compared with 1890, of 8,353 tons.

Imports of phosphate into Great Britain, 1882-1890. 504. That there is plenty of room in England for all the phosphate Canada is likely to produce is shown by the following table, the figures in which are taken from British returns, except the percentages, which are calculated in this office:—

IMPORTS OF PHOSPHATE INTO GREAT BRITAIN, 1882-1890.

YEAR.	IMPORTS FROM CANADA.		TOTAL IMPORTS.		Percent- age of Imports from Canada.
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	
		\$		\$	
1882	9,169	193,942	223,394	2,984,230	4.1
1883	18,514	324,674	276,578	3,960,615	6.7
1884	17,603	254,867	245,532	3,133,408	7.1
1885	24,062	370,847	272,200	3,056,397	8.1
1886	20,237	308,985	249,884	2,564,173	8.1
1887	21,497	321,073	317,424	2,988,562	6.7
1888	13,913	205,817	288,832	2,651,939	4.8
1889	25,898	345,713	341,547	3,424,692	7.5
1890	23,619	318,377	384,721	4,133,999	6.1

505. The production of phosphate in the United States in 1890, principally in the Carolinas, was 510,499 tons of 2,240 lbs., valued at \$3,213,795. Phosphate in United States.

506. Phosphate is a comparatively scarce mineral, and the demand for it is steadily increasing; and in view of these facts, and of the one that Canada possesses the highest quality, the future of this industry must be a prosperous one, as means are devised for developing the deposits. Though the fact has not yet been thoroughly established, the results of experiments, so far, go to show that phosphate does not need to be necessarily treated with sulphuric acid in order to make it available as plant food, but that crude phosphate finely pulverized has an excellent effect as a fertilizer. This fact must necessarily enhance the value of the mineral, and will also bring its use well within the power of small farmers, who cannot afford to buy the high-priced fertilizers. Increasing value of phosphate.

507. There are at present only three manufacturers of fertilizers in Canada—in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, respectively—and the amount of material returned as manufactured in 1890 was 1,203 tons, valued at \$31,889. Fertilizers.

508. The mineral which is produced in Canada under the head of asbestos is in reality a form of serpentine called chrysotile, and is found in certain portions of the serpentine rocks of the Eastern Townships of Quebec, as well as in some parts of Ottawa County, Quebec. Though its existence was known for a number of years, no attempt to work the mineral was made until 1878, when 50 tons were taken out, since which time the industry has developed rapidly, and in 1890, 9,860 tons were taken out, the value of which was \$1,260,240. The Asbestos.

mining is practically confined to two sections, one at Thetford and the other at Black Lake, the two sections being about four miles apart. The mineral, while not suitable for millboard and steam-packing, answers admirably for cements, paints, &c.

Shipments
of asbes-
tos, 1879-
1890.

509. The following table, made up from returns furnished by the producers, gives the quantity and value of shipments from 1879 to 1887, after which the amount of production is given. It is believed, however, that, in some of the earlier years, the output was sometimes given instead of the quantity shipped, and according to returns of shipments made by the Quebec Central Railway the aggregate quantity is too high:—

SHIPMENT AND PRODUCTION OF ASBESTOS IN CANADA,
1879 TO 1890.

YEAR.	Quantity.	Value.	YEAR.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	\$		Tons.	\$
1879.....	300	19,500	1885.....	2,440	142,441
1880.....	380	24,700	1886.....	3,458	206,251
1881.....	540	35,100	1887.....	4,619	226,976
1882.....	810	52,650	1888.....	4,404	255,007
1883.....	955	68,750	1889.....	6,113	426,554
1884.....	1,141	75,097	1890.....	9,860	1,260,240
			Total.....	35,020	2,793,266

PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF CRUDE GYPSUM, 1886-1890.

YEAR.	PRODUCTION.		EXPORTS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	\$	Tons.	\$
1886.....	162,000	178,742	142,833	155,213
1887.....	154,008	157,277	132,724	146,542
1888.....	175,887	179,393	125,508	121,389
1889.....	213,273	205,108	178,182	194,404
1890.....	226,509	194,033	175,691	192,254

512. The production of building stone in Canada during the past five years has been :—

	Cub. yda.	Value.
1886.....	165,777	\$642,509
1887.....	262,592	552,267
1888.....	411,570	641,712
1889.....	341,337	913,691
1890.....	382,563	964,783

The above figures are from actual returns, and are supposed to represent about four-fifths of the total production.

513. There is not space in a work of this kind to take up all the minor mineral productions in detail. The table, at the commencement of the chapter, of mineral production in 1890 and 1891 will be some guide to their annual value. Minor minerals.

CHAPTER VIII.

MERCANTILE MARINE AND FISHERIES.

PART I.—MERCANTILE MARINE.

The Marine Department.

514. The special object of the Marine Department is the protection of our mercantile marine, and of the shipping that frequent our coasts; it is, therefore, of the highest consequence that it should be made as efficient as possible, and no pains are spared in order to bring about this result, and to provide security to shipping equal to that of the most advanced of countries.

Number of light-houses, etc., 1868-1891.

515. An examination of the following table will give some idea of the progress made since Confederation. In it are shown the number of light-stations, lighthouses, fog-whistles and fog-horns in every year from 1868 to 1891, inclusive. The light stations in Newfoundland that are maintained by the Dominion are included in these figures :—

NUMBER OF LIGHTHOUSES, &c., IN CANADA, 1868-1891.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER.	Light Stations.	Light-houses.	Fog-Whistles.	Automatic Fog-Horns.
1868	198	227	2	
1869	219	233	2	
1870	240	278	4	
1871	264	297	8	
1872	280	314	13	
1873	316	363	17	
1874	342	384	18	
1875	377	444	22	
1876	407	488	24	
1877	416	509	25	2
1878	427	518	25	4
1879	443	542	23	6
1880	452	551	22	7
1881	462	553	23	9
1882	470	562	23	9
1883	484	578	23	9
1884	* 507	597	23	10
1885	526	617	23	12
1886	534	625	23	16
1887	561	658	23	24
1888	569	664	23	27
1889	579	675	24	29
1890	599	705	23	32
1891	605	710	23	31

516. It will be seen that there were no less than 407 light stations, 483 lighthouses, 21 fog-whistles and 31 fog-horns more than there were in 1868, without taking into account the large number of bell-buoys, buoys and beacons that have also been supplied since then. Increase in number.

517. The total number of light stations in the Dominion on 1st December, 1891, was 605; of lights shown, 710; of steam fog-whistles and automatic fog-horns, 54; and of lightkeepers, engineers of fog-whistles, assistants and crews of lightships, 670; while the whole number of persons employed on the outside service was 1,434. The lights, beacons, &c., were distributed among the several divisions as follow :— Number of lights, etc., 1891.

518. The Ontario division, extending from Montreal to Manitoba, contained 203 lights, including two in Manitoba. There were also 425 buoys and 20 beacons. Ten new lights, including six on the Murray Canal, and several buoys and beacons, were added during the year. The lights were supplied by the SS. "Canada," chartered for the purpose. Ontario division.

519. The Quebec division is a large and important one, comprising, as it does, the Richelieu River and Lake Memphremagog, the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Strait of Belle Isle, the north-west coast of Newfoundland and the Labrador coast. In this division there were 151 lights, 10 lightships, 3 supplied with steam fog-whistles, 11 steam fog-whistles, 8 fog-guns, 2 explosive bomb stations, 116 buoys, of which 8 were gas-buoys, 59 beacons and 10 life-saving canoes for service in the ice. The lights were supplied by the steamers "Druid" and "Alert." Two new lights and two fog-signals were added during the year. Quebec division.

520. The Nova Scotia division, likewise a very important one, contained 175 lighthouses, showing 188 lights, 1 lightship, 16 steam fog-alarms, 1 hand fog-alarm, 2 fog-bells, 1 signal-bomb station, 13 automatic signal-buoys, 9 bell-buoys, 110 iron can-buoys, 660 other buoys, 8 stationary beacons, 15 life-boat stations, 3 humane establishments and 4 signal stations. The lights were supplied by the steamers "Newfield" and "Lansdowne." No new lights were added during the year, but a number of additional buoys were laid down and various improvements made. Nova Scotia division.

521. In the New Brunswick division there were 112 lighthouses, 1 lightship and 12 fog-alarms, 1 signal gun, 4 automatic signal-buoys, 3 bell-buoys and 480 other buoys. One new light was established during 1891. The lights were supplied by the steamer "Lansdowne." New Brunswick division.

522. Prince Edward Island division contained 52 lights and 1 fog-alarm, 1 automatic buoy, 1 bell-buoy. No new lights were added during the year, but a number of improvements were made. The schooner Prince Edward Island division.

"Prince Edward," which was built for the purpose, delivered the annual supplies.

British
Columbia
division.

523. British Columbia division contained 13 lighthouses, 2 lights on buoys, 4 fog-alarms and 4 fog-bells, besides a number of buoys and beacons. The lights were supplied by the steamer "Sir James Douglas." Three new lights were added during the year. The total cost of maintaining the lighthouses, fog-whistles, &c., in Canada, in 1891, was \$455,254.

Cape Race
light-
house.

524. On the 1st July, 1886, the lighthouse at Cape Race, Newfoundland, was transferred by the Imperial Government to the Dominion of Canada, and the sum of \$100,151, being the balance of light dues collected by the Board of Trade, was paid to the Canadian Government, on the understanding that the lighthouse and fog-alarm should in future be maintained at the expense of the Dominion, free of dues. The expenditure since the transfer has amounted to \$21,234, which sum, however, includes expenditure for several important improvements and repairs. The lighthouse is indispensable to the safety of all vessels navigating the North Atlantic to and from Canada, and the transfer has relieved the Dominion of dues which amounted to about \$1,200 annually.

Government
steamers.

525. The department has 8 steamers, the property of the Government, under its control, for the purpose of supplying the different lights, laying down and taking up buoys, attending to wrecks, &c., &c., besides the small steam launch "Dolphin" employed at Quebec in connection with the river police force. A new steamer, the "Quadra," was built, in 1891, in Scotland, at a first cost of \$73,701, for the purpose of taking the place of the "Sir James Douglas" (superannuated) on the coast of British Columbia. The "Quadra" left Greenock on 15th October, 1891, and arrived at Esquimalt, B.C., on 5th January, 1892, having proved herself on the voyage to be an excellent sea boat. The total cost of maintaining these vessels during 1891, after deducting receipts, was \$94,706.

Communi-
cation
with
Prince
Edward
Island.

526. The new steel steamer "Stanley," built expressly for the winter service between Prince Edward Island and the main land, kept up communication, with a few unavoidable exceptions, during the winter of 1890-91, and the service generally gave satisfaction. During the summer this boat is employed in the Fisheries Protection Service.

Harbour
police.

527. A police force was established for a number of years at the harbours of Montreal and Quebec, for the purpose of keeping order and restraining crimping, to meet the expenditure of which a tax of 3 cents per ton was levied on all vessels at either port, paid once a year by vessels under 100 tons and twice a year by vessels over that amount. The Montreal Board of Trade, however, having, in the interest of trade, on several occasions urged the abolition of dues in connection with the above, it was decided that the harbour police force should no longer be maintained, and it was accordingly permanently disbanded.

on the 30th November, 1889. The force at Quebec was still maintained, but in a reduced condition, and in 1891 consisted of 18 men. The number of arrests made was 29. There was an excess of receipts over expenditure of \$349, but during the past 22 years the total expenditure has exceeded the total receipts by \$214,739. There is a general feeling among steamboat owners and agents of vessels trading to the St. Lawrence, that this force should be abolished altogether, and a Bill to that effect is now before the Dominion Parliament.

528. In order to provide for the treatment of sick and distressed mariners, all vessels over 100 tons register are required to pay a duty of 2 cents per ton three times a year, vessels under 100 tons only paying once in the same period; fishing vessels are also now entitled to the same benefits as other vessels, provided the dues are paid before leaving on a fishing voyage. Any vessel not registered in Canada and employed exclusively in fishing is exempt from the payment of this duty. These provisions do not apply to Ontario, but a parliamentary grant of \$500 is made to each of the general hospitals at Kingston and St. Catharines for the care of seamen. At Montreal sick seamen are cared for at the General and Notre Dame hospitals, at Quebec at the Marine and Immigrant Hospital, and marine hospitals are established at St. John, St. Andrews, Miramichi, Richibucto, Bathurst and Sackville, in New Brunswick; at Yarmouth, Pictou, Sydney, Lunenburg and Point Tupper, in Nova Scotia, and at Victoria, in British Columbia. Seamen are also cared for at the Provincial and City Hospital, Halifax, and the Prince Edward Island and Charlottetown hospitals, Prince Edward Island. The total amount received from dues in 1891 was \$43,831, being a decrease of \$4,051 as compared with 1890. The total expenditure was \$35,155, being \$8,676 less than the receipts. The total excess of expenditure over receipts during the past twenty-three years has been \$6,690. The Marine and Immigrant Hospital, Quebec, was closed on 31st December, 1890, the Government having found the building to be too large and expensive to maintain, but sick mariners are now cared for at the Jeffery Hale and Hotel Dieu hospitals. The hospital property has since been sold to the asylum of the Good Shepherds of Quebec.

Provision
for sick
and dis-
tressed
mariners.

529. The total number of steamboats in the Dominion was 1,433, with a gross tonnage of 221,679 tons; 86 were added to the number during the past year, with a gross tonnage of 7,583 tons. The expenditure on account of the steamboat inspection fund during the last 22 years has exceeded the receipts by \$24,764. During the year 1891 the receipts amounted to \$21,645 and the expenditure to \$22,184, being an excess of expenditure of \$539.

Steamers
and
steamboat
inspection
fund.

530. Since the 16th September, 1871, when the Act came into operation, 1,791 candidates have passed and obtained masters' certificates, and 1,204 certificates as mates; of certificates of service, 947 have been issued for masters and 380 for mates. The receipts from

Masters'
and mates'
certificates

fees amounted to \$2,586, and the expenditure to \$4,255. Since 1871 the expenditure has exceeded the receipts by \$44,295.

Inland
and
coasting
certifi-
cates.

531. During the calendar year, 63 candidates for inland and coasting certificates passed and obtained masters' certificates of service, and 9 mates' certificates of service, while 120 obtained masters' and 63 obtained mates' certificates of competency.

Wrecks
and casu-
alties,
1891.

532. The total number of wrecks and casualties to sea-going vessels of all nations that occurred in Canadian waters and to Canadian sea-going vessels in other waters, during the 12 months ended 30th November, 1891, as reported to the department, was 260; the tonnage involved was 72,360, and the amount of loss, so far as ascertained, \$694,653. The number of lives lost is not yet known. The disasters to all vessels in Canadian inland waters and to Canadian vessels on American inland waters were 14, involving 11,414 tons, and causing loss to the extent of \$44,169. There were no lives reported as lost. It is not possible to make any just comparison of the returns for 1890 with those of previous years, as the department does not receive particulars of all disasters in time to include them in its annual report.

Number of
wrecks etc.,
1870-1891.

533. The following is a comparative statement of loss for each year since 1870, all casualties, whether at sea or on inland waters, being included in the table:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF WRECKS AND CASUALTIES,
1870 TO 1891.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER.	Casual- ties.	Tonnage.	Lives Lost.	Damage.
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534. In view of the largely increased and increasing efficiency of the Marine Protective Service it would be disheartening if the figures in the above table did not show some reduction in latter years over those earlier in the period, and it is pleasant to note that the figures of late years are markedly smaller than they used to be, while it must be remembered that the volume of shipping is constantly on the increase.

Reduction
in number
of casual-
ties.

535. Particulars of the operations of the Meteorological Service, which have such an intimate connection with the welfare of our sailors and our ships, are given on p. 12.

Meteorolo-
gical Ser-
vice.

536. The following is a general summary of the expenditure of this department during the years ended 30th June, 1889, 1890 and 1891. There was an increase in 1891 of \$66,715, due to the exceptional expenditure for the construction of the steamer "Quadra."

Expendi-
ture of
Marine
Depart-
ment,
1889-1891.

EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
Departmental salaries	\$ 34,549	\$ 42,836	\$ 43,254
Maintenance of lights	478,514	437,235	455,254
Construction	31,753	23,863	32,242
Dominion steamers	270,225	114,959	111,437
Construction of str. "Quadra"			54,773
Examination of masters and mates	4,381	4,118	4,255
Marine hospitals	52,332	41,729	35,155
Meteorological service	59,477	58,452	62,457
Signal service	5,092	4,977	4,701
Rewards for saving life	5,503	8,151	4,952
Georgian Bay survey	17,808	17,969	17,677
Water police	31,647	21,788	7,874
Steamboat inspection	22,313	20,990	22,184
Winter mail service, P.E.I.	1,842	2,753	7,013
Miscellaneous	13,453	7,598	10,906
Total	\$ 1,023,801	\$ 807,418	\$ 874,134

537. The revenue for the same year amounted to \$104,248, made up of the following items:—

Revenue
of Marine
Depart-
ment,
1889-1891.

REVENUE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
Earnings of Dominion steamers	\$ 16,367	\$ 10,560	\$ 15,589
Examination of masters and mates	2,582	2,186	2,586
Fines and forfeitures	250		130
Harbours and piers	5,598	8,798	6,999
Harbour police	19,688	17,817	7,649
Improvements of harbours	10	4	9
Sick mariners' fund	39,306	47,882	43,831
Steamboat inspection	12,624	19,289	20,891
Marine hospitals	2,124	355	
Casual revenue	1,391	6,849	4,474
Miscellaneous		1,767	2,090
Total	\$ 99,940	\$ 115,507	\$ 104,248

Revenue and expenditure of Marine Department, 1868-1891.

538. The following table gives the total revenue and expenditure of the Department of Marine since Confederation :—

YEAR.	Revenue.	Expenditure	YEAR.	Revenue.	Expenditure
	\$	\$		\$	\$
1868.	71,811	371,071	1881.	108,304	761,731
1869.	75,351	360,900	1882.	109,125	774,832
1870.	71,490	367,129	1883.	104,383	824,911
1871.	70,254	389,537	1884.	118,080	927,242
1872.	79,324	518,958	1885.	101,268	1,029,901
1873.	144,756	706,818	1886.	91,885	973,360
1874.	108,350	845,159	1887.	102,238	917,557
1875.	91,235	844,586	1888.	99,920	883,251
1876.	107,984	979,146	1889.	99,940	1,023,801
1877.	105,907	820,054	1890.	115,507	807,418
1878.	100,850	786,156	1891.	104,248	874,134
1879.	84,144	755,359			
1880.	91,942	723,361	Total	2,358,296	18,266,372

Excess of expenditure.

539. There was an excess of expenditure during the whole period of \$15,908,076, but it must be remembered that the expenditure includes the construction of a large number of lighthouses and other permanent works, as well as of several steamers, besides which \$159,552 has been spent on the survey of Georgian Bay, and \$71,000 on the taking of observations in Hudson Bay.

Number of vessels on register, 1891.

540. The following table gives the number of vessels and number of tons on the registry books of the Dominion on 31st December, 1891. All sailing vessels, steamers and barges are included :—

NUMBER OF VESSELS, &c., ON THE REGISTRY BOOKS OF CANADA ON 31st DECEMBER, 1891.

PROVINCES.	Number of		Gross Tonnage, Steamers.	Total.	
	Sailing Vessels.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels and Steamers.	Net Tonnage.
New Brunswick.	872	97	8,913	969	193,193
Nova Scotia.	2,660	118	13,992	2,778	461,758
Quebec.	1,137	267	74,132	1,404	162,330
Ontario.	604	741	92,785	1,345	138,914
Prince Edward Island.	178	17	4,555	195	23,316
British Columbia.	104	142	21,540	246	19,767
Manitoba.	27	51	5,762	78	6,197
Total.	5,582	1,433	221,679	7,015	1,005,475

541. There was an increase, as compared with 1890, of 24 in the total number of vessels, and a decrease of 19,499 tons in the total tonnage, and assuming the average value to be \$30 a ton, the value of the total tonnage would be \$30,164,250, being a decrease in value of \$584,970. There was an increase of 69 in the number of steamers, and an increase of 14,824 tons in steamer's tonnage.

Increases
and de-
creases.

542. The next statement shows the number of vessels and of tons on the register in each year from 1873 :—

Number of
vessels on
register,
1873-1891.

VESSELS ON THE REGISTER IN CANADA, 1873-1891.

YEAR.	Vessels.	Tons.	YEAR.	Vessels.	Tons.
1873.	6,783	1,073,718	1883.	7,374	1,276,440
1874.	6,930	1,158,363	1884.	7,254	1,253,747
1875.	6,952	1,205,565	1885.	7,315	1,231,856
1876.	7,192	1,260,893	1886.	7,294	1,217,766
1877.	7,362	1,310,468	1887.	7,178	1,130,247
1878.	7,469	1,333,015	1888.	7,142	1,089,642
1879.	7,471	1,332,094	1889.	7,153	1,040,481
1880.	7,377	1,311,218	1890.	6,991	1,024,974
1881.	7,394	1,310,896	1891.	7,015	1,005,475
1882.	7,312	1,260,777			

543. The following is a list of new vessels built and registered in each province in 1891 :—

New
vessels
built, 1891.

PROVINCES.	Number.	Tonnage.
Nova Scotia.	130	35,528
Ontario.	44	2,662
New Brunswick.	43	6,269
Quebec.	46	4,200
British Columbia.	41	2,364
Prince Edward Island.	5	1,000
Manitoba.	3	122
Total.	312	52,145

There was an increase of 27 in number and a decrease in tonnage of 233 tons, as compared with the preceding year. Assuming the value of the new vessels to be \$45 per ton, the total value would be \$2,346,525.

544. Iron and steel have so completely superseded the use of wood in the construction of ships that the demand for wooden ships is reduced to an extreme limit, in consequence of which the ship-building industry

Decrease
in demand
for wooden
ships.

in the Maritime Provinces, which used to be a flourishing one, has almost died away, and it does not seem probable that it can ever be revived, the decline having been caused by a cessation of demand owing to a change of material, and not through depression of trade or any causes consequent on the policy of the Government of the day, or within their control. There does not, however, appear to be any reason why ship-building should not again become a profitable industry, at any rate in Nova Scotia, the material used being, not wood, but iron and steel. That province is favoured with large deposits of high-class iron ore, excellent coal and adjacent flux, and it may safely be said that capital and enterprise alone are wanting to make the iron ships of Nova Scotia almost as eagerly sought after in the present market as were her wooden vessels in olden days.

Shipping
of Canada,
1890 and
1891.

545. The following table is a comparative statement of the total shipping of Canada, inland as well as sea-going, in the years 1890 and 1891 :—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ALL VESSELS (BOTH SEA-GOING AND INLAND) ARRIVED AT AND DEPARTED FROM CANADIAN PORTS (EXCLUSIVE OF COASTING VESSELS) IN 1890 AND 1891.

NATIONALITIES.	Number of Vessels.	Tons Register.	FREIGHT.		Number of Men.
			Tons Weight.	Tons Mea- surement.	
1890.					
British	3,671	3,617,013	1,429,608	780,315	100,757
Canadian	38,222	7,709,133	2,200,020	1,366,381	353,975
Foreign	30,532	7,119,954	1,807,984	1,426,035	310,289
Total	72,425	18,446,100	5,437,612	3,572,731	774,021
1891.					
British..	3,483	3,523,238	1,330,595	564,770	107,443
Canadian	35,667	7,516,645	2,245,924	1,448,805	332,879
Foreign.....	30,179	7,763,765	1,952,550	1,345,256	362,051
Total	69,329	18,803,648	5,529,069	3,358,831	802,373

Increase in
shipping.

546. Every year the shipping of Canada continues to grow. In 1890, as compared with 1889, the increase was, in the number of vessels 7,368, of tons register 2,391,879 tons, of tons of freight 388,153 tons, and in the number of men employed 83,935; while in 1891, though there was a decrease of 3,096 in the number of vessels, there was an increase of 357,548 in tons register, of 91,457 tons in freight and 28,352 in the number of men employed.

547. The next table gives comparative particulars of all sea-going vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports in 1890 and 1891 :—

Sea-going vessels entered and cleared, 1890 and 1891.

SEA-GOING VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED AT CANADIAN PORTS, 1890 AND 1891.

NATIONALITIES.	Number of Vessels.	Tons Register.	QUANTITY OF FREIGHT.		Number of Men.
			Tons Weight.	Tons Mea- surement.	
1890.					
British.. . . .	3,671	3,617,013	1,429,608	780,315	109,757
Canadian	13,695	1,708,939	783,803	794,324	86,097
Foreign	13,758	5,002,333	982,536	1,121,240	220,905
Total	31,124	10,328,285	3,195,947	2,695,879	416,759
1891.					
British.. . . .	3,483	3,523,238	1,330,595	564,770	107,443
Canadian	13,665	1,791,306	683,116	816,123	87,138
Foreign.. . . .	14,173	5,380,652	1,116,012	1,112,329	249,778
Total	31,321	10,695,196	3,129,723	2,493,222	444,359

548. There was an increase of 197 in the number of sea-going vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports in 1891, as compared with 1890, and of 366,911 tons in the number of tons register, a decrease of 66,224 tons in the weight of freight, of 202,657 tons in measurement, and an increase of 27,600 in the number of men. Of the total sea-borne trade of the country, 42·51 per cent was carried in English bottoms, 21·83 per cent in Canadian, and 35·66 per cent in foreign bottoms.

Increase in number and tonnage.

549. For a statement of sea-going vessels in each year since Confederation, see following table, which shows to what extent large vessels, particularly steamers, are taking the place of the smaller vessels of a few years ago. In connection with this, it may be interesting to state that the first ocean-going steamer arrived at Montreal in 1853, in which year four arrived, of a total tonnage of 1,951 tons, and in the same year 248 ocean-going sailing vessels arrived, of a tonnage of 57,752 tons. In the next year, 1854, six steamers, of 5,545 tons aggregate, 252 ocean-going sailing vessels of 65,365 tons, and 4,251 inland vessels of 323,578 tons arrived at the port, making an aggregate tonnage of 394,488 tons, and the average tonnage of sea-going vessels 274 tons. In 1891, 37 years after, the total tonnage that arrived in Montreal was 2,058,141 tons, of which 938,657 tons belonged to sea-going vessels, 631 of which were steamers and 94 sail-

Shipping at the port of Montreal.

ing vessels, the average tonnage of each sea-going vessel having increased to 1,293 tons. In 1880, 354 steamers, 42 ships and 143 barques, sea-going vessels, arrived at Montreal. In 1891 the numbers respectively were 631, 11 and 15. As evidence of the increase in the coasting trade, the number of vessels that arrived at Montreal from the Maritime Provinces in 1881 was 212, with a tonnage of 99,378. In 1891 the number of vessels was 305 and the tonnage 266,751.

Shipping
at principal
ports,
1891.

550. The next table gives the number and tonnage of sea-going vessels entered and cleared at the principal ports of the Dominion in 1891:—

Ports.	VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED.					
	British.		Foreign.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Halifax, N.S.	1,804	1,039,659	402	194,353	2,206	1,234,012
Victoria, B. C.	213	54,252	1,821	1,577,013	2,034	1,631,265
Montreal, Que.	668	1,179,716	66	82,845	734	1,262,561
Quebec, Que.	368	588,744	356	317,114	724	905,858
St. John, N.B.	2,870	500,210	1,044	646,323	3,914	1,146,533
Nanaimo, B. C.	107	115,232	944	744,699	1,051	859,931
Vancouver, B. C.	125	141,560	497	427,552	622	569,112
Sydney, N.S.	556	225,097	37	12,693	593	237,790
St. Andrews, N.B.	674	31,880	2,542	213,137	3,216	245,017
Yarmouth, N.S.	565	210,071	87	26,820	652	236,891
Chatham, N.B.	42	20,027	143	85,122	185	105,149
North Sydney, N.S.	545	118,650	67	16,802	612	135,452
Windsor, N.S.	252	132,442	59	35,206	311	167,648
Annapolis, N.S.	94	14,415	69	58,605	163	73,020
Digby, N.S.	41	3,682	101	59,056	142	62,738
Parrsboro', N.S.	239	47,511	42	36,461	281	83,972
Newcastle, N.B.	56	35,539	75	43,953	131	79,492
Shelburne, N.S.	92	8,486	759	63,197	851	71,683
Pictou, N.S.	60	22,681	60	46,417	120	69,098
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	142	31,132	55	40,341	197	71,473
Glace Bay, N.S.	284	64,543	28	17,697	312	82,240
Port Hawkesbury, N.S.	50	8,138	95	43,688	145	51,826
Lunenburg, N.S.	509	51,683	8	625	517	52,308
Liverpool, N.S.	84	10,964	550	45,474	634	56,438
Joggins, N.S.	100	10,371	264	44,030	364	54,401
Chicoutimi, Que.	5	628	48	34,583	53	35,211
Cow Bay, N.S.	161	29,052	9	1,325	110	30,377
Hillsboro', N.B.	130	19,818	77	17,496	207	37,314

The following is a statement of British and colonial shipping
 The figures are all taken from official sources :—

Shipping
in British
pos-
sessions,
1890.

SHIPPING IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1890.

COLONY.	Tonnage of Vessels entered and cleared.	COLONY.	Tonnage of Vessels entered and cleared.
Kingdom.....	74,283,869	Tasmania.....	951,247
ong.....	9,771,741	Mauritius.....	679,375
.....	9,162,094	British Guiana.....	686,621
t.....	11,488,693	Newfoundland.....	634,147
.....	10,328,285	Gold Coast.....	643,015
ettlement.....	8,641,911	Western Australia.....	904,861
.....	7,315,586	Lagos.....	555,862
th Wales.....	4,761,872	Sierra Leone.....	679,509
.....	5,117,902	Natal.....	1,035,999
.....	4,363,341	Bermuda.....	307,506
nd.....	910,779	Honduras.....	364,067
rd Islands.....	2,971,065	Turk's Island.....	215,428
ustralia.....	2,190,442	Bahamas.....	270,874
Good Hope.....	2,957,377	Gambia.....	221,686
Islands.....	1,487,617	St. Helena.....	79,366
.....	1,346,107	Fiji.....	117,355
land.....	1,312,474	Falkland Islands.....	61,575
.....	1,230,506	Labuan.....	56,894

altar and Malta being merely ports of call, it will be seen that
 tish possession outside of the United Kingdom has a larger
 g trade than Canada, though the combined shipping of the
 lasian colonies exceeds that of this country ; the latter figures,
 r, include the intercolonial trade.

The next table gives the tonnage of vessels trading to and
 one of the principal foreign countries. It will be seen that,
 ng the United Kingdom, Canada ranks eleventh among the
 es of the world as regards the magnitude of her shipping trade.

Shipping
in foreign
countries,
1889.

SHIPPING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1889.

COUNTRY.	Tonnage Vessels and in
France.....	27,
United States*.....	26,
Spain.....	24,
Germany.....	20,
Austria.....	15,
Italy.....	13,
Russia in Europe.....	13,
Argentine Republic.....	12,
Sweden.....	10,
Holland.....	10,
Belgium.....	10,
Portugal.....	9,
Denmark.....	7,
China.....	5,
Norway.....	5,
Chili.....	5,
Uruguay.....	4,
Japan.....	2,

* Exclusive of lake trade between the United States and Canada.

Registered
tonnage of
the world.

553. The following table shows the number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels (both steam and sailing) owned by the principal countries of the world, according to the latest available returns. The figures have been taken partly from official sources, and partly from the Statesman's Year Book :

REGISTERED TONNAGE OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

COUNTRIES.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Average Tonnage
United Kingdom.....	21,591	7,978,538	
Sweden and Norway.....	11,107	2,116,077	
German Empire.....	3,594	1,320,721	
Canada.....	7,015	1,005,475	
United States*.....	1,527	946,696	
France.....	15,194	932,733	
Italy.....	6,721	824,474	
Russia.....	2,983	492,030	
Spain.....	1,698	598,321	
Australasia.....	2,874	356,384	
Netherlands.....	610	247,058	
Austria-Hungary.....	352	210,983	
Denmark.....	3,407	289,217	
Greece.....	5,891	263,747	
Portugal.....	459	60,214	
Belgium.....	51	70,222	
Turkey.....	907	229,777	

* Licensed and enrolled vessels not included.

554. Canada, it will be seen, stands fourth in the list, but if the United States which are licensed and enrolled vessels belonging to the United States which are employed in the river and lake trade were included, that country would take second place, its total tonnage amounting to 4,684,759 tons. To such an extent has the American mercantile marine declined that, whereas in 1856, 75·2 per cent of the United States imports and exports were carried in American bottoms, in 1891 the proportion was only 11·96 per cent, the value carried having increased from \$641,604,850 to \$1,844,392,840.

PART II.—FISHERIES.

555. The sea fisheries of Canada, which are situated off the coasts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and British Columbia, are among the richest and most important in the world, while the fresh water fisheries of the great lakes and rivers of the country are nowhere to be surpassed.

556. The following are summary comparative statements of the total yield and value of the fisheries, both marine and fresh water, and also of the value of the same by provinces, in 1890 and 1891 :—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE YIELD AND VALUE OF THE FISHERIES OF CANADA, 1890-1891.

KINDS OF FISH.	1890.		1891.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$
Cod	Cwt. 857,734	3,433,580	849,838	3,827,708
Herring, pickled.	Brls. 274,274	1,097,096	298,508	1,343,693
do smoked	Boxes. 1,354,161	340,290	2,386,920	596,732
do frozen, fresh	Lbs. 15,621,786	521,106	9,108,650	354,489
Lobsters, preserved, in cans	" 11,559,984	1,387,199	14,285,157	1,999,921
do in shell, alive, &c.	Tons. 6,748	261,146	6,321½	252,500
Salmon, pickled	Brls. 5,140½	70,652	2,557	35,500
do fresh	Lbs. 3,686,908	563,533	4,404,311	671,746
do preserved, in cans	" 19,910,304	2,389,696	15,206,328	1,522,509
do smoked	" 63,592	12,718	132,472	26,494
Mackerel, preserved, in cans	" 283,474	35,033	165,981	19,918
do fresh	" 770,090	46,254	.....	.....
do pickled	Brls. 96,246	1,443,690	139,261	1,949,654
Haddock	Cwt. 133,017	532,068	150,170	525,595
Hake	" 94,335	377,440	124,385	315,555
Pollock	" 68,387	273,548	81,248	243,744
Trout	Lbs. 5,829,466	584,166	6,287,643	628,764
do pickled	Brls. 4,112	41,120	3,258	32,580
Whitefish	Lbs. 11,176,582	767,658	11,763,841	791,185
Smelts	" 4,735,517	283,444	5,532,101	277,036
Sardines	Hhds.	115,752	.....	192,937

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE YIELD, &c.—*Concluded.*

KINDS OF FISH.	1890.		1891.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Oysters.....	Brls. 56,676	\$ 171,778	61,032	183,846
Hake sounds.....	Lbs. 67,554	62,624	86,075	64,553
Cod tongues and sounds.....	" 321,200	16,060	1,278	11,443
Alewives.....	Brls. 42,766	192,452	43,117	194,030
Shad, fresh.....	Lbs. 108,103	6,486		
do pickled.....	Brls. 6,728	66,524	8,428	84,286
Eels do.....	" 7,389	73,890	4,284	42,840
do fresh.....	Lbs. 1,425,051	85,503	842,696	50,562
Halibut.....	" 1,525,130	120,673	2,719,697	215,469
Sturgeon.....	" 2,047,170	116,992	1,525,246	87,789
Maskinongé.....	" 769,846	46,191	743,030	44,582
Bass.....	" 977,470	58,649	799,324	47,959
Pickercel.....	" 3,142,189	173,420	2,990,679	134,130
Pike.....	" 1,691,702	62,263	1,811,357	62,832
Winninish.....	" 100,000	6,000	100,000	6,000
Tom cod or frost fish.....	"	34,245		21,768
Flounders.....	" 79,000	7,900	126,575	6,329
Squid.....	Brls. 13,138	52,452	8,348	33,382
Ooláchans.....	Lbs. 114,600	7,780	281,700	12,305
Clams.....	"	16,180		16,024
Fur seal skins in B. C.....	No. 44,751	492,261	52,995	794,925
Hair do.....	" 27,245	24,695	25,962	31,100
Sea otter skins.....	" 102	10,200		
Porpoise skins.....	" 549	2,271	301	1,294
Fish oils.....	Galls. 727,020	315,034	834,347	358,668
Coarse and mixed fish.....	Brls. 40,278	187,942	39,113	171,076
Mixed fish, B.C.....	" 46,911	46,911		46,419
Fish used as bait.....	Brls. 165,590	248,986	178,731	212,736
Fish used as manure.....	" 199,484	61,949	168,386	66,194

557. The last table shows that there has been a steady increase in the value of the product of fisheries, during the past four years, the increase in 1891 over 1890 amounting to \$1,263,176, and over 1888 to \$1,559,568. There was an increase in the value of the yield in each province, except in British Columbia and Ontario, the largest increase having been in New Brunswick, viz., \$871,996.

Increase
in the
value of
fisheries.

558. The following table, applicable to the whole catch of the Dominion, shows the increase or decrease in value of the principal kinds of fish in 1891 as compared with the catch of 1890 :—

Value of
catch of
principal
fish, 1890
and 1891.

VALUE AND CATCH OF PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS OF THE FISHERIES
IN 1891, COMPARED WITH 1890.

FISH.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$
Cod.....	3,827,708	394,128	.....
Herring.....	2,294,914	336,422	.....
Salmon.....	2,256,249	.....	790,320
Lobsters.....	2,252,421	604,076	.....
Mackerel.....	1,969,570	444,595	.....
Seal skins.....	826,084	309,128	.....
Whitefish.....	791,185	23,527	.....
Trout.....	661,344	36,058	.....
Haddock.....	525,595	.....	6,473
Fish oils.....	358,668	43,634	.....
Hake.....	315,555	.....	61,885
Smelts.....	277,035	.....	6,408
Pollock.....	243,744	.....	29,804
Halibut.....	215,469	94,796	.....
Alewives.....	194,029	1,578	.....
Sardines.....	192,936	77,184	.....
Oysters.....	183,846	12,068	.....
Pickarel.....	134,130	.....	39,290

559. The aggregate increase in the value of the catch of cod, herring, lobsters, mackerel and seals was \$2,088,349. The largest decrease was in the value of salmon, principally in British Columbia.

Increase
and de-
crease.

560. The following table gives the number and value of boats, nets, &c., and the number of men employed in the fisheries in the several provinces in 1891, according to returns published by the Fisheries Department. The value of much of the fishing material has necessarily to be estimated only, but on the basis of the figures given below the total amount of the capital invested in 1891 reached the sum of \$7,376,186 :—

Number
and value
of fishing
vessels,
etc., 1891.

VESSELS, MEN, NETS, &c., EMPLOYED IN THE FISHERIES OF CANADA, 1891.

PROVINCES.	Vessels and Boats.		Men, Number	Nets.		Other Fishing Material.
	Number	Value.		Fathoms.	Value.	
		\$			\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	13,924	1,524,335	24,376	2,284,906	592,717	609,180
New Brunswick	5,928	344,394	12,222	530,612	389,881	698,605
Prince Edward Island.	1,429	105,587	4,026	100,000	69,001	201,700
Quebec	6,483	220,668	12,530	268,823	158,998	152,684
British Columbia.....	1,988	673,388	8,666	285,818	178,257	827,875
Ontario.....	1,203	234,782	2,920	1,441,695	241,305	108,080
Manitoba.....	509	30,016	835	102,225	14,733	.....
Total.. ..	31,464	3,133,170	65,575	5,014,079	1,644,892	2,598,124

Seal fish- 561. British Columbia employs about 700 men and 30 vessels of over
ery in 2,000 tons aggregate, in the seal fishery. The total number of seals caught
British by Canadian vessels in 1890 was 54,853, valued at \$510,111, while
Columbia. by Canadian vessels in 1890 was 54,853, valued at \$510,111, while
3,768 seals caught by foreign vessels were disposed of in Vic-
toria, B.C.

Number of 562. It will be seen that upwards of 65,500 men are employed in
hands em- the fisheries proper, while no account can be given of the number of
ployed. men, women and children employed on shore in connection with them.

Fisheries 563. Five steamers, viz., the "Acadia," "La Canadienne," "Stanley,"
Protection "Dream" and "St. Nicholas" (the last two chartered), and three schooners
Service. (one Government and two chartered), were employed in the Fisheries
Protection Service in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the Atlantic
coast during the season of 1891, but only one seizure was made, viz.,
that of the U. S. schooner "F. D. Hodgkins," which was seized at
Fox Bay, Anticosti, by the "La Canadienne," for fishing within the
three mile limit. The master having pleaded ignorance of the law,
the vessel was subsequently released on payment of a fine of \$2,000.
The *modus vivendi*, which had been in force for four years, pending
a settlement of the fisheries question, was continued for another year.
By this arrangement United States fishing vessels are admitted to
Canadian fisheries on payment of a license fee of \$1.50 per ton, and
the privilege was largely taken advantage of during the past year,
being evidently highly appreciated by United States fishermen. This
is shown by the fact that 98 licenses were issued, as compared with 36
in 1888, and \$11,098 collected in fees, as against \$3,831 in 1888.

United 564. The United States mackerel fleet, fishing in Canadian waters
States mackerel 1891, comprised 36 vessels, and the take amounted to 6,824 barrels,
fleet. as compared with 64 vessels in 1890 and a take of 8,443 barrels.

565. A Fishery Intelligence Bureau was inaugurated on a small scale in 1889, and continued in an extended form during 1891, at a cost of \$2,021. The service was generally appreciated by those interested in the fishing business. Fishery Intelligence Bureau.

566. Under an Act passed in 1882 to encourage the development of sea fisheries and the building of fishing vessels, the sum of \$150,000 has been annually distributed among fishermen and fishing vessels entitled to the same. The number of claims paid during the year 1890 was 18,071, and the amount paid \$158,241. The bounty was paid on the basis of \$1.50 per ton to vessels, \$3 per man to boat fishermen, and \$1 per boat to the owners, and the number of vessels which received bounty was 739, of 28,268 tons, the number of boats 17,168, and the number of fishermen 33,245. The total amount of bounty paid since 1882 has been \$1,411,503. Fishing bounties.

567. There were eleven Government fish hatcheries in operation in 1890, situated at Fraser River, B.C.; Sydney and Bedford, N.S.; St. John River and Miramichi, N.B.; Restigouche, Gaspé, Tadousac and Magog, Que.; and Ottawa, Newcastle and Sandwich, Ont. The gross output of young fish of all kinds during the year amounted to 90,213,000, of the following species, viz.: Salmon (Atlantic and Pacific), salmon and brook trout, whitefish, pickerel and black bass. The number of eggs collected in the autumn of the year for subsequent hatching was 144,613,000. A fish hatchery has been recently established at Ottawa. Details of the operations of the hatcheries in 1891 are not yet available. The great benefit of these hatcheries to the fisheries generally is universally acknowledged, and it is the almost unanimous opinion of those interested that the heavy runs of salmon in recent years on the Fraser River were largely due to the operations of the hatchery there. Fish hatcheries.

568. A lobster hatchery has been established at Bay View, Pictou County, N.S., and though completed late and only in operation for a short time, some 7,000,000 lobster fry were hatched out and distributed. At the lobster hatchery in Newfoundland, which has been in operation for some time, no less than 551,000,000 lobster eggs were hatched. The hatchery at Bay View is the first of its kind in America. Lobster hatchery.

569. The total expenditure by the Fisheries Department during the fiscal years ended 30th June, 1889, 1890 and 1891, was:

	1889.	1890.	1891.	Expenditure, Fisheries Department, 1889, 1890 and 1891.
Fishery officers.....	\$ 83,684	\$ 65,873	\$ 71,306	
Fish-breeding.....	41,315	39,127	39,496	
Fisheries protection service...	69,694	64,435	83,050	
Fishing bounty.....	149,991	150,000	166,967	
Miscellaneous.....	10,912	9,314	13,383	
Total.....	<u>\$ 355,596</u>	<u>\$ 328,749</u>	<u>\$ 374,202</u>	

Value of
yield and
exports of
fisheries,
1868-1891.

570. The following table, showing the value of the yield and of the exports of the fisheries since Confederation, will give some idea of the great importance of this industry:—

VALUE OF THE YIELD AND OF THE EXPORTS OF THE FISHERIES
IN CANADA, 1868-1891.

YEAR.	Total Value of the Yield of the Fisheries in the Dominion of Canada.	Value Exported.
	\$	\$
1868.....	3,357,510	3,357,510
1869.....	4,376,526	3,242,710
1870.....	6,577,391	3,608,549
1871.....	7,573,199	3,994,275
1872.....	9,570,116	4,386,214
1873.....	10,754,997	4,779,277
1874.....	11,681,886	5,292,368
1875.....	10,356,385	5,380,527
1876.....	11,147,590	5,500,989
1877.....	12,029,957	5,874,360
1878.....	13,215,678	6,853,975
1879.....	13,529,254	6,928,871
1880.....	14,499,979	6,579,656
1881.....	15,817,162	6,867,715
1882.....	16,824,092	7,682,079
1883.....	16,958,192	8,809,118
1884.....	17,766,404	8,591,654
1885.....	17,722,973	7,960,001
1886.....	18,679,288	6,843,388
1887.....	18,386,103	6,875,810
1888.....	17,418,510	7,793,183
1889.....	17,655,256	7,212,208
1890.....	17,714,902	8,461,906
1891.....	18,973,078	9,715,401
Total.....	319,227,918	152,581,744

The yield of the fisheries in 1891 was more than four times as much as it was in 1869, but the exports were not quite three times as much as in 1868, showing that a very much larger quantity proportionately is now taken for home consumption, owing presumably to greater facilities of transportation and large increase in interprovincial trade. The proportion of exports to total value in 1869 was 77 per cent, and in 1891 51 per cent.

Indian
consump-
tion of
fish.

571. In addition to the above, large quantities of fish are annually consumed by the Indians, particularly in the North-West and British Columbia, of which no account can be obtained. For the eleven years, 1879-1891, the value of the fish consumed by Indians in British Columbia has been estimated at about \$50,000,000.

Value of
fisheries
by pro-
vinces,
1869-1891.

572. The next table gives the value of the yield by provinces in each year since 1869. The Province of Nova Scotia has produced during the period 47 per cent, or nearly one-half of the total yield; New Brunswick 19 per cent, and Quebec 14 per cent, the three provinces having yielded 80 per cent of the total. The fishing industry in British Columbia is yet quite in its infancy, but the opportunities for

opment are most advantageous, and the deep-sea fisheries are
 ssed in wealth and variety.

OF THE YIELD OF THE FISHERIES BY PROVINCES, 1869-1891.

YEAR.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
.....	190,203	1,046,240	2,501,507	638,576
.....	261,982	1,161,551	4,019,425	1,131,433
.....	193,524	1,093,612	5,101,030	1,185,033
.....	267,633	1,320,189	6,016,835	1,965,450
.....	293,091	1,391,564	6,577,086	2,285,661
.....	446,267	1,608,661	6,652,303	2,685,792
.....	453,194	1,596,759	5,573,851	2,427,654
.....	437,229	2,097,668	6,029,050	1,953,389
.....	438,223	2,560,147	5,527,858	2,133,237
.....	348,122	2,664,055	6,131,600	2,305,790
.....	367,133	2,820,395	5,752,937	2,554,722
.....	444,491	2,631,556	6,291,061	2,744,447
.....	509,903	2,751,962	6,214,782	2,930,904
.....	825,457	1,976,516	7,131,418	3,192,339
.....	1,027,033	2,138,997	7,689,373	3,185,675
.....	1,133,724	1,694,561	8,763,779	3,730,454
.....	1,342,692	1,719,460	8,283,922	4,005,431
.....	1,435,998	1,741,382	8,415,362	4,180,227
.....	1,531,850	1,773,567	8,379,782	3,559,507
.....	1,839,869	1,860,013	7,817,031	2,941,863
.....	1,963,123	1,876,194	6,346,722	3,067,039
.....	2,009,637	1,615,120	6,636,445	2,699,055
.....	1,806,390	2,008,879	7,011,300	3,571,051
Total.....	19,569,768	43,149,048	148,864,459	61,074,738

YEAR.	Manitoba and Territories.	British Columbia.	Prince Edward Island.	Total of Canada.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
.....				4,376,526
.....				6,577,391
.....				7,573,199
.....				9,570,116
.....			207,595	10,754,997
.....			288,863	11,681,886
.....			298,927	10,350,385
.....	30,590	104,697	494,967	11,147,590
.....	24,023	583,433	763,036	12,029,957
.....		925,767	840,344	13,215,678
.....		631,766	1,402,301	13,529,254
.....		713,335	1,675,089	14,499,979
.....		1,454,321	1,955,290	15,817,162
.....		1,842,675	1,855,687	16,824,092
.....		1,644,646	1,272,468	16,958,192
.....		1,358,267	1,085,619	17,766,404
.....		1,078,038	1,293,430	17,722,973
.....	186,980	1,577,348	1,141,991	18,679,288
.....	129,084	1,974,887	1,037,426	18,886,103
.....	180,677	1,902,195	876,862	17,418,510
.....	167,679	3,348,068	886,431	17,655,256
.....	232,104	3,481,432	1,041,109	17,714,902
.....	332,969	3,008,755	1,238,734	18,978,078
Total.....	1,284,106	25,629,630	19,656,169	319,227,918

CANADIAN QUANTITIES OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL

YEAR.	Cod and Ling.	Haddock.	MACKEREL.		HERRING.	
			Pickled.	Fresh and in Cans.	Pickled.	Smoked.
	Cwt.	Lbs.	Brls.	Lbs.	Brls.	Boxes.
1869.....	513,358	483,000	51,011	.....	301,976	169,879
1870.....	578,423	351,800	92,183	.....	249,180	99,345
1871.....	674,602	537,500	240,305	24,228	385,700	12,435
1872.....	824,438	227,600	119,439	84,180	284,932	605,705
1873.....	880,842	1,940,626	150,404	31,892	314,392	521,086
1874.....	797,891	4,128,632	161,096	139,460	406,068	454,309
1875.....	748,788	4,708,528	123,654	61,380	309,658	642,000
1876.....	830,860	15,107,800	104,356	32,620	429,367	549,150
1877.....	815,068	11,488,114	163,916	191,036	327,249	553,205
1878.....	902,496	11,251,804	183,919	121,025	318,036	622,487
1879.....	1,067,484	14,183,550	191,449	93,514	349,925	720,960
1880.....	1,092,514	11,104,266	233,669	113,707	342,763	544,922
1881.....	1,075,582	11,798,063	105,772	390,666	362,354	1,060,416
1882.....	903,030	17,903,050	110,352	594,061	423,012	1,247,231
1883.....	1,075,121	17,334,200	124,093	702,743	443,611	1,247,600
1884.....	1,022,389	21,654,400	180,170	190,457	493,241	1,938,194
1885.....	1,077,393	19,318,200	145,752	539,734	477,262	1,461,894
1886.....	1,081,416	21,347,400	148,429	772,592	374,784	1,129,305
1887.....	1,078,355	21,600,300	129,610	508,641	349,909	1,580,558
1888.....	1,053,847	23,718,300	62,756	604,163	341,077	1,497,890
1889.....	904,560	19,566,900	62,227	738,719	986,672	2,685,170

FISHERIES.

KINDS OF FISH CAUGHT DURING THE YEARS 1869-1891.

RING.		SALMON.		Lobsters.	Smelts.	Fish Oils.
Fresh.	Frozen.	Pickled.	Smoked, Fresh and in Cans.			
Lbs.	No.	Brls.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Galls.
		7,663	984,164	61,000	124,000	192,691
		12,613	1,490,392	591,500	16,400	534,729
		7,676	2,119,825	1,130,000	555,100	616,364
		8,205	2,104,302	3,565,863	584,000	696,791
		7,722	3,997,238	4,864,998	810,399	674,155
		7,383	4,578,572	8,117,221	1,156,350	518,234
		5,026	2,419,300	6,514,380	1,451,580	629,752
		5,649	2,274,706	5,373,088	1,990,825	702,017
		7,130	5,772,896	8,086,819	2,266,202	915,667
		9,440	8,405,143	10,714,611	2,718,207	969,179
25,000		4,340	5,717,182	10,244,329	1,787,378	1,060,860
		4,157	4,693,640	13,105,072	2,942,628	1,064,746
	16,050,000	6,038	11,149,373	18,576,523	2,324,715	1,278,247
	20,527,200	6,840	14,213,336	20,813,730	3,241,924	1,077,005
7,968	20,875,000	603	12,593,966	17,084,020	4,180,943	1,149,598
1,049,550	14,851,500	10,094	10,926,903	22,063,283	6,177,410	783,765
364,640	15,800,150	7,826	10,101,648	27,299,038	5,982,358	818,152
5,767,554	21,023,300	6,511	10,729,081	33,758,421	7,209,888	901,163
7,354,497	21,986,700	9,042	14,465,365	19,485,687	5,932,418	995,509
9,653,308	22,305,500	8,464	13,549,392	22,173,773	3,723,772	960,541
10,648,021	22,247,860	6,704	24,433,039	21,131,233	5,011,058	984,183
*15,621,786		5,140½	23,660,894	25,055,984	4,735,517	727,020
*9,108,650		2,557	19,743,111	26,928,157	5,552,101	834,347
50,600,974	175,067,210	156,823½	210,123,468	326,738,740	70,475,173	19,084,715

* Including frozen herring.

The figures in the foregoing table will probably be found interesting, as giving some idea of the enormous quantities of some kinds of fish that are taken annually, though they are almost too large to convey any really correct impression.

Quantities and values of certain kinds of fish, 1869-1891.

573. The next table is a summary of the quantities and values of the same fish, taken during the same period :—

CANADIAN FISHERIES.

TOTAL QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF CERTAIN KINDS OF FISH TAKEN DURING THE YEARS 1869-1891.

KINDS OF FISH.		Quantity.	Value.
			\$
Cod and ling	Cwt.	20,706,029	86,879,756
Haddock	Lbs.	271,072,030	10,712,988
Mackerel, pickled	Brls.	3,120,079	32,773,523
“ fresh, in cans	Lbs.	7,154,266	
Herring, pickled	Brls.	8,144,076	42,222,530
“ smoked	Boxes.	23,085,742	
“ fresh	Lbs.	59,600,974	
“ frozen	No.	*175,667,210	28,644,343
Salmon, pickled	Brls.	156,823	
“ smoked and fresh and in cans	Lbs.	210,123,468	37,701,982
Lobsters	“	326,738,740	
Smelts	“	70,475,173	3,940,156
Fish oils	Galls.	19,084,715	10,300,025

Fisheries of the great lakes.

574. The fisheries of the great lakes are the largest and most important fresh water fisheries in the world, and the great value of the Canadian portion of these fisheries is not generally appreciated. The area of fresh water belonging to Canada, in the Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario, is about 72,700 square miles, and in 1890, 1,203 vessels and boats, manned by 2,920 men, using 1,441,695 fathoms of nets, were employed in fishing therein. Whitefish, salmon and lake trout, sturgeon, herring, bass and pickerel are the principal fish. According to the census returns of 1890, the fish caught on the United States sides of the lakes in that year showed an increase of 58 per cent in value, as compared with 1880, while the value of the fish caught on the Canadian sides in the same year showed an increase of more than 350 per cent over the catch of 1880.

* The quantity of frozen herring for 1890 and 1891 is included in “herring, fresh.”

THE FISHERY LAWS OF THE DOMINION.

TABLE of Close Seasons in force on 31st December, 1891.

Kinds of Fish.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island.	Manitoba and N.W. Territories.
Salmon (net fishing).		Aug. 1 to May 1.	Aug. 15 to Mar. 1.	Aug. 15 to Mar. 1.		
Salmon (angling).		Aug. 15 to Feb. 1.	Aug. 15 to Feb. 1.	Aug. 15 to Feb. 1.		
Speckled trout (<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>).	Sept. 15 to May 1.	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31.	Oct. 1 to Apr. 1.	Sept. 15 to May 1.	Oct. 1 to Dec. 1.	Oct. 1 to Jan. 1.
Salmon-trout.	Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.	Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.	Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.	Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.	Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.	
Large grey trout, touladi and land-locked salmon.		Oct. 15 to Dec. 1.	Oct. 1 to Apr. 1.	Sept. 15 to May 1.		
Charraniche.		Sept. 15 to Dec. 1.				
Charraniche (doré).	Apr. 15 to May 15.	Apr. 15 to May 15.				Apr. 15 to May 15.
Charraniche and maacki-monge.	Apr. 15 to June 15.	Apr. 15 to June 15.				
Charraniche.			Mar. 1 to Oct. 1.	Mar. 1 to Oct. 1.		
Whitefish.	Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.	Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.	Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.	Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.	Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.	Oct. 5 to Nov. 30.
Salmon.		Apr. 1 to July 1.	Apr. 1 to July 1.	Apr. 1 to July 1.	Apr. 1 to July 1.	
Shrimps.		Bag net fishing prohibited, except under license.				
Shrimps.		July 15 to Dec. 31.	July 1 to Dec. 31.	July 1 to Dec. 31.	July 15 to Dec. 31.	
Shrimps.			On Atlantic coast, from Cape Canso to boundary line, U.S., July 15 to Dec. 31, in remaining waters of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.			
Sturgeon.	May 15 to July 15.	May 15 to July 15.	May 15 to July 15.	May 15 to July 15.	May 15 to July 15.	May 15 to July 15.
Shrimps.		June 1 to Sept. 15.	June 1 to Sept. 15.	June 1 to Sept. 15.	June 1 to Sept. 15.	
Fresh-water her- ring and ciscoes.	Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.					

The following are the close seasons in British Columbia :—

Speckled trout, October 15 to March 15.
 Salmon-trout do do
 Large grey trout, &c. do do
 Sturgeon, May 15 to July 15.

SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY LAWS.

Net fishing of any kind is prohibited in public waters, except under lease or license.

The size of nets is regulated so as to prevent the killing of young fish. Nets cannot be set, or seines used, so as to bar channels or bays.

A general weekly close-time is provided, in addition to special close seasons.

The use of explosive or poisonous substances, for catching or killing fish, is illegal.

Mill-dams must be provided with efficient fish-passes. Models or drawings will be furnished by the department on application.

The above enactments and close seasons are supplemented in special cases, under authority of the Fisheries Act, by a total prohibition of fishing for stated periods.

CHAPTER IX.

SOCIAL AND OTHER STATISTICS.

RELIGION.

5. There is no State church in the Dominion, and no State assistance is given to any denomination; the Roman Catholic church, however, being guaranteed, in the Province of Quebec, the privileges enjoyed before the British possession. Roman Catholicism prevails very extensively in the Province of Quebec, and also has numerous followers in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and Manitoba, while almost every variety of Protestantism is represented in some part of the country in greater or less numbers, the principal denominations being Church of England, Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist.

6. Exact particulars concerning the number of schools, churches, &c. of the principal religious denominations in Canada, cannot be obtained, as some of the leading ones, notably the Roman Catholic church, many dioceses of the Church of England, have failed so completely to supply the information asked for, that no attempt was made to obtain any particulars from them for this issue. The following figures, however, which are in many cases official, are believed to represent approximately the position of the leading religious bodies in this country, with a very small amount of accuracy:—

The Church of England has 19 bishops and about 1,000 clergy. The first colonial bishop was appointed in 1787 to Nova Scotia; the next was appointed to Quebec in 1793, the diocese comprising Upper and Lower Canada. A coadjutor was appointed in 1836, and the first bishop of Upper Canada in 1839. A bishop of New Brunswick was appointed in 1845, and the other dioceses have been formed subsequently. The Roman Catholic church has 1 cardinal, 5 archbishops, 19 bishops and about 1,500 clergy. Under the provisions of the Quebec Act, passed in 1774, the church possesses very valuable privileges in the Province of Quebec, where it also holds a very large amount of property. The Presbyterians number about 991 clergy and 165 communicants, 2,358 churches and stations, with a seating capacity for 479,025 persons, and 14,825 Sunday-school teachers, with 310 pupils. The annual expenditure is over \$2,000,000. The Methodists have about 3,092 churches, 1,712 clergy, 241,273 members and 3 Sunday-schools, 29,205 teachers and 233,047 pupils. The total value of church property is nearly \$12,000,000. The Congregationalists have about 100 clergy, 117 churches, with seating capacity for 39 persons, 122 Sunday-schools, 1,220 teachers and 8,503 pupils.

Distribu-
tion of
religions
in Canada.

Statistics
of certain
denominations.

578. The following table is a comparative statement of the numbers of the leading denominations in 1881 and 1891, showing also the proportion each denomination bore to the whole population at each census. Leading denominations, 1881 and 1891.

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1881 AND 1891.

RELIGIONS.	1881.		1891.	
	Number.	Proportion to Total Population.	Number.	Proportion to Total Population.
Roman Catholics.....	1,791,982	41·43	1,990,465	41·46
Methodists.....	742,981	17·17	847,469	17·65
Presbyterians.....	676,165	15·63	755,199	15·73
Church of England.....	574,818	13·29	644,106	13·41
Baptists.....	296,525	6·85	303,749	6·33
Lutherans.....	46,350	1·07	63,979	1·33
Congregationalists.....	26,900	·62	28,155	·58
Disciples.....	20,193	·47	12,763	·27
Brethren.....	8,831	·21	11,639	·24
Adventists.....	7,211	·16	6,353	·14
Quakers.....	6,553	·15	4,638	·10
Protestants.....	6,519	·15	12,216	·25
Universalists.....	4,517	·10	3,196	·07
Pagans.....	4,478	·10	26,709	·56
Jews.....	2,393	·05	6,414	·13
Unitarians.....	2,126	·04	1,772	·04
Salvation Army.....			13,949	·29
Other denominations.....	19,499	·45	33,755	·70
Not specified.....	86,769	2·06	33,983	·72

The increase in the number of pagans is, of course, apparent only, and not actual, being due to more careful enumeration. The members of the Salvation Army were not specified as such in 1881.

579. If the members of all the various Protestant denominations are added together and classed generally as Protestants, and then contrasted with the members of the other distinctive forms of religion, the result, as shown in the accompanying table, is obtained. As the majority of those "not specified" were Indians, the whole number are included with pagans. Protestants compared with other religions.

ROMAN CATHOLICS, PROTESTANTS, JEWS AND PAGANS, 1881 AND 1891.

YEAR.	NUMBER.				PROPORTIONS PER CENT.			
	Roman Catholics.	Protestants.	Jews.	Pagans.	Roman Catholics.	Protestants.	Jews.	Pagans.
1881.	1,791,982	2,439,188	2,393	91,247	41.43	56.41	.05	2.11
1891.	1,990,465	2,742,940	6,414	60,692	41.46	57.13	.13	1.26

Returns not having yet been received from all parts of the unorganized portions of the North-West Territories, the estimated population, amounting to 32,168, has been left out of the above calculation for 1891. If these had been included the probable effect would have been to bring the proportion of pagans nearer to that of 1881.

EDUCATION.

Educational control vested in Provincial Governments.

580. Under the British North America Act, 1867, the right to legislate on matters respecting education was placed in the hands of the Government of the several provinces, the rights and privileges of denominational and separate schools, then existing, being specially protected.

Difference in the several Provincial systems.

581. As a consequence of the above, there is a considerable difference in many details in the public school systems in force in the various provinces, though they are all based on the principle of free education, the funds being supplied by local taxation and Government grants. Ontario lays claim to having the most perfect system; but be that as it may, the arrangements in each province are admirable, and it is doubtful if any country, other than Canada, can boast of the same extended educational facilities.

Leading features of the several systems.

582. In Ontario the school system is under the control of the Minister of Education, who is a member of the Provincial Government for the time being. In the other provinces there are superintendents and boards of education, who report to the respective Provincial Secretaries. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, the schools are purely undenominational. In British Columbia, "the highest morality is to be inculcated, but no "religious creed or dogma taught." In the other three provinces religious exercises are permitted, but no children can be compelled to be present against the wishes of their parents. In Manitoba the schools were Protestant and Roman Catholic, but a Bill was passed by the Manitoba House of Assembly during the session of 1890, pro-

viding for the abolition of separate schools—all public schools to be non-sectarian, and religious exercises to be at the option of the school trustees of the district, subject to the regulations of the advisory board. In Québec the schools are Protestant and Roman Catholic, and education is based on religious teaching, the Roman Catholic catechism, and, in Protestant schools, the Bible, being text books. In Ontario the schools are undenominational, but Protestants and Roman Catholics are allowed separate schools within certain limitations. Every public and high school is opened and closed with prayer, and the reading of the scriptures, but without comment or explanation. The trustees, however, and clergy of all denominations, are empowered to make special arrangements for religious instruction. By this means the fullest facilities for religious instructions are given, without the assumption by the Government of any responsibility in regard to the instruction imparted.

583. As previously stated, the control of education in Ontario is vested in the Minister of Education, and, subject to the approval of the Provincial Government, all regulations for the public and high schools are made by him. These schools are under the control of local boards of trustees, elected by the ratepayers, and are allowed to have none but certificated teachers. Education of children between the ages of 7 and 13 is compulsory for not less than 100 days in the year, but the law is by no means as strictly enforced as is desirable in the educational interests of the province. The following table gives particulars respecting the public schools of Ontario in 1889, Roman Catholic separate schools being included :—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ONTARIO, 1889.

Number of Schools open.	School Population between 5 and 21 years of age.	Total Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.
5,623	616,028	500,815	263,047	237,768	253,943
TEACHERS.		Receipts.	Expenditure	AVERAGE COST PER PUPIL.	
Male.	Female.			On Total Attendance.	On Average Attendance.
		\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
2,774	5,183	4,851,061	4,198,517	8 44	16 53

Average
attend-
ance.

584. There was an increase of 5,492 in the number of pupils registered in 1889 as compared with 1888, and there was an increase of nearly 1 per cent in the proportion of registered pupils to school population, the figures for 1889 having been 81.30 per cent as against 80.49 per cent in 1888. The average attendance for the whole province was also one per cent higher, being 51 per cent. In rural districts it was 47 per cent, in towns 60 per cent and in cities 64 per cent. Though the compulsory education of children between the ages of 7 and 13 is provided for by statute, yet the provision is not enforced with sufficient strictness, as is evident from the fact that 86,515 children between those ages did not attend school for 100 days, the period appointed by the Act. The largest number of offenders was naturally in the rural districts, the proportion to the total number of absentees being 86 per cent.

Separate
schools in
Ontario.

585. The following table gives particulars concerning the Roman Catholic separate schools in Ontario in 1889 :—

ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS, ONTARIO, 1889.

Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average At- tendance.	Receipts.	Expen- diture.	AVERAGE COST PER PUPIL.	
							On Total Attend- ance.	On Average Attend- ance.
					\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
243	32,790	16,707	16,083	18,153	267,304	244,440	7 45	13 46

The average attendance at the separate schools was better than at the public schools, being 55 per cent of the total number of pupils, while the average cost per pupil, both on total attendance and on average attendance, was less than in the public schools.

There were also 9 Protestant separate schools, all of which made returns, showing 11 teachers, 526 pupils, average attendance, 245, and expenditure, \$5,832.

High
schools in
Ontario,
1889.

586. The following are particulars concerning the high schools in Ontario in 1889 :—

HIGH SCHOOLS, ONTARIO, 1889.

Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	AVERAGE COST PER PUPIL.	
							On Total Attendance.	On Average Attendance.
					\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
120	18,642	9,422	9,220	10,807	703,042	645,337	34 61	59 71

The average attendance was 58 per cent of the number of pupils.

587. There were 5,677 school houses in the province, of which 2,641 were of brick or stone, 2,435 frame and 601 log. The log school houses are gradually disappearing. School houses in Ontario.

588. The total number of teachers in the public schools was 7,967, being in the proportion of 1 to every 63 pupils; 2,774 were male and 5,193 female teachers. In the Roman Catholic separate schools the number was 546, being in the proportion of 1 to every 60 pupils. In the high schools the number of teachers was 427, or 1 to every 43 pupils. Number of teachers.

589. The total receipts for public school purposes in 1889 amounted to \$4,851,061, derived from the following sources: Legislative grant, \$276,305; municipal school grants and assessments, \$3,342,436; clergy reserve fund and other sources, \$1,232,320. The total expenditure was \$4,198,517, laid out as follows: Teachers' salaries, \$2,553,845; maps, prizes, &c., \$32,124; sites and buildings, \$829,052, and rent, fuel, &c., \$783,496. The total receipts for high schools were \$703,042, of which \$70,616 were received from fees, and the expenditure was \$645,338, of which \$376,878 were paid for teachers' salaries. Receipts and expenditure.

590. In addition to the public and high schools, there were 58 county model schools, with 1,293 teachers in training; 5 training institutes, with an attendance of 59,67 teachers' institutes, with 7,132 members, and 4 normal and provincial model schools, with 1,233 students. There were also 7 art schools in operation, with, as far as can be ascertained, about 593 pupils. In connection with and under the control of the Department of Education were 202 Mechanics' Institutes and free libraries, with over 383,002 books and 57,711 members and readers. Their property was valued at \$538,344, and the expenditure of 193 amounted to \$74,827. Model schools, Mechanics' Institutes, etc.

591. The second Friday in May in each year has been set apart under the name of Arbor Day, for the purpose of planting trees and Arbor Day.

improving the school grounds. In 1885, on that day, 38,940 trees, in 1886 34,087 trees, in 1887 28,057 trees, in 1888 25,714 trees, and in 1889 21,281 trees were planted.

Total number of pupils. 592. The total number of pupils attending public, separate and high, normal and model schools in Ontario, not including college and private schools, was 520,827, an increase of 6,523 as compared with 1888.

Educational statistics, Quebec, 1889. 593. Educational matters in the Province of Quebec are under the control of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, assisted by a council consisting of 35 members, and divided into committees for the management of Roman Catholic and Protestant schools, respectively. The schools are maintained partly by local taxation and partly by Government grants, and are individually controlled by local boards, or by the local clergy. As previously stated, religion is assumed to be the basis of education, and the various Roman Catholic religious bodies and institutions are largely interested in such matters. The following table gives the number of educational establishments of all grades in the province, and of the pupils who attended them:—

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, QUEBEC, 1888-89.

SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, ACADEMIES AND UNIVERSITIES.	Number	PUPILS AND STUDENTS.		Boys.	Girls.	Total Number of Pupils and Students.
		Protest- ant.	Roman Catholic.			
Elementary schools—						
Protestant.....	939	25,360	3,297	14,720	13,937	28,657
Roman Catholic ...	3,779	724	145,811	71,827	74,708	146,535
Superior schools—						
Protestant.....	65	6,398	261	3,517	3,142	6,659
Roman Catholic....	530	55	64,667	32,913	32,008	64,921
*Independent schools—						
Protestant.....	43	1,498	40	802	736	1,538
Roman Catholic....	132	261	13,980	7,344	6,897	14,241
Normal schools—						
Protestant.....	1	102	.....	5	97	102
Roman Catholic....	2	.....	191	112	79	191
Laval University....	1	.....	645	645	.....	645
Universities and affili- ated colleges.....	8	886	.....	773	113	886
Special schools... ..	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,731
Total	5,516	35,484	228,891	132,658	131,717	266,106

*Not receiving grants.

Average
attend-
ance.

594. The average attendance at the public, high and model schools was 199,631, and formed a much larger percentage of the total num-

ber of pupils than can be found in any other province, the proportion being as high as 75 per cent.

595. The proportion of Protestant pupils is apparently steadily decreasing. In 1887 it was 15.1 per cent, in 1888 14.2 per cent, and in 1889 13.3 per cent. Protestant pupils.

596. The total number of teachers was 8,669 (exclusive of professors at universities), and of these 7,232 were Roman Catholics and 1,173 Protestants. Number of teachers.

597. The Council of Public Instruction in Nova Scotia consists of the members of the Executive Council. There is also a Superintendent of Education. The local management of the public schools is in the hands of trustees, chosen by the ratepayers of the section. Education in Nova Scotia.

598. There was a decrease of 91 in the total number of pupils registered and a decrease also in the average attendance, the latter having been 58 per cent of the number enrolled, as compared with 59 per cent in 1889. Attendance at the public schools of children between the ages of 7 and 12 is by law compulsory, but the regulation is not strictly enforced. There was a decrease of 16 in the number of sections without schools, which the Superintendent of Education considers due to the efforts of the school inspectors, but there were increases of 30 and 45, respectively, in the number of teachers and schools in operation, owing principally to the multiplication of departments in the thickly-populated districts. The total number of teachers employed was 2,287. Average attendance.

599. The proportion of the population enrolled in the public schools based on the population of the province, according to the census of 1891, was 5.2. Population at school.

600. The total Government expenditure for education during 1890 was \$213,434, an increase of \$512. The county fund amounted to \$118,350, and the sectional assessments to \$326,070, the three amounts making a total of \$657,854, a decrease of \$15,065 as compared with 1889. Expenditure.

601. The following table of educational statistics explains itself:— Educational statistics, Nova Scotia.
NOVA SCOTIA—EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31ST OCTOBER, 1890.
PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Term ended.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.	Proportion of Population at School.	Cost per Pupil.
1890.							\$ cts.
April 30.....	2,109	82,794	44,177	38,617	48,324	1 in 5.4	0 99
Oct. 31.....	2,243	88,170	44,047	44,123	50,915	1 in 5.1	0 96

NOVA SCOTIA—EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31st OCTOBER, 1890—Continued.

COUNTY ACADEMIES.

Number of Pupils.	Males.	Females.	Average Age.	Average Attendance.	Number of Teachers and Assistants.
1,519	784	735	15·6	805	37

SPECIAL ACADEMIES.

ACADEMY.	Teachers and Assistants.	Number of Pupils.	Average Attendance.	Income.	Expenditure.
				\$	\$
Institution for deaf and dumb.....	13	75	62	9,789	8,705
School for blind.....	10	38	31	Not given.	Not given.

Education in New Brunswick 602. The Provincial Board of Education of New Brunswick consists of the Lieutenant Governor, the members of the Executive Council, the president of the University of New Brunswick, and the Chief Superintendent of Education.

Average attendance. 603. The total number of pupils enrolled during the year was 68,523, being an increase of 302; and there was also an increase in the number of schools, as well as an increase in the number of teachers, owing to more assistants being provided in schools where the attendance was large. The average daily attendance for the year was 54·24 per cent, that for the term ended 31st December, 1889, having been 57·52 per cent, and for that ended 30th June, 1890, 50·96 per cent. The proportion of the population attending the public schools, according to the census, was 1 in 4·7. The Superintendent of Education in his report again strongly urges the enactment of a compulsory attendance law.

Expenditure. 604. The Government expenditure for the year was \$137,410; the county fund amounted to \$94,504, and the district assessment to \$183,636, making a total of \$415,550. The average cost per pupil, including the pupils of superior and grammar schools, was \$6·06.

Arbor Day. 605. An Arbor Day, on the same principle as that in Ontario, was held on 16th May, 1890, when 4,040 trees and 504 shrubs were planted and 538 flower-beds laid out.

606. The following table gives the educational statistics for the year:—

NEW BRUNSWICK—EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1889-90.

Educational statistics, New Brunswick.

Term ended.	Number of Schools.	Teachers and Assistants	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Attendance.	Proportion of Population at School.
1889. Dec. 31.	1,565	1,657	56,385	28,847	27,538	34,822	1 in 5.70
1890. June 30.	1,517	1,617	58,570	31,053	27,517	32,542	1 in 5.49

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.				NORMAL SCHOOLS.			
Term ended.	Teachers and Assistants	Number of Pupils.	Average Attendance.	Year ended.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1889. Dec. 31.	59	626	439	1890. June 30.	49	190	239
1890. June 30.	55	577	392				

607. The control of educational matters in Manitoba was formerly in the hands of a Board of Education, divided into two sections, one Protestant and one Roman Catholic; but by the Act of 1890 this arrangement, together with the separate school system, was abolished, and a Department of Education established, consisting of the Executive Council and an advisory board composed of seven members, four appointed by the Department of Education, two by the public and high school teachers, and one by the council of the University of Manitoba. The validity of the above Act has been called in question and the matter is now before the courts. In the meantime, however, the Act is now in operation.

Education in Manitoba.

608. Two sections of land, 640 acres each, in every township, are reserved and held in trust by the Dominion Government as school lands for the purpose of aiding and promoting education, and it is estimated that upwards of 1,500,000 acres are available for settlement. These lands have, until quite recently, been purposely kept out of the market,

School lands.

in order to allow their value to increase; but in January, 1888, a number of sections were offered for sale at several points in the province, when 19,986 acres were disposed of for the sum of \$140,189, being an average of nearly \$7.30 per acre, and again in January, 1892, 53,030 acres were sold by auction, and realized \$421,518, being an average of \$7.95 per acre.

Educa-
tional sta-
tistics,
Manitoba.

609. The progress of education in Manitoba has been very rapid, as the following figures show. The figures previous to 1890 are for Protestant schools only:—

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF MANITOBA, 1871, 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.	School Population.	Number of Pupils.	Average Attendance.
1871	16	.....	.....	816	.....
1887	464	581	17,600	16,940	9,715
1888	495	675	18,850	18,000	9,856
1889	524	668	21,471	18,358	11,242
1890	627	840	*25,077	23,256	11,627

Progress
in educa-
tional fa-
cilities.

610. The school age is 5 to 16 years, inclusive, and from the above table it will be seen that the average attendance was 50 per cent. Figures such as these not only demonstrate the wonderful progress of the province during the last 20 years, but must also effectually dissipate any ideas that intending settlers might have about the difficulty there would be in educating their children, and must convince them that life on the prairies does not mean life without the most important benefits of civilization. There is a Normal School, at Winnipeg, for the training of teachers, at which the attendance in 1888 was 150, in 1889, 157, and in 1890, 81.

Receipts
and expen-
diture.

611. The expenditure in 1890 amounted to \$388,981, of which \$115,391 were paid by Government, and \$255,089 by municipal taxes. The total receipts amounted to \$426,705. The amount of debenture indebtedness was \$454,546, and the value of the school sites, houses and furniture was estimated at \$647,355.

Education
in British
Columbia.

612. The educational system of British Columbia is free, undenominational, and supported entirely by the Government. There is a Superintendent of Education, acting under the Provincial Secretary, and each school is locally controlled by trustees, elected by the ratepayers of each school district. The Lieutenant Governor in Council is em-

*Incomplete.

powered to create new school districts as they become necessary, provided that no school district shall contain less than 15 children of school age, viz., between 5 and 16 years of age.

613. There was a general increase in schools, teachers and pupils during 1890, the year having been marked by considerable educational activity. The increase in the total number of schools was 7, in that of teachers 18, and in that of pupils 1,246, while the percentage of attendance was 53.89 per cent, a slight decrease. Average attendance.

614. The expenditure for education proper amounted to \$122,985, and for construction of school-houses, furniture, repairs, &c., \$35,076, making a total of \$158,061. The cost of each pupil on average daily attendance was \$28.37, being the lowest amount since the inception of the present system. Expenditure.

615. The following table shows the number of schools, teachers and pupils in each class :— Educational statistics, British Columbia.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1890.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Number of Schools.	Teachers and Assistants.	Number of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Average Daily Attendance.
100	105	2,928	1,503	1,425	1,529

GRADED SCHOOLS.

13	50	4,890	2,515	2,375	2,654
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HIGH SCHOOLS.

4	6	244	111	133	150
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TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.

117	161	8,042	4,129	3,913	4,333
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616. Educational matters in Prince Edward Island are under the control of a Board of Education appointed by the Government, and of a Chief Superintendent, and are supported partly by Government grants and partly by district assessments. The Government expenditure in 1890 was \$113,627, and that of the school boards \$37,610, making a total expenditure of \$151,237, being an increase of \$5,335, as compared with 1889. Education in Prince Edward Island.

Average
attend-
ance.

617. The school age is between the ages of 5 and 16, and it was estimated that there were upwards of 24,000 children between those ages in 1890, of whom 23,530 attended school during some portion of the year. These figures show a gratifying increase of 515 in the number of pupils enrolled, but the daily average attendance decreased from 13,159 to 12,490, attributable largely to the influenza epidemic. The average percentage of attendance decreased from 57·10 per cent to 55·43 per cent. The number of districts without schools has decreased from 74, in 1876, to 3 in 1890. An Arbor Day was established in 1885, but the results have not yet been very extensive.

Educa-
tional
statistics,
Prince
Edward
Island.

618. The following table is a summary of the educational statistics of the province in 1890 :—

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1890.

SCHOOLS.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Boys.	Girls.	Total Pupils.	Average Attend- ance.
<i>Queen's.</i>						
Primary schools	148	148	3,492	2,900	6,392	3,406
Advanced graded schools. . .	19	38	826	751	1,577	867
First class schools	5	10	221	165	386	231
Charlottetown public schools	3	29	831	543	1,374	1,012
Total	175	225	5,370	4,359	9,729	5,516
<i>Prince.</i>						
Primary schools	126	126	3,085	2,642	5,727	3,096
Advanced graded schools . . .	7	13	333	194	527	304
First class schools	5	12	276	242	518	320
Summerside public schools. .	3	11	312	215	527	352
Total	141	162	4,006	3,293	7,299	4,072
<i>King's.</i>						
Primary schools	112	112	2,448	2,147	4,595	2,407
Advanced graded schools. . .	6	12	269	227	496	273
First class schools	2	8	214	170	384	225
Total	120	132	2,931	2,544	5,475	2,905
<i>Totals.</i>						
Primary schools	386	386	9,025	7,689	16,714	8,909
Advanced graded schools . . .	32	63	1,428	1,172	2,600	1,444
First class schools	12	30	711	577	1,288	776
Charlottetown and Summer- side public schools.	6	40	1,143	758	1,901	1,364
Grand total.	436	519	12,307	10,196	22,503	12,493

19. The educational system of the North-West Territories is under control of a Board of Education, appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and composed of eight members, five Protestant and three Roman Catholic, of which the Bishop of Saskatchewan and Gary is at present the chairman. Board of Education, N. W. T.

20. No school district shall comprise an area of more than 25 square miles, nor shall it contain less than four resident heads of families, or a smaller school population than 10, i.e., children between the ages of 5 and 20. School districts.

21. No religious instruction is allowed in any public school before 10 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time such instruction as is permitted by the trustees may be given, parents having the privilege of withdrawing their children at that hour, if desired. Religious instruction.

22. In 1885 there were 59 organized school districts in the Territories, and in 1891 there were 251, viz., 208 Protestant and 43 Roman Catholic schools. Number of schools.

23. The following comparative figures show what progress has been made of late years :— Increase in number of schools.

	Schools in operation.	Teachers.	Pupils.
1887, June 30.....	111	125	3,144
1891 do	213	246	5,834

24. The average salary paid in all-year schools was \$645.96 to males, and \$561.96 to females, and in summer schools \$478.68 to males, and \$454.80 to females. Average salaries.

25. Union or high schools have been opened at Regina, Moosomin, Moose Jaw, Lacombe (B.C.), Prince Albert and Calgary. At the examinations in June, 1891, 115 pupils attended. The school expenditure was, in 1891, \$129,042, inclusive of the expenses of the Board of Education and school inspectors. High schools, N. W. T. Expenditure.

26. The following is a concise summary of the preceding tables :— Summary of educational statistics.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF THE PUBLIC, HIGH, NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS OF CANADA.

PROVINCES.	Year ended	Number of Pupils.	Average Attendance.	Number of Teachers.	Expenditure.	Percentage of Attendance.
					\$	
Ontario	Dec. 31, '89.	520,827	264,750	8,418	5,145,370	50.83
Quebec	June 30, '89.	262,844	199,631	8,170	3,004,353	75.95
Nova Scotia	Oct. 31, '90.	103,597	50,424	2,251	709,312	48.67
New Brunswick ..	Dec. 31, '90.	65,523	33,682	1,694	415,550	51.40
Manitoba	do 31, '90.	23,256	11,627	840	388,981	50.00
British Columbia..	June 30, '90.	8,042	4,333	161	158,061	53.88
P. E. Island	do 30, '90.	22,503	12,493	519	151,237	55.32
The Territories ..	do 30, '91.	5,834	3,539	246	129,042	61.03
Total .....	.....	1,012,426	580,479	22,229	10,101,908	54.66

It will be seen that the total number of pupils at the public, high and model schools amounted to 1,012,426.

Difference
in dates of
provincial
reports.

627. Owing to the fact that the various provinces issue their reports at different periods, as appears in the above table, it is not possible to give the figures for the whole Dominion at a given date; but as it is intended in future issues to keep to the same periods as those given above, the figures will, in a very short time, be as valuable for comparison.

Name.	Date of Founda- tion.	Endow- ment.	Value of Property Owned.	Income.	Number of Stu- dents.
<i>Universities.</i>					
University of King's College, Wind- sor, N.S.	1789	\$ 155,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 9,000	18
University of New Brunswick, Freder- icton, N.B.	1800	*8,844	.....	10,000	60
McGill University, Montreal, Que...	1813	842,418	400,960	90,000	650
Dalhousie College and University, Halifax, N.S.	1821	.....	.....	.....	169
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	1827	1,042,000	1,800,000	85,000	800
Victoria University, Cobourg, Ont...	1836	150,000	75,000	.....	666
University of Acadia College, Wolf- ville, N.S.	1838	100,000	100,000	.....	120
University of Queen's College, King- ston, Ont.	1841	400,000	125,000	40,000	425
University of Bishop's College, Len- noxville, Que.	1843	37,400	162,600	.....	32
University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.	1848	.....	.....	46,000	398
University of Trinity College, Toronto	1852	750,000	.....	30,000	399
Laval University, Quebec	1852	.....	1,000,000	.....	550
University of Mount Allison College, N.B.	1862	120,000	110,000	.....	275
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg...	1877	80,000	.....	.....	102
<i>Colleges.</i>					
Michael's College, Toronto, Ont..	1852	.....	.....	.....	* 120
St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ont.	1845	200,000	470,000	16,500	116
Assumption College, Sandwich, Ont.	1856	.....	110,000	17,000	135
Presbyterian College, Montreal, Que.	1868	160,000	225,000	12,600	84
do do Winnipeg, Man.	1870	15,000	50,000	15,000	87
do do Halifax, N.S.	.....	120,000	.....	.....	30
Wesleyan College, Montreal	1873	52,000	50,000	6,000	41
Methodist College, Winnipeg, Man..	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....
John's College do	.....	.....	60,000	.....	.....
Boniface College do	1820	.....	50,000	12,000	105
Woodstock College, Woodstock, Ont.	.....	160,000	200,000	25,000	100
Wycliffe College, Toronto, Ont.	.....	63,290	65,000	10,000	40
<i>Ladies' Colleges.</i>					
Wesleyan Ladies' Col., Hamilton, Ont.	1860	.....	80,000	17,000	144
Hellmouth do London "	1869	.....	80,000	30,000	100
Brantford do Brantford "	1874	.....	60,000	20,000	70 to 140
Ontario do Whitby "	1874	.....	80,000	23,500	175
Demill do Oshawa "	1876	.....	55,000	14,000	138
Alma do St. Thomas "	1878	.....	110,000	24,000	225
<i>Agricultural Colleges, &c.</i>					
Ontario Agricultural Col., Guelph, Ont.	1874	.....	340 900	+18,564	135
Provincial School of Agric., Truro, N.S.	1884	.....	.....	+1,967	25
School of Practical Science, Tor., Ont.	1877	*8,800	.....	.....	71

*Government grant.

†Government expenditure.

LAW AND CRIME.

Appoint-
ment of
judges in
Canada.

629. By the British North America Act it is provided that Governor General shall appoint the judges of the superior, district and county courts, except those of the courts of probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and that their salaries, allowances and pensions shall be fixed and provided by the Dominion Parliament. It is also provided that the judges of the courts of Quebec shall be selected from the bar of that province, and there is a similar provision for the selection of the judges in Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, until the laws relative to property and civil rights and procedure of the courts in those provinces are made uniform.

The Su-
preme
Court.

630. The highest court in the country is known as the Supreme Court, and was constituted in 1875. It is presided over by a Chief Justice and five puisné judges, all of whom must reside within, or within five miles of, the city of Ottawa, where the court holds its sittings three times a year, viz. : in February, May and October. This court has an appellate, civil and criminal jurisdiction in and throughout Canada.

The
Exchequer
Court.

631. The Exchequer Court, presided over by a separate judge, must reside in, or within five miles of, Ottawa, possesses exclusive original jurisdiction in all cases in which demand is made, or recovery sought, in respect of any suit or action of the Court of Exchequer on its revenue side, against the Crown or any of its officers. This court also possesses concurrent original jurisdiction in all cases in which recovery is sought to enforce any law relating to the revenue. The court may sit at any time and at any place in Canada.

The supe-
rior
courts.

632. The superior courts of the several provinces are constituted as follows : Ontario—The Supreme Court of Judicature, composed of the Chief Justice of Ontario and three Justices of Appeal, and the High Court of Justice, divided into three divisions, having concurrent jurisdiction, viz. : The Queen's Bench and Common Pleas divisions, presided over by a Chief Justice and two judges, and the Chancery division, presided over by a Chancellor and three judges. Quebec—The Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench and five puisné judges, the Chief Justice of the Superior Court, and twenty-six puisné judges whose residences are fixed in various parts of the province. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Judge in Equity, and five and four puisné judges respectively. Manitoba—The Chief Justice and three puisné judges. British Columbia—The Chief Justice and four puisné judges. Prince Edward Island—The Chief Justice and two assistant judges. In the Northwest Territories there are five puisné judges of the Supreme Court. There are also vice-admiralty courts in Quebec, Nova Scotia, and

unswick and Prince Edward Island, and a maritime court in Ontario.

333. There are also county courts, with variously limited jurisdiction, in all the provinces, but not in the North-West Territories. County courts.
Police magistrates and justices of the peace, of whom there is an ample supply in each province, are appointed by the Provincial Government. Magistrates.

334. There are five penitentiaries in the Dominion, situated at Kingston, Ont., St. Vincent de Paul, Montreal, Que., Dorchester, N.B., Albany Mountain, Man., and New Westminster, B.C., and the total convict population of Canada (that is the total number confined in above penitentiaries) on 30th June, 1890, was 1,251, as compared with 1,195 on the same date in 1889, being an increase of 56. The portion of convicts per 1,000 of the population during the last six years has been as follows:—

1885.....	One in 4,080 persons.
1886.....	" 3,822 "
1887.....	" 3,909 "
1888.....	" 4,282 "
1889.....	" 3,963 "
1890.....	" 3,828 "
Average.....	" 3,996 "

Though the proportion in the last two years has been slightly below average of six years, still it will be seen that, taken as a whole, figures have not varied very much, and that though there has not been any marked increase in crime, yet the proportion of convicts has increased just about *pro rata* with the population, the opinion of the Director of Penitentiaries to the contrary notwithstanding (Report Minister of Justice, 1890, p. xi). The number of convicts received during the year was 431, being 3 less than in 1889. The convicts comprised 1,229 males and 22 females, 21 of the latter being confined at Kingston and 1 in British Columbia. No woman has yet been convicted of a penitentiary offence in Manitoba.

335. The convicts were divided among the several penitentiaries as follows:—

	Number.	Daily average.
Kingston.....	586	577
St. Vincent de Paul.....	342	337
Dorchester.....	174	173
Manitoba.....	73	69½
British Columbia.....	76	86½
	<u>1,251</u>	<u>1,242½</u>

Value of
buildings,
etc.

636. The value of the buildings and stock, &c., on hand on 30th June, 1890, of the several penitentiaries, together with the revenue and expenditure of each during the year then closed, are given below. The revenue is derived from prison labour and miscellaneous resources.

PENITENTIARIES.	Value of Buildings, Stock, &c.	Revenue.	Expenditure
	\$	\$	\$
Kingston	948,486	2,682	136,877
St. Vincent de Paul	805,784	1,239	82,886
Dorchester	414,332	4,641	44,116
Manitoba	342,976	4,706	51,305
British Columbia	327,139	653	41,736
	2,838,717	13,921	356,920

Cost of
prisoners.

637. After deducting the revenue, the net expenditure is found to have been \$342,999, an increase of \$23,823 over the preceding year. Assuming that the number 1,242 represents the average number of prisoners during the year, the total cost *per capita* will have been \$276.17, as compared with \$281.21 in 1889, a decrease of \$5.04 per head. If, however, the value of the work performed by the convicts in and about the buildings is taken into account, the cost *per capita* would appear to be reduced to \$174, as compared with \$161.85 in 1889.

Punish-
ments
awarded.

638. The following punishments were awarded in the several prisons during the year :—

PUNISHMENTS FOR OFFENCES COMMITTED WITHIN PENITENTIARIES, 1890.

PENITENTIARY.	Deprived of Tobacco.	Dark Cells.	Solitary Cells.	Flogged.	Lost Remission.	Other Punish- ments.
Kingston	3	180	5	1	103	29
St. Vincent de Paul	9	205	1	3	130	1,127
Dorchester	12	54	.....	1	.....	165
Manitoba .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	107
British Columbia	4	.....	.....	.....	24	55
Total	28	439	6	5	294	1,483

“Other Punishments” include irons, bread and water, hard bed, loss of supper, light, school, letters and books, and reprimands and admonitions. There was a decrease of nine in the total number of punishments as compared with 1889.

639. The following table gives the offences for which persons were committed to the penitentiaries in the years 1889 and 1890, and the sex of the offenders :—

Offences of prisoners, 1889 and 1890.

OFFENCES.	1889.			1890.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Murder and attempt at.....	8	3	11	4	1	5
Manslaughter	20	1	21	12	1	13
Rape and other sexual offences	15	.....	15	26	.....	26
Bigamy	3	.....	3	4	.....	4
Shooting at, or wounding with intent to do bodily harm.....	21	2	23	15	.....	15
Assault	14	1	15	14	.....	14
Burglary and robbery with violence.....	92	.....	92	131	.....	131
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.....	18	.....	18	19	.....	19
Other offences against property.....	185	1	186	163	10	173
Forgery and offences against currency.....	22	.....	22	15	.....	15
Arson	11	.....	11	5	.....	5
Other felonies and misdemeanours.....	15	1	16	14	1	15
Total	424	9	433	422	13	435

640. Particulars of all persons committed to the penitentiaries during the years 1889 and 1890 are given in the next table :—

Particulars of convicts, 1889 and 1890.

PARTICULARS OF PERSONS COMMITTED TO THE PENITENTIARIES DURING THE YEARS 1889 AND 1890.

DESCRIPTION.	1889.			1890.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
White	402	9	411	411	13	424
Coloured	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Indian	16	.....	6	15	.....	5
Chinese	15	.....	15	6	.....	6
Married	119	7	126	114	6	120
Single	252	1	253	284	7	291
Widowed	6	.....	6	5	.....	5
Not given	47	1	48	19	.....	19
Under 20 years	67	.....	67	58	2	60
From 20 to 30 years	187	2	189	197	2	199
" 30 to 40 "	65	3	68	61	3	64
" 40 to 50 "	36	2	38	34	3	37
" 50 to 60 "	17	1	18	11	2	13
Over 60 years	5	.....	5	9	.....	9
Not given	47	1	48	53	.....	53

* Including 2 half-breeds.

† Including 3 half-breeds.

**PARTICULARS OF PERSONS COMMITTED TO THE PENITENTIARIES
DURING THE YEARS 1889 AND 1890.**

DESCRIPTION.	1889.			1890.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Cannot read.....	67	3	70	52	5	57
Read only.....	19		19	9		9
Read and write.....	223	3	226	238	6	244
Not given.....	115	3	118	123	2	125
England.....	35		35	55		55
Scotland.....	9		9	8		8
Ireland.....	30	2	32	28	1	29
United States.....	50		50	37		37
Canada.....	262	7	269	257	12	269
Germany.....	2		2	7		7
France.....	2		2	7		7
Italy.....	2		2	4		4
Newfoundland.....	1		1	5		5
China.....	15		15	5		5
Japan.....				1		1
Spain.....	2		2			
Other countries.....	14		14	8		8
Commercial.....	35		35	51		51
Agricultural.....	14		14	20		20
Industrial.....	122		122	108		108
Professional.....	6		6	16		16
Domestic.....	15	1	16	24	1	25
Labourers.....	135		135	124		124
Not given.....	97	8	105	79	12	91

The proportion of women to the total number of persons admitted in 1887 was 1·24 per cent, in 1888 4·66 per cent, in 1889 2·08 per cent, and in 1890 2·99 per cent. The proportion of criminals under 20 years of age was slightly lower than during the two preceding years, having been 13·79 per cent, as compared with 15·47 per cent and 15·04 per cent in 1889 and 1888 respectively. The number of Canadians only varies slightly, but the tendency is apparently to decrease, the figures for the last three years having been 64·34 per cent, 62·12 per cent and 61·84 per cent; and as the number of criminals is keeping pace with the increase of population, it would seem that the criminal classes receive more recruits from strangers coming into the country than from native-born Canadians.

Number of 641. The number of deaths during the year was 10, which, considering the physical condition of many of the prisoners, is decidedly a low average. There were also 10 escapes from the various penitentiaries during the year.

642. The foregoing figures relate only to those persons who received sentences of imprisonment for two years or over, and were therefore sent to the penitentiaries, while the following tables, which include the above, are compiled from the criminal statistics collected by the Dominion Government, which embrace all classes of offence. The Act authorizing their collection came into operation in 1876, and the results at first were meagre. The returns, however, are now much more accurate and complete, though still some considerable distance from perfection. Extreme accuracy is most desirable, for statistics of crime, when they can be depended on, are not only valuable indications of the social condition of a country, but are also of much importance both in the making of laws, civil and criminal, and in illustrating the working of them. Comparisons also between provinces, which would be interesting, are deprived of value, owing to the uncertainty of the completeness of the returns, and it may be that the provinces supplying the fullest particulars will appear to have the largest proportion of crime. The returns of indictable offences are supposed to be complete from all the provinces, but, except from Ontario, and perhaps Quebec, it is certain that those of minor offences are deficient.

The criminal statistics.

643. The various indictable offences, which comprise the more serious crimes, are divided into six classes, as follow :—

Classification of offences.

- Class I. Offences against the person.
 II. Offences against property, with violence.
 III. Offences against property, without violence.
 IV. Malicious offences against property.
 V. Forgery, and offences against the currency.
 VI. Other offences not included in the foregoing classes.

And the following list gives the principal crimes and offences that are included in each class :—

CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Murder and attempt to murder.
 Manslaughter.
 Shooting, stabbing, wounding, &c.
 Rape and other offences against females.
 Unnatural offences.
 Bigamy.
 Abduction.
 Assault, aggravated and common.
 Other offences against the person.

CLASS II.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, WITH VIOLENCE.

Robbery, with violence.
 Burglary, house and shop-breaking.
 Other offences against property, with violence.

CLASS III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, WITHOUT VIOLENCE.

Horse, cattle and sheep-stealing.
 Larceny.
 Embezzlement.
 Felonious receiving.
 Fraud.

CLASS IV.—MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Malicious injury to horses, cattle and other property.
Arson, burning, &c.

CLASS V.—FORGERY AND OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.

Forgery.
Offences against the currency.

CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES.

Carrying unlawful weapons.
Offences against gambling, municipal, liquor and other Acts.
Keeping disorderly houses and houses of ill-fame.
Perjury.
Smuggling, and offences against the revenue.
Other offences not included in the above classes.

Convictions in
Canada,
1886-1890.

644. The following table gives the total number of convictions of all kinds in Canada, according to the above returns, during the years ended 30th September, 1886 to 1890 :—

TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS IN CANADA, 1886 TO 1890.

OFFENCES.	Convictions for the Year ended 30th September.				
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
I. Offences against the person.....	5,202	4,902	4,790	5,284	5,093
II. do property, with violence.....	255	208	225	283	276
III. do property, without violence...	3,178	2,784	3,437	3,774	3,614
IV. Malicious offences against property.	269	176	332	236	247
V. Forgery and offences against the currency.....	43	43	45	41	46
VI. Other offences, not included in the above classes.	24,927	26,340	28,820	28,813	29,264
Total.....	33,874	34,453	37,649	38,431	38,540

Increase in
number.

645. The number of convictions was larger by 109 than in 1889, and was larger indeed than in any year since the collection of these statistics was begun ; but, as has been already mentioned, the increase in the figures does not at present necessarily mean a corresponding increase in crime (though with a growing population the number of offences must be expected to increase), but is largely owing to greater accuracy and completeness in the returns. According to the figures there was a decrease in the number of all the more serious offences, the increase being confined to offences in Class VI, which includes minor offences.

Persons
convicted
more than
once.

646. It must be borne in mind that the number of convictions does not represent a similar number of individual criminals, because any person convicted more than once during the year, whether for the same

different offence, is counted as a separate person for each conviction and it is well known that for drunkenness, vagrancy and similar crimes a number of persons are convicted several times every year. Of those convicted of indictable offences, 205 were convicted twice and more than twice. Similar particulars for summary convictions are available. In the city of Montreal, however, in 1890, out of 3,531 persons committed, 324 were committed twice, 89 three times, 37 four times, 12 five times, 6 six times, 1 seven times and 1 ten times, thus giving the actual number of criminals to 2,927.

7. Out of the total number of convictions, 3,934 were for indictable offences, being 274 less than in 1888, there having been a decrease in every province, with the exception of British Columbia. In proportion to population, the number of convictions was one in every 1,219 persons, and of offences charged one in every 821 persons. The number of persons charged with indictable offences was 5,819, so that 67·6 per cent were convicted; the proportion in 1889 was 66·6 per cent. The number of summary convictions was 34,606, as compared with 33,313 in 1889, an increase of 383, and in proportion to population one in 138 persons. The following were the number of persons charged, and the number and proportions of convictions to charges, according to the several classes of offences:—

OFFENCES.	Number of Persons Charged.	Number of Convictions.	Proportion of Convictions to Charges.
Offences against the person.....	1,338	881	65·8
do property, with violence.....	407	276	67·8
do do without do.....	3,576	2,432	68·0
Felicitious offences against property....	106	59	55·6
Forgery and offences against the currency, and other offences not included in the above classes.....	72	46	63·8
	320	240	75·0
Total.....	5,819	3,934	67·6

There was a decrease in the number of persons charged, as compared with 1889, of 495, and in the number of convictions of 274, the proportion of convictions to charges being, however, 1 per cent higher than in 1889.

8. The number of individuals convicted was 3,531, as compared with 3,673 in 1889, being a decrease of 142. In the following tables the number of convictions only are given, the convictions being treated as individuals.

Convictions for indictable offences.

Number of individual criminals.

Sex and residence of criminals, 1890.

649. The following table gives the sex and residence of persons convicted for indictable offences in the year 1890:—

SEX AND RESIDENCE OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, 1890.

OFFENCES.	SEX.		RESIDENCE.		
	Males.	Females	Cities and Towns.	Rural Districts.	Not given.
Class I.....	839	42	685	195	1
II.....	273	3	223	53	.....
III.....	2,255	177	2,000	403	29
IV.....	57	2	32	26	1
V.....	44	2	36	10	.....
VI.....	146	94	199	30	11
Total	3,614	320	3,175	717	42

Convictions of females.

650. The proportions of convictions of females to the total number of convictions was, in 1886, 8·6 per cent; in 1887, 8·3 per cent; in 1888, 11·2 per cent; in 1889, 7·8 per cent; and in 1890, 8·1 per cent, and the proportion per 100 convictions of males in the same years was 10·5 per cent, 9·0 per cent, 12·7 per cent, 8·5 per cent, and 8·8 per cent, respectively. No female has yet been convicted of a penitentiary offence in Manitoba, and only one in British Columbia.

Proportion of criminals, urban and rural.

651. It is invariably found in these days that cities and towns have an increasing tendency to attract population, and the proportion of convictions among the urban population is consequently on the increase, as shown by the following figures for the years 1886 to 1890, inclusive, respectively: in cities and towns, 76·77 per cent, 79·34 per cent, 82·38 per cent, 81·84 per cent, and 80·70 per cent; in rural districts, 22·50 per cent, 19·52 per cent, 15·71 per cent, 17·75 and 18·22 per cent of the total number of convictions, so that there was a small increase in the number of convictions in rural districts in the last two years.

Age and education of criminals, 1890.

652. The next table gives the number of convictions for indictable offences in each province in 1890, together with the ages and educational status of the convicted.

AGE AND EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, &c., 1890.

PROVINCES.	Con- vic- tions.	EDUCATIONAL STATUS.					AGES.									
		Su- per- ior.	Ele- men- tary.	Un- able either to read or write	Not gi- ven.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		21 years and under 40.		40 years and over.		Not gi- ven.		
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Ontario	2,123	12	1,768	292	51	350	14	438	32	848	57	313	32	36	3	
Quebec	1,220	9	871	282	58	171	11	179	22	635	51	99	13	35	4	
Nova Scotia ..	126		90	9	27	15		13	2	40	1	22	1	28	4	
N. Brunswick.	79	2	57	15	5	10	1	11	1	31	5	13	7			
Manitoba	91	2	82	4	3	12	2	13		57		4		3		
B. Columbia ..	183		112	12	59	4		5		46	42	10		65	11	
P. E. Island ..	20		20			4		2	2	10	1	1				
Territories	92		28	13	51			9		29	1	5		48		
Total	3,934	25	3,028	627	254	566	28	670	59	1,696	158	467	53	215	22	

653. The steady decrease which was apparent during the years 1884, 1885 and 1886 in the number convicted who could neither read or write has ceased, as in 1886 the proportion of these to the total number was 9·60 per cent; but in 1887 it rose to 15·24 per cent, in 1888 to 14·81 per cent, in 1889 to 14·92 per cent, and in 1890 to 15·93 per cent. When the superior educational advantages that prevail in Canada are considered, there can be little doubt that increased care in supplying particulars is the real cause of this increase. As regards ages, the proportions of those convicted were as follow :—

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	Percent.	Percent.	Percent.	Percent.	Percent.
Under 16 years	11·00	12·84	16·06	16·32	15·10
16 years and under 21...	16·64	16·78	18·55	18·42	18·53
21 years and under 40...	50·66	48·93	46·22	48·19	47·13
40 years and over	17·92	18·26	13·69	11·83	13·22

The above figures would seem to indicate an increase in youthful depravity which is not encouraging, more especially as the increase is corroborated by the figures for 1884 and 1885, which were 10·13 per cent and 10·24 per cent, respectively. This increase is probably due to the rapid growth of population in our larger cities, where force of example and association have more powerful influence for evil than in rural districts. Out of 594 young criminals under 16 years of age, 28 of whom were girls, convicted of indictable offences, 486, or 82 per cent, were charged with larceny. Of the latter number 24 were girls.

Religions of criminals, 1890. 654. The next table gives the religions of those convicted of indictable offences in 1890:—

RELIGIONS OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, 1890.

OFFENCES.	Baptists	Roman Catholics.	Church of England.	Methodists.	Presbyterians.	Protestants.	Other Denominations.	Not given.
Class I.....	23	437	143	81	68	54	23	52
II.....	7	140	51	30	23	11	5	9
III.....	62	1,194	406	272	153	140	55	150
IV.....	15	9	5	6	3	4	17	
V.....	1	10	8	11	6	3	3	4
VI.....	7	100	21	20	14	24	8	46
Total.....	100	1,896	638	419	270	235	98	278

Proportions of principal religions. 655. The following were the proportions of those convicted belonging to the four leading religious denominations in 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890:—

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Roman Catholic....	44·17	47·00	48·22	49·00	48·20
Church of England..	15·81	16·05	17·00	16·63	16·22
Methodist.....	9·88	12·20	10·06	10·31	10·65
Presbyterian.....	8·00	7·13	7·76	6·65	6·86

656. The Methodists of those convicted are given in the following

It will be seen from the following percentages that almost all the offenders were born in Canada, the United Kingdom or the United States:—

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Canada.....	65·37	69·50	68·14	70·55	68·15
United Kingdom...	20·77	18·48	19·85	16·80	18·56
United States ...	6·61	5·60	5·63	5·70	5·85
	92·75	93·58	93·62	93·05	92·56

The proportions have not varied much during the four years, except that there has been on the whole a decrease of offenders born in the United Kingdom.

657. The occupations of those convicted are given below:—

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS CONVICTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, 1890.

Occupations of criminals, 1890.

OFFENCES.	OCCUPATIONS.						
	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Domestic.	Industrial.	Professional.	Labourers.	Not given.
Class I.....	67	105	35	168	19	379	108
" II.....	8	13	7	49	5	122	72
" III.....	70	200	162	367	41	916	676
" IV.....	4	2	.....	7	1	25	20
" V.....	4	18	2	4	6	9	3
" VI.....	10	29	6	15	.....	50	130
Total.....	163	367	212	610	72	1,501	1,009

The labourers and the industrial and commercial classes furnish the largest number of criminals, and the following have been the proportions of these classes to the total number during the last five years:—

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Labourers..	44 per cent.	44 per cent.	38 per cent.	38 per cent.	38 per cent.
Industrial..	15 " "	15 " "	12 " "	13 " "	15 " "
Commercial	8 " "	8 " "	9 " "	10 " "	9 " "

In the five years above named no less than 24 per cent of the total number convicted were returned with the occupations not given, showing the very unnecessary carelessness of those making the returns. Imperfect returns.

658. The various sentences passed on the persons convicted in 1890 were as follows:— Sentences passed, 1890.

	Number.
Death.....	8
Penitentiary, two years and under five.....	284
" five years and over.....	124
" life.....	2
Gaol, with option of a fine.....	568
" under one year.....	1,927
" one year and over.....	215
Sent to reformatories.....	204
Sentences deferred.....	541
Various sentences.....	61
Total convictions.....	<u>3,934</u>

Persons
charged
with
murder,
1890.

659. There were 26 persons charged with murder during 1890, 17 of whom were acquitted. One was confined in a lunatic asylum and eight sentenced to death. Of the eight condemned to die, five came from rural and three from urban districts; three were married, two widowed and two single, particulars of one not given; four were born in the United Kingdom, three in Canada and one in the United States; four professed the religion of Church of England, one was a Baptist, one a Roman Catholic and two Protestants generally.

Persons
executed,
1867-1888.

660. Between the 1st July, 1867, and the 30th June, 1888, there were 78 persons executed in Canada, and the following table gives all the available particulars concerning them:—

PERSONS EXECUTED IN CANADA, 1867-1888.

RESIDENCE, OCCUPATION AND SEX.	1867 to 1888.	BIRTHPLACE, RELIGION, &c.	1867 to 1888.
Total number executed.....	78	Birthplace— <i>Con.</i>	
Residence—		France.....	1
Cities and towns.....	32	Germany.....	2
Rural districts.....	46	China.....	3
Occupation—		United States.....	2
Agricultural.....	11	Not given.....	10
Commercial.....	1	Religion—	
Industrial.....	5	Roman Catholic.....	13
Labourers.....	16	Protestant.....	5
Professional.....	2	Not given.....	60
Not given.....	43	Conjugal state—	
Sex—		Married.....	33
Male.....	77	Single.....	12
Female.....	1	Widowed.....	2
Birthplace—		Not given.....	31
Canada.....	55	Offence—	
England.....	3	Murder.....	77
Ireland.....	1	High treason.....	1
Scotland.....	1		

Of the above number 15 were Indians executed in the North-West Territories and British Columbia. The largest number executed in

any one year was 12, in 1885, the year of the North-West rebellion. There were no executions in 1871 and 1875.

661. The persons executed between the 30th June, 1888, and the 31st December, 1891, have numbered 15, making a total of 93 persons executed since Confederation. Full particulars, however, are not available concerning those executed since 30th June, 1888.

Persons
executed,
1888-1891.

662. In 1890 there were 34,606 summary convictions, of which 31,417 were commitments to gaol with the option of a fine, and 1,773 without that option. The proportion of convictions per 1,000 of population remains low, and compares very favourably with other countries, as for the years 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890 it was 6.33, 6.40, 6.82, 6.74 and 7.16 respectively.

Summary
convic-
tions.

663. Assuming, in the absence of information to the contrary, that all those charged with indictable offences were committed for trial, the following figures will show the proportion per 1,000 of population of those committed and of those convicted during the last five years.

Propor-
tion of
commit-
ments per
1,000 of po-
pulation.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Commitments	1.14	0.97	1.18	1.24	1.20
Convictions.....	0.73	0.66	0.75	0.83	0.81

664. In England and Wales in 1890 the commitments per 1,000 were 0.41, and convictions 0.32; and in the United Kingdom in the same year they were respectively 0.43 and 0.33 per 1,000.

Commit-
ments in
England
and Wales

665. The following table gives the number of convictions for indictable offences and the number of summary convictions in each province in 1890, according to the returns:—

Convic-
tions by
provinces,
1890.

CONVICTIONS BY PROVINCES, 1890—INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

OFFENCES.	Onta- rio.	Que- bec.	Nova Scotia	New Brun- swick.	Mani- toba.	Brit- ish Col- umbia	P. E. Island	The Terri- tories.	Can- ada.
Murder, attempts at, and manslaughter...	16	3	2	1	...	6	.....	....	28
Rape and other offences against females.....	46	42	7	2	...	2	1	4	104
Other offences against the person.....	417	260	18	10	7	23	2	10	747
Robbery with violence, burglary, house and shop-breaking.....	171	70	5	12	5	5	2	6	276
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.....	20	5	1	.....	.....	1	.....	6	33
Other offences against property.....	1,363	779	83	43	73	52	13	63	2,469
Other felonies and mis- demeanours.....	36	22	9	.....	6	3	.....	2	78
Other minor offences..	54	39	1	11	.....	91	2	1	199
Total.....	2,123	1,220	126	79	91	183	20	92	3,934

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS, 32-33 VIC., CHAPTERS 31, 32, 33, 34, 1890.

OFFENCES.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick.	Manitoba.	British Columbia	P. E. Island	The Territories.	Canada.
Various offences against the person...	2,511	947	219	324	70	53	43	45	4,212
Various offences against property...	1,001	237	53	31	18	12	5	13	1,570
Breach of municipal by-laws and other minor offences...	9,113	3,898	439	602	328	364	122	113	14,979
Drunkenness...	6,553	3,999	642	1,561	486	469	287	48	14,045
Total.....	19,178	9,081	1,353	2,518	902	898	457	219	34,696
Grand Total....	21,301	10,301	1,479	2,597	993	1,081	477	311	38,540

Convictions for indictable offences, 1886-1890.

666. The proportions of convictions for indictable offences per 1,000 persons in each province, in the years 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890, was as follow:—

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Ontario	1'00	'89	1'04	1'11	1'01
Quebec.....	'69	'71	'83	'93	'83
Nova Scotia.....	'23	'38	'18	'29	'28
New Brunswick ..	'20	'17	'22	'25	'25
Manitoba.....	'70	'59	'53	'68	'62
British Columbia.....	2'46	1'31	1'56	1'76	2'07

PROVINCES.	Proportion of Convictions.	PROVINCES.	Proportion of Convictions.
	1889.		1890.
British Columbia.....	1 in 226	British Columbia.....	1 in 188
Manitoba.....	1 in 231	New Brunswick.....	1 in 206
New Brunswick.....	1 in 232	Ontario.....	1 in 320
Ontario.....	1 in 294	Manitoba.....	1 in 323
Prince Edward Island....	1 in 330	Quebec.....	1 in 369
Quebec.....	1 in 429	Prince Edward Island....	1 in 380
Nova Scotia.....	1 in 683	Nova Scotia.....	1 in 702

The above proportions have been calculated on the ascertained population of 1891 and must not, therefore, be compared with figures given in previous issues. It will be seen that there was a considerable change in the interior of the table in 1890, but that British Columbia and Nova Scotia are at the top and bottom respectively in both tables. It is difficult to explain why Nova Scotia appears to be so much more temperate than any of the other provinces, as it is certainly not the province in which the smallest quantity of liquor, in proportion to population, is consumed, though it is not possible to get any accurate statistics of the liquor consumption by provinces, owing to a large quantity being consumed elsewhere than in the province in which duty was paid.

669. According to the returns of the Inland Revenue Department the average annual consumption of spirits, beer and wine combined, in the several provinces is as follows:—

Consumption of liquor, by provinces.

AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR (SPIRITS, WINE AND BEER) PER HEAD.

PROVINCES.	Gallons.
British Columbia.....	6·564
Ontario.....	4·786
Quebec.....	3·610
Manitoba and North-West Territories.....	2·489
New Brunswick.....	1·705
Nova Scotia.....	1·500
Prince Edward Island.....	·942

These figures, however, are open to the objection above noted.

670. The following table gives the total number of convictions of *all* kinds in the several provinces in the years 1886 to 1890, together with the kind of sentence imposed:—

PROVINCES.	Year ended 30th Sept.	Total Convictions.	SENTENCES.				
			Committed to			Death	Various Sentences
			Penitentiary.	Gaol or Fined.	Reformatories.		
Ontario	1886	19,174	227	18,339	79	2	527
	1887	20,630	148	20,005	91	1	385
	1888	23,017	158	22,148	128	2	581
	1889	22,527	186	21,447	122	2	770
	1890	21,301	173	20,171	89	5	863
Quebec	1886	7,854	135	7,190	72	.....	457
	1887	8,527	101	7,909	69	.....	448
	1888	9,190	110	8,415	83	.....	582
	1889	9,521	140	8,583	129	1	668
	1890	10,301	110	9,158	107	2	924
Nova Scotia	1886	1,542	24	1,402	2	.....	114
	1887	1,266	34	1,138	7	1	86
	1888	1,203	22	1,151	5	1	24
	1889	1,373	40	1,229	20	1	83
	1890	1,479	41	1,360	8	.....	70
New Brunswick	1886	2,176	22	2,143	.....	.....	11
	1887	1,860	23	1,817	.....	.....	20
	1888	2,072	25	2,006	.....	.....	41
	1889	2,246	21	2,168	.....	.....	57
	1890	2,597	22	2,528	.....	.....	47
	1886	1,411	15	1,330	.....	.....	66

PERSONS CONFINED IN PROVINCIAL PRISONS IN CANADA, 1891.

PROVINCES.	Number of Gaols.	Date.	NUMBER CONFINED.		Total.
			Males.	Females.	
		1891.			
.....	*56	Sept. 30 ...	741	275	1,016
.....	24	Dec. 31	336	167	503
.....	21	June 30	142	22	164
.....	10	do 30	35	1	36
.....	3	do 30	165	31	†213
.....	15	†Oct. 31			138
.....	3	‡June 30	17	2	19
Total	122	.....	1,436	498	2,089

including Central Prison and Mercer Reformatory, Toronto.

including Juvenile Reformatory, Victoria; no inmates. ‡ 1891.

including 17, sex not given; total number confined during the year.

Provincial Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick do not publish any returns of persons in their prisons, consequently application was made to the sheriffs of the several counties, all of whom responded, and thanks are due to them for their co-operation. Five counties only in Nova Scotia and four in New Brunswick made no returns. If the above figures are taken in connection with the number of persons in the penitentiaries on 30th September 1891, viz., 1,249, it will be found that one person in every 1,447 population was in prison on that date.

There are 17 asylums for the insane in Canada, all of which are supported entirely by Government, aided in some cases by municipalities, and the following table gives particulars of the number of inmates, and the following table gives particulars of the number of deaths, &c. :—

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE IN CANADA, 1890—INMATES AND DEATHS.

PROVINCES.	Number of Asylums.	Year ended.	Number Treated during the Year.			Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates.
			Males.	Females.	Total.		
		1890.					
.....	5	Sept. 30	2,069	2,118	4,187	231	5.51
.....	5	Dec. 31	1,457	1,516	2,973	335	11.26
.....	3	do 31	268	231	*602	27	4.49
.....	1	do 31	318	272	590	57	9.66
.....	1	do 31	94	46	140	8	5.71
.....	1	do 31	137	20	157	12	7.64
.....	1	do 31	89	93	182	11	6.04
Total	17	.....	4,432	4,296	8,831	681	7.71

including 103, sex not given.

In addition to the particulars given above, there were a number of persons in the Halifax city asylum and poor-house.

Number of insane in Ontario. 673. In Ontario, on 30th September, 1890, there were 3,318 persons in the provincial asylums, and 19 in the Homewood Retreat, Guelph; 32 insane convicts in Kingston Penitentiary and 76 insane persons in the common gaols, making a total of 3,757 persons of unsound mind under public accommodation, while there were 454 applications for admission on hand, making a total of 4,211 persons of unsound mind known to the Provincial Government. The number of insane in this province is steadily increasing.

Public charitable institutions. 674. The following table gives such particulars as are available concerning the principal public charitable institutions in Canada in 1890 :—

PUBLIC CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN CANADA, 1890.

INSTITUTIONS BY PROVINCES.	Number of Institutions.	Males.	Females.	Number of Inmates.	Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number Treated.
Ontario— General hospitals.....	21	5,082	4,105	9,187	660	7.18

Ontario is the only province that publishes complete details of its various institutions; and no particulars are available of the General Hospital in Montreal, or of the charitable institutions in the Province of Quebec, other than those given above.

675. The next table gives the receipts and expenditures of the several institutions in 1890, distinguishing between Government aid and other receipts:—

Receipts and expenditure of public charitable institutions, 1890.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF PRINCIPAL PUBLIC CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN CANADA, 1890.

INSTITUTIONS BY PROVINCES.	RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.
	Government	Other Sources.	
	\$	\$	\$
Ontario—			
General hospitals	68,979	155,557	191,569
Deaf and dumb institution, Belleville.....	40,753		40,753
Blind institution, Brantford	35,721		34,714
Houses of refuge.....	40,656	116,090	121,708
Orphan asylums	16,638	119,957	116,114
Asylums for the insane.....	491,168	62,754	464,364
Magdalen asylums	1,240	21,394	24,722
Quebec—			
* Deaf and dumb institution.....	13,200		
* Blind institution, Montreal	1,990		
Industrial and reformatory schools.....			+81,594
Asylums for the insane.....			+252,223
Nova Scotia—			
General hospital	31,408	8,396	41,066
Deaf and dumb institution.....	6,290	3,499	8,705
Infants' home	800		
Blind institution.....	4,421	1,900	6,208
Asylums for the insane	13,000	47,629	74,080
Poor-houses.....	1,989		
New Brunswick—			
Asylums for the insane	39,139	6,160	59,746
Deaf and dumb institution.....	1,500	2,983	4,480
General hospital		17,621	18,441
Manitoba—			
General hospital	16,025	14,495	25,716
Asylum for the insane, Selkirk.....			+30,850
Home for incurables		114	+18,110
Deaf and dumb institution.....		30	+16,107
Reformatory for boys			+19,830
British Columbia—			
Asylum for the insane	21,020	599	18,729
Prince Edward Island—			
Asylum for the insane	16,060	1,151	15,334
Total	861,997	580,429	1,676,163

* 1889. † Government expenditure.

The funds derived from other sources are generally made up of patients' fees, subscriptions and donations, and, in some cases, municipal aid. The amount derived from patients is, in most cases, very small.

Government
expenditure.

676. The above figures show a Government expenditure of \$1,280,711, to which may be added the sum of \$44,206, given as Government aid in the Province of Quebec to charities generally, making a total Government expenditure of \$1,324,917. It is probable that the Government aid actually amounted to a larger sum, but it is difficult to get the exact figures from the various provincial accounts.

The
Canada
Tempe-
rance Act.

677. By the Canada Temperance Act, 1878 (commonly known as the "Scott Act," from the name of the member who introduced it), it is provided that any county or city may petition the Governor General in Council praying that the Act shall be put in force in such county or city. Such petition must be signed by at least one-fourth of all the electors in the district applying. A proclamation is then to be issued, naming a day on which the votes of the electors are to be taken for or against the adoption of the petition, at which election, only persons qualified to vote at the election of a member of the House of Commons are entitled to vote. If the adoption of the petition is carried, an Order in Council may be issued bringing into force that part of the Act which provides "that no person shall, within such county or city, "by himself, his clerk, servant or agent, expose or keep for sale, or "directly or indirectly, on any pretense or upon any device, sell or "barter, or in consideration of the purchase of any other property, "give to any other person any intoxicating liquor." Certain provisions are made for the sale of wine and intoxicating liquor for sacramental, medicinal and mechanical purposes, and for the disposal of the manufactures of brewers and distillers. Such Order in Council cannot be revoked until after the expiration of three years, and then only on a similar petition and election, and if the result of the first election is against the adoption of the petition, no similar petition shall be put to the vote of the electors for a like period of three years. It is also provided that every person who, by himself or another, violates the above provision against the sale of intoxicating liquor, shall, on conviction, be liable, for the first offence, to a fine of \$50; for the second offence, \$100; and for the third and every subsequent offence, imprisonment not exceeding two months.

Places in
which the
Act has
been sub-
mitted.

678. Much diversity of opinion exists as to the result of the working of the Act, and no reliable statistics are available showing the number of convictions for drunkenness in districts for periods when the Act was and was not in force, and only by such means can the results be, even approximately, arrived at. The following particulars, however, of the results of the various elections that have been held under the Act, since it came into force, will doubtless be interesting to some, as showing the movement of popular opinion regarding the Act:—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLACES IN WHICH THE
"CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT" HAS BEEN VOTED ON SINCE
1878, AND THE RESULT OF THE VOTING IN EACH CASE.

PLACE.	VOTES POLLED.		MAJORITY.	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
1878.				
Fredericton (City), N.B.	403	203	200	
York, N.B.	1,229	214	1,015	
Prince, P.E.I.	1,762	271	1,491	
1879.				
Charlotte, N.B.	867	149	718	
Carleton, N.B.	1,215	69	1,146	
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	837	253	584	
Albert, N.B.	718	114	604	
King's, P.E.I.	1,076	59	1,017	
Lambton, Ont.	2,567	2,352	215	
King's, N.B.	798	245	553	
Queen's, N.B.	315	181	134	
Westmoreland, N.B.	1,082	299	783	
Megantic, Que.	372	844		472
1880.				
Northumberland, N.B.	875	673	202	
Stanstead, Que.	760	941		181
Queen's, P.E.I.	1,317	99	1,218	
Marquette, Man.	612	195	417	
Digby, N.S.	944	42	902	
1881.				
Queen's, N.S.	763	82	681	
Sunbury, N.B.	176	41	135	
Shelburne, N.S.	807	154	653	
Lisgar, Man.	247	120	127	
Hamilton (City), Ont.	1,061	2,811		1,150
King's, N.S.	1,478	108	1,370	
Halton, Ont.	1,483	1,402	81	
Annapolis, N.S.	1,111	114	990	
Wentworth, Ont.	1,611	2,209		598
Colchester, N.S.	1,418	184	1,234	
Cape Breton, N.S.	739	216	523	
Hants, N.S.	1,082	92	990	
Welland, Ont.	1,610	2,378		768
Lambton, Ont.	2,857	2,962		106
1882.				
Inverness, N.S.	960	106	854	
Pictou, N.S.	1,555	453	1,102	
St. John, N.B.	1,074	1,076		2
Fredericton, N.B.	293	252	41	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLACES IN WHICH THE
"CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT" HAS BEEN VOTED ON—*Continued.*

PLACE.	VOTES POLLED.		MAJORITY.	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
1883.				
Cumberland, N.S.	1,560	262	1,298	.....
1884.				
Prince County, P.E.I.	2,939	1,065	1,874	.....
Yarmouth, N.S.	1,287	96	1,191	.....
Oxford, Ont.	4,073	3,298	775	.....
Arthabaska, Que.	1,487	235	1,252	.....
Westmoreland, N.B.	1,774	1,701	73	.....
Halton, Ont.	1,947	1,767	180	.....
Simcoe, Ont.	5,712	4,529	1,183	.....
Stanstead, Que.	1,300	975	325	.....
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	755	715	40	.....
Stormont and Dundas, Ont.	4,590	2,884	1,706	.....
Peel, Ont.	1,805	1,999	.....	194
Bruce, Ont.	4,501	3,189	1,312	.....
Huron, Ont.	5,957	4,304	1,653	.....
Dufferin, Ont.	1,904	1,109	795	.....
Prince Edward, Ont.	1,528	1,653	.....	125
York, N.B.	1,178	655	523	.....
Renfrew, Ont.	1,748	1,018	730	.....
Norfolk, Ont.	2,781	1,694	1,087	.....
Compton, Que.	1,132	1,620	.....	488
Brant, Ont.	1,690	1,088	602	.....
Brantford (City), Ont.	646	812	.....	166
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.	5,058	4,384	674	.....
1885.				
Kent, Ont.	4,368	1,975	2,393	.....
Lanark, Ont.	2,433	2,027	406	.....
Lennox and Addington, Ont.	2,047	2,011	36	.....
Brome, Que.	1,224	739	485	.....
Guelph (City), Ont.	694	526	168	.....
Carleton, Ont.	2,440	1,747	693	.....
Northumberland and Durham, Ont.	6,050	3,863	2,187	.....
Drummond, Que.	1,190	170	1,020	.....
Elgin, Ont.	3,335	1,479	1,856	.....
Lambton, Ont.	4,465	1,546	2,919	.....
St. Thomas, Ont.	754	743	11	.....
Missisquoi, Que.	1,142	1,167	.....	25
Wellington, Ont.	4,516	3,086	1,430	.....
Chicoutimi, Que.	1,157	529	628	.....
Kingston (City), Ont.	785	842	.....	57
Frontenac, Ont.	1,334	693	641	.....
Lincoln, Ont.	2,060	1,490	570	.....
Perth, Ont.	3,368	3,536	.....	168
Middlesex, Ont.	5,745	2,370	3,375	.....
Guysboro', N.S.	463	31	432	.....

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLACES IN WHICH THE
"ADA TEMPERANCE ACT" HAS BEEN VOTED ON—*Continued.*

PLACE.	VOTES POLLED.		MAJORITY.	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
1885.				
Ont.	2,369	2,376		7
id, Ont.	1,755	2,063		308
Ont.	3,412	2,061	1,351	
Ont.	2,467	1,502	965	
ugh, Ont.	1,915	1,597	408	
on, N.B.	298	285	13	
il, Que.	526	601		75
and Russell, Ont.	1,535	3,131		1,596
1886.				
Que.	533	935		402
(City), N.B.	1,610	1,687		77
(County), N.B.	467	424	43	
N.B.	667	520	147	
1887.				
town, P.E.I.	689	669	20	
1888.				
ka, Que.	230	455		225
nt.	3,693	5,085		1,392
Ont.	1,451	1,664		213
"	1,853	2,050		197
"	4,695	6,005		1,310
"	2,082	2,804		722
"	1,670	2,580		910
d, Que.	1,231	721	510	
l "	1,187	1,329		142
Ont.	3,894	6,996		3,102
and Dundas, Ont.	3,155	5,298		2,143
eland, N.B.	2,464	1,698	766	
1889.				
nt.	1,289	1,441		152
Ont.	1,682	2,407		725
"	547	1,770		1,223
c "	1,177	1,690		513
" (City)	480	929		449
"	2,835	4,455		1,620
"	2,044	3,374		1,330
x "	2,992	5,530		2,538
"	1,560	2,552		992
"	1,538	3,460		1,922
nd, Que.	739	600	139	
Ont.	2,866	3,787		921
"	1,493	2,090		597

680. The following statement shows the aggregate number of convictions for drunkenness in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, in the years named :—

Convictions.

1884.....	8,537
1885.....	10,427
1886.....	10,136
1887.....	10,895
1888.....	11,922
1889.....	12,841
1890.....	13,528

PATENTS AND COPYRIGHTS.

681. The business transacted by the Patent Office in 1891 was not so large as in the previous year, the receipts for fees showing a decrease of \$7,066 as compared with 1890, but an increase of \$75,909 over 1868.

682. The following table shows the different transactions of the Patent Office in each year since 1st July, 1867 :—

BUSINESS OF THE PATENT OFFICE OF CANADA, 1868-1891.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Applica- tions for Patents.	Patents.	Certifi- cates.	Totals.	Caveats	Assign- ments of Patents.	Fees received, including Designs and Trade Marks.
							\$
1868.....	570	546	.....	546	.....	337	11,052
1869.....	781	588	.....	588	*60	470	14,214
1870.....	626	556	.....	556	132	431	14,540
1871.....	579	509	.....	509	151	445	14,097
1872.....	752	671	.....	671	184	327	19,578
1873.....	1,124	1,016	10	1,026	171	547	29,830
1874.....	1,376	1,218	27	1,245	200	711	34,301
1875.....	1,418	1,266	57	1,323	194	791	34,555
1876.....	1,548	1,337	46	1,383	185	761	36,187
1877.....	1,445	1,277	75	1,352	168	841	35,388
1878.....	1,428	1,172	96	1,268	172	832	33,663
1879.....	1,358	1,137	101	1,238	203	728	33,303
1880.....	1,601	1,252	156	1,408	227	855	42,141
1881.....	1,955	1,510	222	1,732	226	907	52,856
1882.....	2,266	1,846	291	2,137	198	955	60,811
1883.....	2,641	2,178	291	2,469	242	1,052	73,023
1884.....	2,681	2,456	167	2,623	238	1,172	69,530
1885.....	2,549	2,233	214	2,447	222	1,075	69,075
1886.....	2,776	2,610	250	2,860	197	1,322	73,949
1887.....	2,874	2,596	254	2,850	219	1,335	76,133
1888.....	2,747	2,257	282	2,539	240	1,159	74,508
1889.....	3,279	2,725	356	3,081	221	1,437	87,158
1890.....	3,560	2,428	369	2,797	248	1,307	94,027
1891.....	3,233	2,343	393	2,736	215	1,231	86,961
Total	45,167	37,727	3,657	41,384	4,513	21,028	1,170,886

* There were no caveats until 1869.

683. The limit of duration of a patent is fifteen years, which period can be reduced by the applicant to five or ten years on payment of a

Duration
of patents.

Residence
of patent-
tees.

proportionate fee. In 1886 there were 2,610 patents granted, of which 74 were for fifteen years, 12 for ten years, and the remainder, 2,524, for five years; and of this last number 2,447 were allowed to lapse at the expiration of the term, showing that the large majority of Canadian patents are not kept in force for more than five years.

Patent
model
museum.

684. The patentees in 1891 resided in the following countries, viz: United States, 1,519; Canada, 606; England, 122; Germany, 36; France, 10; and other countries, 50.

Copy-
rights,
etc.,
1868-1891.

685. The model museum, which is designed to be a school of instruction in every department of science and mechanical invention, attracts large numbers of visitors, and as it is now situated in the new departmental block, Wellington street, whereby a much larger space is available, it is hoped that arrangements will be made by which the great variety of models may be properly classified and exhibited to advantage.

686. The business in the copyrights and trade marks branch showed a slight falling off, the receipts being \$639 less than those of 1890, but the following table shows the large increase in the business of this branch since Confederation:—

COPYRIGHTS, TRADE MARKS, INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS AND TIMBER MARKS REGISTERED IN CANADA, 1868 TO 1891.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Copy- rights Regis- tered.	Trade Marks Regis- tered.	Indus- trial De- signs Regis- tered.	Timber Marks Regis- tered.	Total Number of Registra- tions.	Total Number of Certi- ficates.	Assign- ments Regis- tered.	Fees Received.
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ARCHIVES.

687. The importance of the archives branch of the Department of Agriculture is steadily growing, under the management of Mr. Douglas Brymner, and references to it from various parts of the world for information respecting questions which have to be settled by documentary evidence are daily increasing, while there is scarcely a work recently published on the history of Canada or the United States which has not been much indebted to this branch for information, and which does not contain acknowledgments of obligations for assistance rendered. Archives branch.

688. The branch was established in June, 1872, since which time the collection and classification of State papers and records, parliamentary documents of all kinds, copies of parish registers, old documents and family papers, original accounts of many of the early settlements, and miscellaneous documents of general and local interest, have been perseveringly proceeded with, and the value of the present collection, incomplete as it is, can hardly be estimated. Date of establishment.

689. Good progress has been made with the copying of the State papers in London, those relating to Lower Canada having been completed down to 1819 and those of Upper Canada to 1825. Work has also been begun on the copying of the archives in Paris, which are of great importance to the early history of Lower Canada. Copying of State papers.

CHAPTER X.

BANKS AND SAVINGS BANKS.

Canadian currency. 690. The denominations of money in the currency of Canada were declared by the Act 34 Vic., chap. 4, to be dollars, cents and mills, there being 100 cents in a dollar and 10 mills in a cent. By the same Act the British sovereign, as then coined, was declared to be legal tender for \$4.86 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Silver and gold coins. 691. Silver coins struck by order of Her Majesty for circulation in Canada were declared to be legal tender to the amount of ten dollars, and copper coins, similarly struck, to the amount of twenty-five cents. The gold eagle of the United States was also declared to be legal tender for ten dollars, and multiples and halves of the same for proportionate sums.

Coins in circulation. 692. The coins in circulation in Canada are silver fifty, twenty-five, twenty, ten and five-cent pieces, and bronze one-cent pieces, all of which are struck in England. No twenty-cent pieces have been coined for a considerable time, and they are gradually disappearing from circulation. Canada has no gold coinage of its own; but, as stated above, British and American gold pieces pass current. The issue of specie is controlled by the Dominion Government.

Dominion notes. 693. The notes issued exclusively by the Government are of the denominations \$4, \$2, \$1, and twenty-five cents fractional paper currency, no bank in the Dominion being allowed to issue notes for a less sum than five dollars, or for any sum not being a multiple of five dollars. Dominion notes may be issued under the authority of the Governor in Council to an extent not exceeding \$20,000,000. Officers to superintend the distribution of specie and Dominion notes to the several banks are, under the title of Assistant Receiver-General, appointed in each of the cities of Toronto, Montreal, Halifax, St. John, N.B., Victoria, B.C., and Charlottetown.

The Bank Acts. 694. The chartered and incorporated banks of the Dominion have been regulated by the Bank Act, 34 Vic., chap. 5, and subsequent amending Acts, the provisions of which will be found in the preceding numbers of the Year Book.

New Bank Act and principal provisions. 695. In view of the expiration of all the principal bank charters in 1891, a new Bank Act was passed during the session of 1890, which came into effect on the 1st July, 1891. The following are among the principal provisions:—

1. The capital stock of any bank hereafter incorporated shall be not less than five hundred thousand dollars, in shares of one hundred dollars each. Capital stock.
2. Five hundred thousand dollars must be subscribed, and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars paid to the Minister of Finance, who is also Receiver-General, and a certificate of permission obtained from the Treasury Board,* before business can be commenced. Amount to be subscribed and paid up.
3. Bank directors must hold capital stock as follows:—On a paid-up capital stock of \$1,000,000 or less, stock on which \$3,000 has been paid up; on a paid-up capital stock of over one and not over three million dollars, stock on which \$4,000 has been paid-up, and on a paid-up capital of over \$3,000,000, stock on which \$5,000 has been paid. A majority of the directors must be British subjects. Stock to be held by directors.
4. The capital stock may be increased or redeemed by the shareholders, subject to the approval of the Treasury Board. Increase in capital stock.
5. No dividends or bonus exceeding 8 per cent per annum shall be paid by any bank, unless, after deducting all bad and doubtful debts, it has a reserve fund equal to at least thirty per cent of its paid-up capital. Limit to dividend.
6. Every bank shall, subject to a penalty of \$500 for each violation, hold not less than forty per cent of its cash reserve in Dominion notes. Proportion of cash in Dominion notes.
7. The amount of notes of any bank in circulation at any time shall not exceed the amount of its unimpaired capital, subject to penalties varying with the amount of such excess. Notes in circulation.
8. The payment of notes issued by any bank for circulation shall be the first charge on its assets in case of insolvency, any amount due to the Dominion Government shall be the second charge, and any amount due to any Provincial Government shall be the third charge. Notes to be a first charge.
9. Every bank shall pay to the Minister of Finance a sum equal to five per cent of the average amount of its notes in circulation, such sum to be annually adjusted according to the average amount of circulation during the preceding 12 months. Such amounts are to form a fund called "The Bank Circulation Redemption Fund," to be used when necessary, on the suspension of any bank, for the payment of the notes issued and in circulation, and interest. All notes in circulation shall bear interest at 6 per cent per annum from the day of suspension until redeemed. Payments from the fund are to be without regard to the amount contributed. Bank circulation Redemption Fund.
10. All notes issued for circulation shall be payable at par throughout Canada. Notes payable at par.

*The Treasury Board consists of the Ministers of Finance, Justice, Customs and Inland Revenue, with the Deputy Minister of Finance as secretary.

- Part payment to be in Dominion notes. 11. Any bank, when making payment, is compelled, if requested, to pay the same, or part thereof, not exceeding one hundred dollars, in Dominion notes, for \$1, \$2 or \$4 each.
- Advertisements on notes, illegal. 12. Penalties are provided for placing anything in the shape of an advertisement on a note, and for issuing advertisements in the form of notes.
- When a bank may not lend. 13. No bank may lend money on its own shares or on those of any other bank, or upon mortgage of real estate, or on the security of any goods, wares or merchandise, except as collateral security.
- Real estate. 14. Except as required for its own use, no bank shall hold any real estate for a longer period than seven years. Any rate of interest may be charged and allowed, but not more than seven per cent can be recoverable.
- Rate of interest.
- Returns to Government. 15. Monthly returns signed by the chief accountant, the acting president and the manager shall be made to the Minister of Finance within the first fifteen days of each month, subject to a penalty of \$50 for each day's delay, such returns to be made in the form provided by the Act. Special returns may be required by the Government at any time. All Government cheques are payable at par.
- Private banks. 16. No person may use the title of "bank," "banking company," "banking house," "banking association" or "banking institution," unless authorized by this or some other Act of Parliament.
- Number of incorporated banks. 696. There were 38 incorporated banks that made returns to the Government on 30th June, 1891, distributed as follows: 10 in Ontario, 14 in Quebec, 8 in Nova Scotia, 3 in New Brunswick, and 1 each in Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island. The banks are assigned to the provinces according to the situation of their head offices, but many of them have branches all over the Dominion.
- Renewal of bank charters. 697. The charters of 36 only of the above banks were continued by the new Bank Act, the Bank of British North America and the Bank of British Columbia being incorporated by Royal Charter in England. All provisions, however, relating to reserves, issue, &c., of notes, making loans and making returns to Government, apply to those two banks. The Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island at present operates under a local charter, which will expire in 1892.
- Bank statement, 1890 and 1891. 698. The following is a comparative statement of the assets and liabilities of the various banks in Canada on the 30th June, 1890 and 1891.

* Previous to this provision, a discount was charged in Ontario and Quebec on Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island notes, and in British Columbia on notes of eastern banks.

BANK STATEMENT, 30TH JUNE, 1890 AND 1891.

LIABILITIES.	1890.	1891.
	\$	\$
Capital paid up.	59,569,765	60,742,366
Circulation.	32,059,178	31,379,886
Deposits—		
Payable on demand.	58,575,883	64,527,893
Payable after notice or on a fixed day.	77,461,325	84,814,618
Held as security.	150,307	89,062
Made by other banks.	2,246,285	2,489,453
Due other banks or agencies.	3,752,840	4,774,209
Other liabilities.	255,604	262,383
Total liabilities.	174,501,422	188,337,504
ASSETS.		
Specie and Dominion notes.	15,923,451	17,408,495
Notes of and cheques on other banks.	7,567,498	7,270,398
Due from agencies and other banks.	15,996,528	20,951,986
Dominion debentures or stocks.	2,556,759	2,482,766
Other Government securities.	5,816,734	6,605,086
Loans to Dominion and Provincial Governments.	1,827,296	2,672,988
Loans or discounts for which collateral securities are held.	11,968,522	16,309,409
Loans to municipal and other corporations.	28,129,098	32,330,339
Loans to or deposits made in other banks.	672,899	777,192
Discounts, ordinary.	153,081,973	151,211,661
Debts overdue, not secured.	1,435,943	1,520,870
do secured.	1,371,866	1,320,203
Mortgages on real estate, and real estate held by the banks.	1,692,550	1,817,247
Bank premises.	4,034,970	4,303,362
Other assets.	2,552,607	2,509,151
Total assets.	254,628,694	269,491,153

The proportion of liabilities to assets was larger in 1891, being 69·88 per cent, as compared with 68·53 per cent in 1890, 68·44 per cent in 1889, and 67·90 per cent in 1888. The amount of deposit showed a decrease of \$13,244,058, largely in consequence of transfers from Government saving banks, owing to reduction of rate of interest in the latter, ordinary discounts a decrease of \$1,870,312, and overdue debts an increase of \$84,927. Notes in circulation showed a decrease of \$679,292.

699. The following statement shows the proportions of the principal items of assets and liabilities to the total amounts in the years 1868, 1877 and 1891.

Proportions of assets and liabilities.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES—PERCENTAGE OF PRINCIPAL ITEMS.

ITEMS.	1868.	1877.	1891.
Liabilities—	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Notes in circulation	18·99	19·22	16·66
Deposits	75·03	75·03	79·34
Assets—			
Specie and Dominion notes	11·40	8·29	6·46
Debts due to the banks	78·84	80·77	80·54
Notes of and cheques on other banks	2·94	2·30	2·70
Balances due from other banks	4·66	4·59	7·77

Particulars of banks in Canada, 1868-1891.

700. The next table gives the paid-up capital, assets, liabilities, and other particulars of the various banks in operation in each year since Confederation, according to the returns made to the Government, as required by the Bank Act :—

PARTICULARS OF BANKS IN CANADA, 1868-1891.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Capital Paid up.	Notes in Circulation.	Total on Deposit.	Total Discounts.	Liabilities.	Assets.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868..	30,289,048	8,307,079	32,808,103	50,500,316	43,722,647	77,872,257
1869..	30,981,074	8,063,198	38,823,332	53,573,307	48,380,967	83,565,027
1870..	32,050,597	14,167,948	50,767,099	62,252,569	66,530,393	102,147,293
1871..	36,415,210	18,339,893	55,763,066	83,989,756	77,486,706	121,014,395
1872..	45,134,709	25,040,077	64,720,490	107,354,115	94,224,644	151,772,876
1873..	55,102,959	29,516,046	68,677,137	117,646,219	98,296,677	168,519,745
1874..	60,443,445	26,583,130	78,790,368	133,731,260	117,656,218	188,417,005
1875..	63,367,687	20,902,991	75,033,811	123,786,038	101,371,845	184,441,108
1876..	67,199,051	20,288,158	74,594,057	128,645,238	101,686,717	184,421,514
1877..	63,923,156	18,265,356	71,284,797	126,169,577	95,004,254	174,375,603
1878..	63,387,034	19,351,109	71,900,195	124,888,552	95,641,008	175,473,086
1879..	64,159,427	18,090,814	71,368,502	122,502,537	93,375,749	170,446,074
1880..	60,584,789	20,186,176	84,818,804	118,916,970	103,833,271	181,741,074
1881..	59,384,987	26,102,368	94,155,621	144,139,875	125,063,546	198,967,278
1882..	58,739,980	32,229,937	113,820,495	177,521,800	153,001,994	229,271,064
1883..	61,404,554	32,211,945	107,148,664	177,222,569	145,296,836	226,803,491
1884..	61,443,397	29,654,511	106,594,253	160,459,183	140,973,233	223,855,601
1885..	61,821,158	29,692,803	104,656,566	158,209,174	138,510,300	217,264,655
1886..	61,841,395	29,200,627	112,991,764	165,044,608	147,547,682	228,422,353
1887..	60,815,356	30,438,152	114,483,190	169,357,325	149,413,632	229,241,464
1888..	60,168,010	30,444,643	128,725,529	173,185,812	166,344,852	244,975,223
1889..	60,236,451	31,209,972	136,293,978	191,721,124	175,062,257	255,765,631
1890..	59,569,765	32,059,178	136,187,515	195,987,400	174,501,422	254,628,694
1891..	60,742,366	31,379,886	149,431,573	202,692,481	188,337,504	269,491,153

Increase in number of banks.

701. The number of banks that made returns to the Government on the 30th June, 1868, was 27, being 11 less than in 1891, and the pre-

able shows very plainly the very large expansion of business taken place in banking circles since Confederation, and in a manner that cannot be gainsaid, the material progress the wealth of the country.

The following table shows the proportion of liabilities to assets year since 1868. It will be seen that from 1884 the proportion ties has been steadily increasing, and that in 1891 it was an in any other year.

Proportion of liabilities to assets, 1868-1891.

PERCENTAGE OF LIABILITIES TO ASSETS, 1868-1891.

56.15	1880	59.88
57.89	1881	62.85
65.13	1882	66.73
64.03	1883	64.06
62.08	1884	62.97
58.33	1885	63.75
62.44	1886	64.59
54.96	1887	65.18
55.13	1888	67.90
54.48	1889	68.44
54.50	1890	68.53
54.78	1891	69.88

The proportion of Government deposits, both Dominion and al, to the total deposits on 30th June, in the years 1889, d 1891, was 9.27 per cent, 5.54 per cent and 4.48 per cent, ely. The larger proportion in 1889 was due to the fact that rnment happened to have a large portion of the loan of 1888 it with the Bank of Montreal at that date.

Government deposits.

The proportion of specie and Dominion notes, on the same the assets, was, in 1889, 6.40 per cent, in 1890, 6.24 per d in 1891, 6.46 per cent; and to the liabilities, 9.35 per l per cent and 9.24 per cent respectively; while the pro- of the same to the notes in circulation was, in 1889, 52.42 per 1890, 49.37 per cent., and in 1891, 55.54 per cent.

Specie and Dominion notes.

The total amount of reserve held by the banks on the 30th 91, was \$23,007,679. No returns of this fund were made to 1883, when an amendment to the Bank Act, requiring as passed.

Reserve.

The total amount of money on deposit in June, 1891, in the d banks, Post Office and Government savings banks, l and Quebec savings banks, and in the hands of loan com- was \$217,800,738, equal to the sum of \$45 per head of popu-

Total amount on deposit.

Rate of interest. 707. The rate of interest allowed on deposits by the banks is, at present, in most cases 4 per cent.

Rates of discount. 708. The average rate of discount on local bills was lower in 1890 than in any of the former periods, as the tendency, if any, was towards lower figures than those quoted.

RATES OF DISCOUNT ON LOCAL BILLS, 1878, 1885 AND 1891.

YEAR.	Average rate of Discount.
1878.....	7½ per cent.
1885.....	7 "
1891.....	6 to 7 "

The above figures are for the city of Montreal, in which place, as well as in Toronto and other commercial centres, discount rates are, as a rule, from one to two per cent lower than they are in country towns; and, moreover, in cities, rates are more frequently graded according to the standing of customers. As far as has been learned, the custom does not prevail in Canada to the same extent as in many other countries, of regulating the rate according to the date of the bill, and though sometimes an additional one per cent may be charged on bills over six months, as often as not no distinction is made.

Sterling exchange. 709. The rates of sterling exchange fluctuate, as is well known, very considerably, and it is difficult to lay down any figures representing an exactly correct average, but the following may be taken as fairly accurate for the years named :—

AVERAGE RATES OF STERLING EXCHANGE.

YEAR.	60 days.	YEAR.	Demand.
1878.....	8½	1878.....	9½
1885.....	9	1885....	9½
1890.....	8½	1890.....	9½
1891.....	8½	1891.....	9½

Source of information. 710. The above figures, as well as those in the preceding paragraph, were kindly supplied by a leading banking authority in Montreal.

Prices, etc. of principal stocks, Toronto, 1891. 711. The following table gives the share value, paid-up capital, last six months' dividend, and highest and lowest quotations at Toronto, in 1891, of the principal banks and loan companies in Canada. The prices quoted are taken from the statement published by the committee of the Toronto Stock Exchange.

PARTICULARS OF PRINCIPAL STOCKS, 1891.

STOCK.	Share.	Capital paid up.	Dividend last six months.	Prices during Year.	
				Highest	Lowest.
Banks—	\$	\$	Per cent		
Montreal.....	200	12,000,000	5	230	215½
Ontario.....	100	1,500,000	3½	117	110
Toronto.....	100	2,000,000	5	232	210
Merchants'.....	100	5,799,200	3½	153½	150
Commerce.....	50	6,000,000	3½	136½	124½
Imperial.....	100	1,900,000	4	193	151½
Dominion.....	50	1,500,000	5	249½	225
Standard.....	50	1,000,000	4	171	146½
Hamilton.....	100	1,187,360	4	178	152
British America.....	50	500,000	7	105½	98
Western Assurance.....	40	2,000,000	10	152½	141
Consumers' Gas.....	50	1,200,000	2½	180	166
Montreal Telegraph.....	40	2,000,000	4	95	86
North-West Land Co.....	24	7,300,000	.....	82½	70½
Canada Permanent.....	50	2,600,000	6	200	195
Freehold.....	100	1,319,100	4	125	121
Western Canada.....	50	1,500,000	5	178	173
Loan Companies—					
Union.....	50	677,970	4	135	132½
Canada Landed and National Investment.....	100	1,004,000	3½	131	123
Building and Loan Association.....	25	750,000	3	114	103
Imperial Loan and Investment.....	100	627,000	3½	124	121
Farmers' Loan and Savings.....	50	611,430	3½	125	121
London and Canada Loan and Agency.....	50	700,000	4	131	123
People's Loan.....	50	599,429	3½	117	115
Real Estate Loan and Debenture Co.....	50	477,209	.....	53	50
London and Ontario.....	100	500,000	3½	117½	112
Manitoba Loan.....	100	312,500	3½	111	100
Huron and Erie.....	50	1,300,000	4½	162	158
Dominion Savings and Loan.....	50	932,401	3	97½	84
Ontario Loan and Debenture.....	50	1,200,000	3½	113	.....
Hamilton Provident.....	100	1,100,000	3½	125	124
British Canadian Loan and Investment.....	100	322,628	3½	115	111
Ontario Industrial Loan and Investment Co.....	100	314,291	3½	126½	125

712. At the commencement of 1889 a clearing house was established in Montreal, and proved very successful, the clearings for the year having amounted to \$454,560,667. This amount, however, was exceeded in 1890, when the operations reached the total of \$473,985,131, and this sum was again increased in 1891, when the clearings amounted to \$514,607,000. This steady increase should be indicative of a considerable expansion of trade in the city, which now stands

Clearing house,
Montreal.

eleventh among the cities of North America having clearing houses as is shown by the following figures :—

New York.....	\$33,749,322,211	Baltimore.....	\$735,714,34
Boston.....	4,753,840,087	Pittsburg.....	679,062,25
Chicago.....	4,456,885,230	Cincinnati.....	668,216,75
Philadelphia.....	3,296,852,835	New Orleans.....	514,807,40
St. Louis.....	1,139,599,575	Montreal.....	514,607,00
San Francisco.....	892,426,712		

Clearing
houses,
Toronto
and Hal-
fax.

713. A clearing house was established at Halifax in 1890, and the clearings for the two years have been :—1890, \$62,281,748, and 1891, \$64,601,856. A clearing house was opened in Toronto on the 21st July, 1891, and the clearings from then to the 31st December amounted to \$145,897,939. The total clearings therefore in the three cities in 1891 amounted to \$725,106,795. A clearing house has been established in Hamilton, Ontario, but it has not been found possible to obtain any information as to its transactions.

Clearing
houses,
London
and Man-
chester.

714. Owing to the dullness of trade, particularly in financial transactions, there was a decrease of \$4,640,571,065 in the operations of the London Bankers' clearing house as compared with 1890, the total clearings having amounted to \$33,324,529,200. The operation of the Manchester clearing house amounted to \$784,331,277, being exceeded by six cities in the United States.

Business
failures in
Canada,
1890 and
1891.

715. Owing to their being no machinery at present in Canada for the collection of particulars concerning business failures, recourse had to be had to the reports of the two great mercantile agencies in the United States, viz. : Bradstreet's, and Dun, Wiman & Co., and the following table is a statement of their returns for the two years, 1890 and 1891 :—

BUSINESS FAILURES IN CANADA, 1890 AND 1891.

PROVINCES.	BRADSTREET'S.				DUN, WIMAN & Co.			
	1890.		1891.		1890.		1891.	
	No.	Liabilities	No.	Liabilities	No.	Liabilities	No.	Liabilities
		\$		\$		\$		\$
Ontario.....	837	5,657,000	843	5,371,000	901	6,801,338	809	5,801,730
Quebec.....	491	4,027,000	680	7,538,000	617	8,721,817	681	8,386,709
Nova Scotia.....	114	607,000	122	594,000	122	685,824	141	905,200
New Brunswick.....	66	1,108,000	93	599,000	84	998,847	132	966,552
Manitoba.....	53	565,000	51	340,000	46	399,453	69	470,555
British Columbia.....	35	178,000	23	81,000	50	199,635	22	134,243
P. E. Island.....	7	40,000	10	106,000	8	51,103	7	58,950
N. W. Territories...	17	158,000	17	159,000	...	...	...	...
Total.....	1620	12,340,000	1839	14,788,000	1828	17,858,017	1861	16,723,939

716. According to one set of returns there was an increase of \$2,448,000 in the amount of liabilities, and according to the other a decrease of \$1,134,000; but there is good reason for believing that Dun Wiman's figures for 1890 were unduly high. There is no means of explaining the difference that exists between these two sets of returns, but it is probably attributable to variations in the mode of collecting the particulars. According to Bradstreet, the liabilities per failure were \$8,041, and according to Dun, Wiman & Co., \$8,986, as compared with \$7,617 and \$9,769, respectively, in 1890. Discrepancy in returns.

717. The following figures give the number of failures and extent of liabilities during the past seven years, according to the two sets of returns:— Failures, 1885-1891.

YEAR.	BRADSTREET'S.		DUN, WIMAN & CO.	
	Number.	Liabilities.	Number.	Liabilities.
		\$		\$
1885.....	1,280	9,210,334	1,256	8,861,609
1886.....	1,186	11,240,025	1,252	10,386,884
1887.....	1,315	17,054,000	1,366	16,070,595
1888.....	1,730	15,498,242	1,668	13,974,787
1889.....	1,613	13,052,000	1,747	14,528,884
1890.....	1,620	12,340,000	1,828	17,858,017
1891.....	1,839	14,788,000	1,861	16,723,939
Average.....	1,512	13,311,800	1,568	14,057,816

Though it is found that, comparing the figures of any one year, there is generally considerable divergence between the results of the two systems, yet it will be seen from the above table that, on an average of seven years, they agree very closely. The number of failures in 1891 was largely above the average.

718. The following classification of the causes of failure, both in Canada and the United States in 1891, has been made by Bradstreet's. Causes of failure.
The figures may not be absolutely correct, but are based on the reports received from their numerous agents, and no doubt indicate very nearly the true proportions:—

Failures due to	Canada, per cent.	United States per cent.
Incompetence.....	10.9	16.3
Inexperience.....	2.3	4.7
Lack of capital.....	66.6	39.2
Unwise credits.....	1.7	4.1
Speculation (outside).....	0.9	2.7
Neglect of business.....	1.4	3.0
Extravagance.....	0.2	2.0
Fraudulent disposition.....	4.0	7.0
	88.0	79.0
Disasters.....	7.6	16.5
Failures of others.....	3.0	2.2
Undue competition.....	0.8	1.6
	11.4	20.3

It will be seen, therefore, that about 88 per cent of the failures in Canada were due to faults of traders themselves, and only 79 per cent in the United States, while 20 per cent in the States failed from causes beyond their control and only 11 per cent so failed in Canada. 719. The total number of failures in the United States in 1891 was 12,394, with liabilities \$193,178,000, as compared with 10,673 in 1890, with liabilities \$175,032,836.

720. The percentage of actual assets to general liabilities was 41 per cent in Canada and 53 per cent in the United States.

721. The following table gives the number of failures and amount of liabilities in each province, annually, since 1878. The figures were kindly supplied by Dun Wiman's agent in Montreal.

YEAR.	ONTARIO.		QUEBEC.		NOVA SCOTIA.		NEW BRUNSWICK.	
	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.
		\$		\$		\$		\$
1878..	785	9,743,045	502	9,265,074	168	2,077,663	138	1,517,372
1879..	815	9,526,353	656	4,717,503	187	2,164,536	171	2,234,462
1880..	496	3,944,827	231	2,413,758	68	322,317	65	527,012
1881..	404	2,603,733	110	1,250,430	71	1,249,850	35	274,200
1882..	375	3,299,000	292	2,987,000	43	890,000	39	742,000
1883..	567	4,700,000	438	6,400,000	89	1,068,000	47	747,000
1884..	608	9,602,392	401	4,766,180	140	2,068,860	73	1,670,337
1885..	600	4,088,217	407	2,710,605	64	615,375	108	544,665
1886..	594	4,858,892	428	4,044,465	96	675,400	67	322,152
1887..	693	5,357,375	390	4,085,926	120	716,860	88	5,350,115
1888..	915	6,704,343	482	4,466,824	126	1,305,503	65	741,691
1889..	868	6,334,990	651	6,856,105	78	469,234	65	388,958
1890..	901	6,801,338	617	8,721,817	122	685,824	84	998,847
1891..	809	5,801,730	681	8,386,709	141	905,200	132	966,552

YEAR.	P. E. ISLAND.		MANITOBA.		BRITISH COLUMBIA.	
	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.
		\$		\$		\$
1878....	52	920,998	5	28,110	.....	.....
1879....	69	635,433	4	69,470	.....	.....
1880....	22	108,500	20	130,647	.....	.....
1881....	9	278,094	2	19,500	.....	.....
1882....	4	79,000	16	590,000	.....	.....
1883....	5	40,000	232	2,869,000	.....	.....
1884....	7	146,000	79	786,001	.....	.....
1885....	2	11,700	66	722,487	.....	.....
1886....	6	53,700	42	216,775	.....	.....
1887....	3	162,600	37	261,769	25	135,950
1888....	8	148,678	53	478,945	19	128,803
1889....	9	55,681	39	251,912	37	173,004
1890....	8	51,103	46	399,453	50	199,635
1891....	7	58,950	69	470,555	22	134,243

722. The Post Office Act, which provided for the establishment of Post Office savings banks in Canada, was passed on the 20th December, 1867, and was limited in operation, as regards the savings banks, to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Under its provisions a deposit must not be less than \$1, and must not exceed \$300 in any one year; neither must the total amount on deposit exceed \$1,000. On the 1st September, 1885, the system was extended to the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the offices are distributed in the several provinces as follow: Ontario, 399; Quebec, 111; Nova Scotia, 43; New Brunswick, 28; Manitoba, 18; British Columbia, 13; Prince Edward Island, 7; and The Territories, 15.

723. Government savings banks, under the management of the Finance Department, have been established in the Maritime Provinces and in Manitoba and British Columbia, in which banks deposits are allowed to the extent of \$1,000. The number of offices under this system is 39, viz., 24 in Nova Scotia, 10 in New Brunswick, 2 in Prince Edward Island, 1 in Ontario, 1 in Manitoba and 1 in British Columbia. Arrangements are made for the transfer of the Government savings banks in each province to the Post Office Department as the position of superintendent at each place becomes vacant, two having been transferred during 1891.

724. The rate of interest paid in both classes of savings banks is now $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, the reduced rate having come into operation on 1st October, 1889.

Progress
of Post
Office
savings
banks.

725. The Post Office system went into operation on the 1st April, 1868, when 81 offices were opened; at the close of the three months ended 30th June, 1868, there were 2,102 depositors, 3,247 deposits had been made, and the amount on deposit was \$204,589. On the 30th June, 1891, there were 634 offices open, 112,230 depositors, 147,672 deposits had been made during the year, and the total amount on deposit was \$21,738,648. Almost the whole of this increase has taken place during the last twelve years, the amount on deposit on 30th June, 1879, having been only \$3,105,190, the average annual increase since that date having been \$1,552,788. The average amount of each deposit received increased by \$1.35, having been \$44.02 in 1891, as compared with \$42.67 in 1890. The average amount to the credit of each account was \$195.44.

Deposits
and depo-
sitors, by
provinces.

726. The following table shows the number of depositors in each province, the amount on deposit, and the proportion of that amount per head of population on 30th June, 1891. The particulars relate to Post Office savings banks only, and the money on deposit in the Government savings banks in the Maritime Provinces is not included.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS, 1891.

PROVINCES.	Number of Offices.	Number of Depositors	Amount on Deposit.	Average Amount to each Depositor.	Average Amount per Head of Population.
			\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ontario	399	84,719	15,716,254	185 51	7 43
Quebec	111	16,316	3,632,349	222 62	2 43
Nova Scotia	43	4,847	1,159,316	239 18	2 57
New Brunswick	28	3,006	786,336	261 58	2 44
Manitoba	18	207	20,440	98 74	0 14
British Columbia	13	1,885	397,889	211 08	4 23
P. E. Island	7	17	1,461	86 00	0 01
The Territories	15	233	24,603	105 59	3 64
Total	634	111,230	21,738,648	194 44	4 53

Decrease
in deposits
and
reasons for
same.

727. For the second time since 1877 there was a decrease in the amount on deposit as compared with the preceding year, the decrease amounting to \$252,005. There was also a decrease of \$1,360,434 in the amount on deposit in the Government savings banks, making a total decrease in the amount on deposit in the two classes of banks of \$1,612,439. The decrease in Government savings banks was, however,

partly due to the transference of two banks to the postal system ; and if the interest allowed to depositors is deducted, the total excess of withdrawals over deposits amounted to \$2,960,964. This decrease, however, has not been caused by any depression of business, but is owing to the reduction of the rate of interest paid by the Government from 4 per cent to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and to the consequent raising, by the chartered banks, of the rate allowed by them to 4 per cent, this change naturally resulting in the attraction of a large amount of savings from the lower to the higher rate. This is shown by the increase in deposits in banks, payable after notice, exclusive of Government deposits, from \$68,785,421 in 1889, to \$75,357,924 in 1890, and to \$83,249,807 in 1891, an increase in the two years of \$14,454,386.

728. The balance of deposits is not now required, as formerly, to be invested in Canadian Government securities, but forms part of the unfunded debt of the Dominion, and the amount of this floating capital, which is at the disposal of the Government, is necessarily curtailed by the decrease above mentioned.

Disposal
of balance
on depo-
sit.

729. The decrease in the number of depositors, together with a decrease in the average amount to the credit of each account, would seem to imply that the withdrawals have been made by the wealthier depositors, leaving the savings, more particularly of the working classes, for whose benefit these banks were specially intended. In that case it is fair to assume that the condition of the working classes has been materially improved of late years.

Deposits
by the
working
classes.

730. In the United Kingdom, in 1890, the amount on deposit in Post Office savings banks amounted to \$329,156,061, and averaged \$8.72 per head of population. The number of depositors was 4,827,314 and the average amount of each deposit \$68.19, an amount, as will be seen, much smaller than in Canada. The average amount of each deposit in the Post Office savings banks in New South Wales in 1889 was \$110.30, in Victoria in 1889, \$88.81, and in Tasmania in 1889, \$74.60.

Deposits
in the
United
Kingdom
and some
colonies.

731. A comparative statement of the liabilities and assets of loan companies and building societies in each year since 1874 is given below. Thirty-three companies made returns in 1874 and 76 in 1890, 63 of which were in Ontario, 10 in Quebec, 2 in Nova Scotia and 1 in Manitoba. In the period between 1874 and 1890 the companies increased in number by 43, their paid-up capital increased \$26,617,155, and their total loans \$94,355,987.

Loan com-
panies,
1874-1890.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF LOAN COMPANIES AND BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1874-1890.

LIABILITIES.

YEAR.	Capital Paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits.	Deben- tures Payable.	Other Liabilities	Total Liabilities.
	\$	\$	\$	\$ [†]	\$	\$
1874.....	8,042,157	1,336,462	4,614,812	19,992	2,215,984	16,229,407
1875.....	10,088,998	1,578,909	5,020,706	772,084	2,590,980	20,051,677
1876.....	11,695,772	2,091,258	6,126,377	2,314,419	2,269,181	24,497,007
1877.....	13,858,634	2,452,715	7,102,186	3,922,904	3,116,816	30,453,255
1878.....	17,287,538	2,803,580	8,269,295	5,673,491	3,575,248	37,609,152
1879.....	17,474,656	2,917,874	9,426,148	6,393,859	3,111,878	39,324,415
1880.....	24,495,975	4,617,832	11,713,633	23,212,768	4,477,260	68,517,468
1881.....	25,445,639	5,128,413	13,460,268	23,154,234	4,776,463	71,965,017
1882.....	28,498,742	5,983,702	14,241,782	26,670,360	4,688,923	80,083,510
1883.....	30,899,446	6,417,479	13,954,460	29,620,470	3,625,362	84,517,217
1884.....	30,751,251	6,812,006	13,876,515	32,268,367	4,111,298	87,819,437
1885.....	31,345,620	7,199,456	15,435,084	34,798,038	4,161,136	92,939,334
1886.....	31,874,858	7,738,027	16,226,581	38,905,842	3,629,909	98,375,217
1887.....	32,125,009	7,747,676	18,251,422	38,960,314	4,500,398	101,584,819
1888.....	32,410,358	8,420,735	17,307,033	43,797,456	6,043,394	107,978,976
1889.....	34,052,456	9,173,956	17,757,376	48,544,222	5,468,499	114,996,509
1890.....	34,659,312	9,801,174	17,893,567	53,424,241	5,951,293	121,729,587

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF LOAN COMPANIES AND BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1874-1890.

ASSETS.

YEAR.	Current Loans Secured on Real Estate.	Total Loans.	Cash on Hand and in Banks.	Property Owned, Real Estate.	Total Property Owned.	Total Assets.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1874.....	15,041,858	15,469,823	344,753	124,260	759,634	16,229,407
1875.....	18,360,715	18,890,809	645,695	162,267	1,160,470	20,051,280
1876.....	22,827,324	23,258,680	648,933	338,011	1,238,326	24,497,007
1877.....	28,282,712	28,993,842	538,738	723,505	1,486,828	30,480,671
1878.....	33,998,174	34,703,748	831,780	1,081,451	2,190,160	36,893,908
1879.....	34,781,493	35,675,687	1,748,211	1,685,881	3,708,531	39,384,219
1880.....	56,612,200	58,493,037	4,526,077	4,352,439	11,495,598	69,988,635
1881.....	61,948,053	64,498,542	2,380,977	3,636,295	9,408,095	73,906,638
1882.....	68,025,897	72,021,310	2,055,372	4,722,328	9,642,390	81,663,701
1883.....	69,922,344	74,126,165	2,465,987	4,565,923	10,469,084	84,595,250
1884.....	74,115,136	77,267,357	2,608,224	4,424,198	10,339,923	87,606,680
1885.....	78,775,243	82,084,049	2,561,277	4,331,146	10,094,126	92,178,175
1886.....	84,573,384	88,094,260	2,358,906	3,919,125	9,922,732	98,016,992
1887.....	86,901,363	90,611,278	2,595,437	4,440,040	10,618,031	101,229,310
1888.....	93,468,943	96,878,812	2,616,886	.....	12,551,346	109,430,158
1889.....	98,726,041	102,091,907	2,308,990	.....	14,284,911	116,376,818
1890.....	105,535,649	108,825,811	3,791,006	.....	14,060,705	122,886,516

Thirty-three companies made returns in 1874 and 76 in 1890, 63 of which were in Ontario, 10 in Quebec, 2 in Nova Scotia and 1 in Manitoba. In the period between 1874 and 1890, the companies increased in number by 43, their paid-up capital increased \$26,617,155, and their total loans \$94,355,987.

Increase
in loan
com-
panies.

Transactions of the Savings Banks, 1889, 1890 and 1891.

732. The following tables are statements of the transactions of 1890 and 1891, and of the affairs of Loan Companies and Building

STATEMENT OF THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE POST OFFICE
THE YEARS

BANKS.	Year.	Balances, 1st July.	DEPOSITED.	
			Cash.	Interest Allowed.
		\$	\$	\$
Post Office Savings Banks.....	{ 1889	20,689,032	9,012,614	841,922
	1890	23,011,422	6,767,398	786,675
	1891	31,990,653	6,889,541	734,431
Government Savings Banks—				
Nova Scotia.....	{ 1889	8,879,586	1,484,963	331,590
	1890	8,411,511	1,180,512	290,002
	1891	7,988,949	1,068,431	258,647
New Brunswick.....	{ 1889	6,269,588	903,824	232,846
	1890	6,045,346	797,069	212,756
	1891	6,012,746	797,091	202,837
Toronto.....	{ 1889	794,927	173,277	29,372
	1890	752,706	145,627	24,808
	1891	659,352	117,897	20,228
Winnipeg.....	{ 1889	948,527	271,626	35,191
	1890	892,037	232,616	29,710
	1891	814,874	234,790	26,027
British Columbia.....	{ 1889	1,628,969	399,048	63,073
	1890	1,598,946	402,708	53,681
	1891	1,398,275	281,365	34,336
Prince Edward Island.....	{ 1889	2,160,430	412,430	85,226
	1890	2,244,390	328,363	77,460
	1891	2,147,616	358,959	72,019
Grand Total, Post Office and Government Savings Banks combined.....	{ 1889	41,371,068	12,657,802	1,619,221
	1890	42,956,367	9,854,333	1,475,292
	1891	41,012,465	9,748,076	1,348,525

the Post Office and Government Savings Banks during the years 1889, Societies in 1890 :—

AND GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS IN CANADA DURING 1889, 1890 AND 1891.

Total.	Increase or Decrease.	Rate per Cent.	With- drawals.	Balances, 30th June.	Increase or Decrease.	Rate per Cent.
\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	
30,543,568	+ 2,340,464	8.2	7,532,145	23,011,422	+ 2,322,390	11.2
30,565,695	+ 22,127	0.0	8,575,042	21,990,653	— 1,020,769	4.4
29,614,626	— 951,069	3.1	7,875,978	21,738,648	— 252,005	1.1
10,696,158	— 39,695	0.3	2,284,647	8,411,511	— 468,073	5.2
9,882,025	— 814,133	7.6	1,893,076	7,988,949	— 442,562	5.0
9,316,026	— 565,999	5.7	1,921,677	7,394,349	— 594,600	7.4
7,406,259	+ 103,421	1.4	1,360,913	6,045,346	— 224,241	3.5
7,055,171	— 351,088	4.7	1,042,425	6,012,746	— 32,600	0.5
7,012,674	— 42,497	0.6	1,070,782	5,941,892	— 70,854	1.1
997,576	— 94,746	8.6	244,871	752,705	— 42,221	5.3
923,140	— 74,436	7.5	263,788	659,352	— 93,353	12.4
797,477	— 125,663	13.6	230,701	566,776	— 92,576	14.0
1,255,345	— 71,704	5.4	363,308	892,037	— 56,490	5.9
1,154,363	— 100,982	8.0	339,489	814,874	— 77,163	8.6
1,075,691	— 78,672	6.8	321,692	753,999	— 60,875	7.5
2,091,090	— 518,112	19.8	492,144	1,598,946	— 30,022	1.8
2,055,376	— 35,714	1.7	657,101	1,398,275	— 200,671	12.5
1,713,976	— 341,400	16.6	829,744	884,232	— 514,043*	36.7
2,658,086	+ 36,336	1.3	413,696	2,244,390	+ 83,960	3.8
2,650,213	— 7,873	0.3	502,597	2,147,616	— 96,774	4.3
2,578,595	— 71,618	2.7	458,446	2,120,129	— 27,487	1.3
55,648,082	+ 1,755,960	3.2	12,691,724	42,956,357	+ 1,585,299	3.8
54,285,983	— 1,362,099	2.4	13,273,518	41,012,465	— 1,943,892	4.5
52,109,066	— 2,176,917	4.0	12,709,040	39,400,026	— 1,612,439	3.4

* 227,574 transferred to P. O. Savings Bank.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF LOAN LIABIL.

PROVINCES.	Capital Subscribed.	Capital Paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Total Liabilities to Shareholders.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario.....	76,883,893	30,957,855	9,399,795	42,229,874
Quebec.....	7,349,799	2,574,040	393,039	3,209,865
Manitoba.....	702,800	497,680	5,285	571,742
Nova Scotia.....	201,000	629,737	3,055	635,304
Total	85,137,492	34,659,312	9,801,174	46,646,785

ASSETS

PROVINCES.	Current Loans Secured on Real Estate.	Loans to Shareholders on their Stock.	Total Loans.	PROPERTY Office Furniture and Fixtures.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario.....	94,752,733	724,951	97,824,080	25,298
Quebec.....	8,416,676	85,998	8,623,427	1,363
Manitoba.....	1,534,355	.....	1,534,356	.....
Nova Scotia.....	831,885	.....	843,948	410
Total	105,535,649	810,949	108,825,811	27,061

MISCELLANEOUS

PROVINCES.	Dividend Declared during the Year.	Amount Loaned during the Year.	Amount Received from Borrowers during the Year.	Amount Received from Depositors during the Year.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario.....	2,452,695	18,619,845	19,648,397	24,068,794
Quebec.....	143,580	2,165,626	1,053,364	316,864
Nova Scotia.....	5,025	253,616	37,267	117,851
Total	2,601,300	21,039,087	20,739,028	24,503,509

COMPANIES AND BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1890.
ITIES.

Deposits.	Debentures Payable in Canada.	Debentures Payable in Britain or elsewhere.	Total Liabilities to the Public.	Grand Total Liabilities.	
				1890.	1889.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
17,092,044	7,832,663	37,660,811	65,935,235	108,165,109	104,142,232
631,890	370,032	6,059,535	7,451,262	10,661,128	8,288,950
.....	.....	1,403,200	1,425,047	1,996,789	1,781,280
169,633	98,000	.....	271,257	906,561	784,047
17,893,567	8,300,695	45,123,546	75,082,801	121,729,587	114,996,509

ETS.

OWNED.		Total Property Owned.	Total Assets.	
Cash on Hand.	Cash in Banks.		1890.	1889.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
202,569	2,177,040	11,673,501	109,497,581	105,437,575
9,207	1,336,038	2,137,549	10,760,976	8,373,916
.....	54,562	187,042	1,721,398	1,781,280
40	11,550	62,613	906,561	784,047
211,816	3,579,190	14,060,705	122,886,516	116,376,818

LANEOUS.

Amount Repaid to Depositors during the Year.	Amount Invested and Secured by Mortgage.	Total Amount of Interest Paid and Credited during the Year.	Value of Real Estate under Mortgage.	Amount Overdue and in Default of Mortgages.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
24,119,552	94,863,939	2,873,893	198,722,461	1,954,162
401,467	7,507,470	297,642	16,623,543	99,094
91,184	200,766	12,711	1,423,600	2,172
24,612,203	102,572,175	3,184,246	216,769,604	2,055,428

CHAPTER XI.

MILITIA AND MOUNTED POLICE.

General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces, Sir John Ross, K.C.B.
Major General in Command of Militia, Ivor Herbert, C.B.

Defence of
Canada
before con-
federation. 733. Previous to the confederation of the provinces the defence of this country was entirely in the hands of the Imperial Government, who, for that purpose, maintained troops in each province, supported by various local volunteer militia corps. This volunteer militia had, when called upon, rendered most efficient services in times of trouble, an account of which would be beyond the scope of this chapter, being, as it is, part of the history of Canada.

With-
drawal of
Imperial
Troops. 734. After Confederation the British Government gradually with- drew all the Imperial troops from this country, and at present only maintain a garrison at Halifax, and a naval establishment there and on the Pacific coast.

Command
in chief
vested in
the Queen.
Depart-
ment of 735. By the British North America Act the command in chief of all naval and military forces of and in Canada was vested in the Queen, and the control of the same was placed in the hands of the Dominion Parliament. A Department of Militia and Defence was at the same time established, the first Minister being Sir George E. Cartier, and

widow and her only support. Certain other persons are exempt from service, except in case of war.

737. The number of men to be trained and drilled annually is limited to forty-five thousand, except as specially authorized, and the period of drill is to be sixteen days, and not less than eight days, in each year. Number of men and period of drill.

738. The militia is divided into active and reserve land and marine force. The active land and marine force is composed of men raised either by voluntary enlistment or ballot, and the reserve force consists of the whole of the men not serving in the active militia for the time being. Active and reserve Militia.

739. The period of service is three years.

Period of service.

740. The Dominion is divided into twelve military districts, in each of which a permanent military staff is maintained, under the command of a Deputy Adjutant-General. Military districts.

741. The permanent corps and Schools of Instruction consist of "A" and "B" Troops, Canadian Dragoons, at Quebec and Winnipeg; "A," "B" and "C" Batteries, Schools of Artillery at Kingston, Quebec and Victoria, B.C.; Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Companies, Canadian Regiment of Infantry, at London, Ont., Toronto, St. Johns, Que., and Fredericton, N.B. The total strength of these permanent corps is limited to 1,000 men. The present strength is 1,009 men, including officers. Permanent corps.

742. The Royal Military College at Kingston, which is under the control of the Militia Department, was founded in 1875, and has proved a most successful institution. The total number of cadets who have graduated has been 171, and 81 have been gazetted to commissions in the Imperial army. Four commissions are annually offered by the Imperial Government, and in 1888 six others were offered, proving that the Imperial Government is fully satisfied with those graduates who have already obtained commissions in the service. In 1891, one cadet received a commission in the Royal Engineers, one in the Royal Artillery, and two in the Infantry. Royal Military College.

743. The following is a statement of the numbers of the Active Militia, showing the strength of the different arms of the service:— Strength of the Active Militia.

STRENGTH OF THE ACTIVE MILITIA OF CANADA, 1891.

PROVINCE.	Dis- trict.	Cav- alry.	Field Artil- lery.	Garri- son Artil- lery.	En- gin- eers.	In- fantry.	Total Dis- trict.	Total Pro- vince.
Ontario.....	1	187	240	.....	.....	4,098	4,525	17,887
	2	437	240	67	.....	6,193	6,937	
	3	329	160	45	.....	2,973	3,507	
	4	83	160	.....	.....	2,175	2,418	
Quebec.....	5	417	240	302	89	4,006	5,054	11,536
	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,430	2,430	
New Brunswick.....	7	96	80	270	.....	3,606	4,052	
Nova Scotia.....	8	324	160	250	45	1,672	2,451	2,451
Manitoba.....	9	45	80	569	.....	2,952	3,646	3,646
British Columbia.....	10	45	80	.....	.....	939	1,064	1,064
P. E. Island.....	11	.....	.....	186	.....	90	276	276
	12	.....	.....	230	45	342	617	617
Total.....	.....	1,963	1,440	1,919	179	31,476	36,977	36,977
Royal Military College and Schools.....	.....	43	.....	439	.....	595	.....	1,077
Total, 31st Dec., 1891.	.....	2,006	1,440	2,358	179	32,071	.....	38,054

Increase
in number
of men.

744. There was an increase in the total number of men of 441 as compared with 1890. The number of troops, batteries and companies was: troops, 43; batteries, 61½; companies of infantry, 648; and engineers, 3—making a total of 755½.

Militia
Expendi-
ture, 1889,
1890 and
1891.

745. The total ordinary expenditure amounted to \$1,279,514, and the special expenditure, in consequence of the rebellion in 1885, to \$8,017. The following is a summary of the expenditure by the Department of Militia in 1889, 1890 and 1891.—

MILITIA EXPENDITURE, 1889, 1890 AND 1891.

	1889.	1890.	1891.
Salaries, headquarters and district staff.....	\$ 20,700	\$ 18,583	\$ 17,223
Brigade majors.....	13,164	15,020	14,309
Royal Military College.....	51,237	83,677	69,248
Ammunition, clothing and military stores.....	195,589	198,553	192,000
Public armouries.....	61,177	60,526	60,928
Drill pay and camp purposes.....	286,637	265,331	272,098
Drill instruction.....	36,885	36,288	35,996
Dominion Rifle Association.....	10,000	10,000	10,000
Drill sheds and rifle ranges.....	19,641	26,211	27,663
Construction and repairs.....	88,067	70,632	79,291
Barracks in British Columbia.....	17,868	.....	.....
Care of military properties.....	9,410	.....	.....

Grant to Dominion Artillery Association	2,000	2,000	2,000
A, B and C Batteries	471,720	463,081	459,655
Cavalry and Infantry Schools			
Improved rifle ordnance			
Contingencies	36,455	36,732	39,200
Total ordinary militia service	\$1,323,551	\$1,287,013	\$1,279,514
North-West service (rebellion, 1885)	41,228	9,797	8,017
Total expenditure	<u>\$1,364,780</u>	<u>\$1,296,810</u>	<u>\$1,287,531</u>

746. The Militia revenue in 1891 amounted to \$26,916, made up as follows:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	Militia revenue, 1889, 1890 and 1891.
Ammunition, sale of	\$ 13,002	\$ 15,225	\$ 14,013	
Military stores do	1,574	2,154	2,762	
Clothing do	679			
Miscellaneous stores, sale of	3,127	995	618	
Military properties, rent of	4,356	3,720	4,657	
Casual revenues			4,860	
Total	<u>\$ 22,738</u>	<u>\$ 22,094</u>	<u>\$ 26,916</u>	

747. The sums paid for Militia pensions amounted to \$31,940 in 1889, to \$30,766 in 1890, and to \$28,547 in 1891, as follow:—

MILITIA PENSIONS, 1891.

Pensioners.	No.	Amount.
Pensioners for wounds, 1812-1815	40	\$ 3,200
do do Fenian raids	22	3,088
do do Rebellion, 1885	107	21,029
Annual grant to surviving veterans of 1812	41	1,230
Total	210	28,547

748. There are still 41 survivors of the war of 1812, the youngest of whom is 89. The ages of 31 of these veterans (the ages of the remaining 10 are not given) when added together, made a total of 2,992, being an average age of $96\frac{1}{2}$ years each. The age of one is given as 107, and of two as 104.

749. The following table is a summary of the amount expended by the Department upon the Militia and defence of Canada since Confederation.

Militia expenditure since, 1868.

SUMMARY OF MILITIA EXPENDITURE IN CANADA SINCE 1868.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Amounts 1868 to 1891, inclusive.
	\$
Salaries, headquarters, district staff and brigade-majors.....	1,149,457
Ammunition.....	1,176,878
Military clothing and stores.....	3,070,267
Drill sheds, rifle ranges and armouries.....	330,252
Drill instruction.....	967,779
Military schools.....	429,232
Care of arms, public armouries, &c.....	1,291,434
Annual drill.....	6,785,787
Rifle associations.....	27,750
Frontier service—Fenian raid.....	400,924
Red River expeditionary force, and forces in the North-West.....	1,451,867
Improved firearms.....	345,590
Royal Military College.....	824,232
Dominion Rifle Association.....	86,000
Artillery, cavalry and infantry schools.....	4,407,272
Militia on active service, North-West Rebellion.....	4,728,985
Militia pensions.....	754,014
Other expenditure.....	2,812,373
Total.....	31,050,144

Number of men available for service. 750. The number of men available for active service in Canada, between the ages of 18 and 45, is about one million.

PART II.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

Organization of the North-West Mounted Police. 751. By an Act 36 Vic., c. 35 (1873), authority was given for the organization of a Mounted Police Force, for the better preservation of law and order in the North-West Territories, the number of men being limited to 300. Accordingly, in the autumn of the same year a small force was organized, consisting of 190 men. Subsequent Acts have amended the original provisions in various ways, and the number of men is now limited to 1,000. On the 30th November, 1891, the strength of the force was as follows: 1 commissioner, 1 assistant commissioner, 11 superintendents, 32 inspectors, 6 surgeons, 2 veterinary surgeons, 183 non-commissioned officers and 780 constables, making a total of 1016. There were also 837 horses and 26 ponies and mules. The country is divided into 9 divisions, exclusive of the Depot, and these divisions are subdivided into a total of 68 stations.

52. The duties of the Force, as defined by Act of Parliament, Duties of the Force.

The preservation of peace and order, the prevention of crime and apprehension of criminals.

To execute warrants of magistrates, &c., and generally discharge duties of a constable in relation thereto.

To escort prisoners and lunatics to and from gaols, asylums, &c.

To search for, seize and destroy all intoxicating liquors held contrary to law.

For the better performance of the above duties, it is provided that the Force, in addition to special powers, shall have all the powers that a constable has by law.

53. The amount of work that is yearly done by this Force can hardly be realized by anyone unfamiliar with the enormous extent of duty that they have to watch. They patrol steadily along the frontier from Emerson to the Rocky Mountains, a distance of 800 miles, keeping down raiding, cattle-stealing and smuggling—especially narcotics—and in this way are of the greatest possible use, as well as protecting peaceable settlers along the border. They also see that the Indians do not leave their reserves, and keep a watch on their movements generally. The maintenance of the ordinance against starting fires on the prairie, with the punishment of offenders, is one of their important duties. They are, in short, responsible for the preservation of law and order throughout a district of upwards of 300,000 square miles, and some idea may be formed of the amount of work done when it is considered that more than 1,500,000 miles were covered by the Force, in the discharge of their duty, during 1891. It is generally admitted that the Force constitutes a remarkably fine body of men, and the regulations for joining are strictly adhered to. Work done by Force.

54. The following may be said to be the principal regulations :— Regulations and pay.
Applicants, who must make personal application, must be between the ages of 22 and 40, active, able-bodied men, of thoroughly sound constitution, and must produce certificates of exemplary character. They must be able to read and write either the English or French languages, must understand the care and management of horses, and be able to ride well. The term of engagement is five years, and rates of pay are as follows :—

Staff-Sergeants.....	\$1 to \$1.50 per day.		
Other Non-Commissioned Officers.....	85c. to \$1 " "		
	Service Pay.	Good Conduct Pay.	Total.
Constables—1st year's service	50c	—	50c. per day.
2nd "	50	5c.	55 "
3rd "	50	10	60 "
4th "	50	15	65 "
5th "	50	20	70 "

Extra pay is allowed to a limited number of blacksmiths, carpenters, and other artisans.

The minimum height is 5 feet 8 inches, minimum chest measurement, 35 inches, maximum weight 175 pounds. No married men are engaged.

Popularity of the service. 755. The service is becoming more and more popular, and many men re-engage for second and third terms. Out of 259 men whose time expired during 1891, 141 re-engaged without leaving, and 32 who took their discharge, afterwards rejoined.

Average height. 756. The average height of present force is 5 feet 9½ inches, and average chest measurement 38½ inches.

Deposits in the Savings Banks by the Force. 757. The deposits by members of the force in the Government Savings Bank amounted to \$16,582 during the year and in addition to this, a considerable amount is annually placed in other banks. Some of the men have had from \$600 to \$900 to their credit, when they left the service.

Number of cases tried, 1891. 758. There were 721 criminal and other cases tried during 1890, principally for offences against the liquor laws and the prairie fire ordinance.

CHAPTER XII.

DOMINION LANDS.

759. The Crown Lands of the Dominion of Canada, known generally as Dominion Lands, are situated in Manitoba, the Territories, and in what is known as the Railway Belt in British Columbia, and comprise some of the finest agricultural lands on the Continent. In order to provide every facility for information to immigrants and settlers, the Commissioner of Dominion Lands has his office in Winnipeg, and a number of land agencies are situated at the most convenient points, where the fullest details can be obtained.

760. The following are the comparative figures for the last five years of the transactions in Dominion Lands:—

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	Land transac- tions, 1887-1891.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Homesteads.....	319,500	420,333	696,050	471,040	563,680	
Pre-emptions.....	87,747	70,521	212,651	57,600	.....
Sales.....	114,544	197,140	177,092	139,030	189,704	

761. It will be seen that there was a satisfactory increase of 92,640 acres in the quantity of land taken up as homesteads by actual settlers, and an increase also of 50,674 acres in the quantity of land purchased. Present indications point to a still larger increase in 1892. The pre-emption system terminated on 1st January, 1890.

762. The number of entries cancelled has been steadily decreasing; in 1874, 63 per cent of the homestead and 93 per cent of the pre-emption entries were cancelled; in 1891, .01 per cent only of homestead entries were cancelled. The number of patents issued was 2,449, as compared with 3,273 in the preceding year, and the number cancelled was 35. The decrease in the number of patents issued during the year was owing to a variety of causes. Many of the applications being held over for consideration, and a number being refused altogether, owing to the homestead duties not having been properly performed, or to the fact that advances made to the settlers by the Government had not been repaid.

763. The next table gives the total amount of pre-emption and homestead fees, and proceeds of sales received in each year from 1st July, 1873, to 30th June, 1891:—

Receipts
from fees
and sales,
1873-1891.

**PRE-EMPTION AND HOMESTEAD FEES AND PROCEEDS
FROM SALES, 1873-1891.**

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Homestead and Pre-emption Fees.	Ordinary Sales		Sales to Colonization Companies.	Total.
		Cash.	Scrip.	Cash.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1873.....	6,970	21,616			28,586
1874.....	8,290	17,697			25,987
1875.....	11,570	13,591			25,161
1876.....	4,700	3,704	320		8,724
1877.....	5,620	1,069	136,955		143,645
1878.....	15,370	2,682	120,159		138,211
1879.....	36,026	8,188	210,904		255,119
1880.....	32,358	41,768	81,685		155,812
1881.....	30,682	62,940	70,828		164,451
1882.....	94,228	1,228,424	50,590	354,036	1,727,280
1883.....	127,740	516,092	33,638	248,492	925,962
1884.....	70,390	423,113	40,919	253,713	788,136
1885.....	42,745	198,759	45,875	1,214	288,594
1886.....	40,481	76,140	204,658		321,279
1887.....	26,502	48,176	337,640		412,318
1888.....	28,521	52,238	313,523	*10,000	404,282
1889.....	50,010	57,513	318,238	*16,000	441,761
1890.....	44,500	54,897	228,744		328,141
1891.....	+29,164	91,665	171,425		292,254

+Homestead fees only.

*Scrip.

Total
revenue.

764. The total net revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1891, including receipts from timber dues, grazing, hay and mineral lands, was \$453,795, being a decrease as compared with 1890 of \$532.

Revenue
for depart-
mental
year.

765. The above figures relate to the fiscal year only, and the following figures give the total revenue for the departmental years ended 31st October, 1889, 1890 and 1891:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.
Gross revenue in cash.....	\$ 232,854	\$ 241,203	\$ 276,107
Scrip redeemed and warrants located ...	318,536	267,763	157,548
Total	\$ 551,410	\$ 508,966	\$ 433,655
Total in 1888, 1889 and 1890....	629,450	551,410	508,966
Decrease in 1889, 1890 and 1891.	\$ 78,040	\$ 42,444	\$ 75,311

Total
receipts,
1872-1891.

766. The total receipts on account of Dominion Lands under the various heads, from 1st November, 1872, to 31st October, 1891, have been:—

Homestead fees	\$ 519,429
Pre-emption	207,304
Sales, cash	4,215,555
Timber, grazing and mineral.....	1,229,402
Colonization	883,456
Miscellaneous	336,799
	<u>\$ 7,391,945</u>

767. The total area set out for settlement in each year since 1873 is given below :—

	Acres.	Number of Farms of 160 acres each.	Area set out for settle- ment.
Previous to June, 1873.....	4,792,292	29,952	
In 1874.....	4,237,864	26,487	
1875.....	665,000	4,156	
1876.....	420,507	2,628	
1877.....	231,691	1,448	
1878.....	306,936	1,918	
1879.....	1,130,482	7,066	
1880.....	4,472,000	27,950	
1881.....	8,147,000	50,919	
1882.....	9,460,000	59,125	
1883.....	27,000,000	168,750	
1884.....	6,400,000	40,000	
1885.....	391,680	2,448	
1886.....	1,379,010	8,620	
1887.....	643,710	4,023	
1888.....	1,131,840	7,074	
1889.....	516,960	3,231	
1890.....	817,075	5,106	
1891.....	76,560	476	
Total.....	<u>72,220,607</u>	<u>451,379</u>	

At the rate of five souls to a homestead of 160 acres, these lands would sustain an agricultural population of 2,256,885.

768. Numerous improvements were made during the year in the Rocky Mountains Park, principally in opening out new roads and avenues and in improving those already made, and the total amount expended was \$10,648. With one exception, there was an absence of the heavy forest fires, both in the park itself and in the neighbouring country, which did so much damage in previous years, and no doubt helped to keep visitors away. There was an increase of 1,385 in the number of persons registering at the Cave and Basin, the total having been 5,066 as compared with 3,681 in 1890. Of the number registering in 1891, 3,409 were Canadians, 1,058 from the United States, and 419 from the United Kingdom.

769. An exploration of the country between the Liard and Peace Rivers on the east side of the Rocky Mountains was made by Mr. Wm. Ogilvie, D.L.S., during 1891. As a result the region was found to be thickly wooded, in many places with excellent timber, while the quality of the soil was generally fairly good, and as far as climatic conditions could be ascertained, the opinion was that the country was better adapted for agricultural purposes than would have been supposed from the latitude.

770. Beyond some experiments on a comparatively small scale at the Experimental Farms at Indian Head and Brandon, nothing has yet been done in the interest of forest tree culture in the North-West, and

Rocky
Mountains
Park.

Explora-
tion, Liard
and Peace
River
district.

Forestry
in N. W.
T.

too much stress cannot be laid on the importance of immediate attention being given to this question, not only by the Dominion, but by the Provincial Governments, particularly those of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, in which provinces the destruction of our forests by fire and by the axe goes on with unabated fury, and with painful disregard of the inevitable consequences in the near future.

Land re-
gulations,
Railway
Belt, B.C.

771. On 3rd April, 1889, judgment was given by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, declaring that the right to administer the minerals within the railway belt in British Columbia was vested in the Government of that province. In order to dispose of the anomalous condition of affairs that consequently arose, viz., that the jurisdiction over the lands was vested in the Dominion Government, and the right to administer the minerals in that of the province, the following arrangement, ratified by Order in Council of 28th February, 1890, was agreed upon between the two Governments:—

No disposition of lands containing minerals (except coal lands) shall be made by the Dominion Government, other than by patent in fee simple, thereby bringing the minerals at once under the administration of the provincial mining laws.

All lands containing minerals (except coal lands and Indian reserves) offered for sale by the Dominion Government, shall be open for purchase by the Provincial Government at the price of \$5 per acre.

Any lands sought to be acquired by the Provincial Government under the last clause shall be set apart from alienation by the Dominion, upon the Provincial Government making a written application for the same. Such lands to be surveyed (if not already done) by a Dominion land surveyor, at the expense of the Provincial Government.

Nothing in the agreement shall apply to coal lands.

The agreement may be terminated at any time by either Government.

All minerals, including gold and silver, within Indian reserves, shall be administered by the Department of Indian Affairs.

Dominion
Lands re-
gulations.

772. Under the Dominion Lands Regulations, all surveyed even-numbered sections, excepting 8 and 26, in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or otherwise disposed of or reserved, are to be held exclusively for homesteads.

1. Homestead entry for one quarter-section (160 acres) of surveyed agricultural land, open to such entry, may be obtained by any person who is the sole head of a family, or by any male who has attained the age of 18 years, on application to the local agent of Dominion lands, and on payment of an office fee of \$10.

At the time of making entry the homesteader must declare under which of the three following provisions he elects to hold his land, and

making application for patent must prove that he has fulfilled the conditions named therein.

(1.) The homesteader shall perfect his entry by beginning actual residence on his homestead, and cultivation of a reasonable portion thereof, within six months from date of entry, unless entry shall have been made on or after the first day of September, in which case residence need not commence until the first day of June following, and continue to live upon and cultivate the land for at least six months out of every twelve months for three years from the date of perfecting the homestead entry.

(2.) The homesteader shall perfect his entry by beginning actual residence, as above, within a radius of two miles of his homestead, and continue to make his home within such radius for at least six months out of every twelve months for the three years next succeeding the date of perfecting the homestead entry; and shall, within the first year from the date of perfecting the entry, break and prepare for crop ten acres of his homestead quarter-section; and shall within the second year crop the said ten acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional—making twenty-five acres; and within the third year after the date of perfecting homestead entry he shall crop the said twenty-five acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional, so that within three years of the date of perfecting his homestead entry he shall have not less than twenty-five acres cropped, and fifteen acres in addition broken and prepared for crop, and shall have erected on the land a habitable house in which he shall have lived for three months preceding his application for homestead patent.

(3.) The homesteader shall perfect his homestead entry by commencing the cultivation of the homestead within six months after the date of entry; or if the entry was obtained on or after the first day of September in any year, before the first day of June following, shall, within the first year after the date of perfecting his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop not less than five acres of his homestead; and, within the second year, crop the said five acres, and break and prepare for crop not less than ten acres in addition, making not less than fifteen acres in all; shall erect a habitable house upon his homestead before the expiration of the second year after perfecting his homestead entry, and before the commencement of the third year shall *and fide* reside therein, and cultivate the land for three years next prior to the date of his application for his patent.

Any person who, being entitled to a second homestead entry, has made, or may hereafter make, entry for his pre-emption as such second homestead, may earn patent therefor by residing on the first homestead for not less than six months in each of the three years succeeding the perfecting of such second entry, and by bringing under cultivation an area of not less than forty acres of his second homestead, in the same

manner as required by paragraph (2) above, relating to entries under the two-mile radius system.

Power to purchase homestead.

In the event of a homesteader desiring to secure his patent within a shorter period than the three years provided by law, he will be permitted to purchase his homestead at the Government price at the time of entry, on furnishing proof that he has resided on the land for at least twelve months from the date of his perfecting his homestead entry, and that he has brought at least 30 acres thereof under cultivation.

Power to purchase adjoining quarter-section.

2. In connection with his homestead entry, the settler may also purchase, subject to the approval of the Minister of the Interior, the quarter-section of the same section, if available, adjoining his homestead, at the Government price, which is at the present time \$3 per acre; one-fourth of the purchase money to be in cash, and the balance in three equal annual instalments bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum.

Power to create a charge on homestead for advances.

3. The Government make no advances of money to settlers, but for the better encouragement of *bonâ fide* settlement, in cases where any person or company is desirous of assisting intending settlers, when the sanction of the Minister of the Interior to the advance has been obtained, the settler has power to create a charge upon his homestead for a sum not exceeding six hundred dollars, and interest not exceeding eight per cent per annum, provided that particulars of how such an advance has been expended for his benefit be first furnished to and acknowledged by the settler and verified by the local agent, homestead inspector, or other agent appointed by the Minister of the Interior, or if the charge be made previous to the advance, then such charge shall only operate to the extent certified to by the local agent, homestead inspector or other agent as having been actually advanced to or expended for the benefit of the settler. The advance may be devoted to paying the cost of the passage of the settler, paying for the homestead entry, providing for the subsistence of the settler and his family, to erecting and insuring buildings on the homestead, and to breaking land and providing horses, cattle, furniture, farm implements, seed grain, &c.

Date of repayment.

For the further protection of the settler it is provided that the time for payment of the first instalment of interest on any such advance shall not be earlier than the 1st November in any year, and shall not be within less than two years from the establishment of the settler upon the homestead, and also that the settler shall not be bound to pay the capital of such advance within a less period than four years from the date of his establishment on the homestead.

Lands reserved.

4. The odd-numbered sections are at present reserved for the purpose of being granted as land subsidies in aid of the construction of colonization railways in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, except in special cases otherwise ordered by the Minister of the Interior.

5. Payments for land may be in cash, scrip, or police or military Payments. bounty warrants.

6. Homestead settlers, whose land is destitute of timber, may, upon payment of an office fee of 25 cents, procure from the Crown timber agent a permit to cut the following quantities of timber free of dues : 30 cords of dry wood, 1,800 lineal feet of building timber, 2,000 poplar fence rails and 400 roof poles. Homestead settlers may also obtain a permit, on payment of the same fee, to cut burnt or fallen timber of a diameter up to 7 inches inclusive, for fuel or fencing, for their own use.

Permits to cut timber for domestic use.

In cases where there is timbered land in the vicinity available for the purpose, the homestead settler, whose land is without timber, may purchase a wood lot, not exceeding in area twenty acres, at the price of \$5 per acre cash.

Or purchase a wood lot.

7. Licenses or permits to cut timber on surveyed or unsurveyed lands are granted, after competition, to the highest tenderer.

Timber licenses.

8. The price per acre of coal lands is : for land containing lignite or bituminous coal, \$10, and for anthracite coal, \$20. The land may be sold by public competition, or to the applicant.

Coal lands.

When two or more parties apply to purchase the same land, tenders may be invited between the applicants, or it may be sold at public competition by tender or auction, as may be deemed expedient, at the upset price of coal lands.

9. Leases of grazing lands in Manitoba and the North-West Territories and within the railway belt in British Columbia may be granted only after public competition, except in the case of an actual settler, to whom may be leased, without public competition, a tract of land not to exceed four sections, and to be in the vicinity of the settler's residence. Leases shall be for a period of not exceeding twenty-one years, and no single lease shall cover a greater area than 100,000 acres.

Grazing lands.

The lessee is obliged, within each of the three years from the date of granting the lease, to place upon his leasehold not less than one-third of the whole amount of stock which he is required to place upon the tract leased, namely, one head of cattle for every twenty acres of land embraced by the lease, and shall, during the rest of the term, maintain cattle thereon in that proportion.

After placing the prescribed number of cattle upon his leasehold, the lessee may purchase land within the tract leased for a home, farm or corral.

Any portion of the lands forming a grazing tract authorized to be leased subsequent to the 12th January, 1886, unless otherwise provided in any lease thereof, is open for homestead and pre-emption and to purchase from Government at the price obtaining in the class in which the lands are situate ; and in the event of such settlement or sale the lease (if any) to be void in respect of such lands so entered or purchased.

Mining
locations.

10. Any person may explore vacant Dominion lands not appropriated or reserved by Government for other purposes, and may search therein, either by surface or subterranean prospecting, for mineral deposits, with a view to obtaining a mining location for the same, but no mining location shall be granted until the discovery of the vein, lode or deposit of mineral or metal within the limits of the location or claim.

On discovering a mineral deposit any person may obtain a mining location, upon marking out his location on the ground, in accordance with the regulations in that behalf, and filing with the agent of Dominion lands for the district, within sixty days from discovery, an affidavit in form prescribed by mining regulations, and paying at the same time an office fee of \$5, which will entitle the person so recording his claim to enter on the land and work it for one year.

At any time before the expiration of five years from the date of recording his claim the claimant may, upon filing proof with the local agent that he has expended \$500 in actual mining operations on the claim, and by paying to the local agent therefor \$5 per acre cash, and a further sum of \$50 to cover the cost of survey, obtain a patent for said claim, as provided in the said mining regulations.

CHAPTER XIII.

INSURANCE.

PART I.—FIRE INSURANCE.

773. During the year 1890 the business of fire insurance in Canada was carried on by 38 active companies ; of these, 7 were Canadian, 24 British and 7 American. Inland marine insurance was also transacted by 5 of them (3 Canadian, 1 British and 1 American). Ocean marine was transacted by two companies, both Canadian. Four companies were added to the list during the year—3 British and 1 American.

Fire insurance companies in 1890.

774. The cash received for premiums during the year, in Canada, amounted to \$5,836,071, being greater than that received in 1889 by \$248,055 ; and the amount paid for losses was \$3,266,567, being more than that paid in 1889 by \$390,356. The ratio of lossess paid to premiums received is shown in the following table :—

Premiums received and losses paid, 1890.

FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA, 1890.

COMPANIES,	Paid for Losses.	Received for Premiums.	Percentage of Losses to Premiums.	
			1890.	1889.
	\$	\$		
Canadian companies	736,095	1,249,884	58·89	57·82
British "	2,229,556	4,072,133	54·75	49·58
American "	300,916	514,054	58·54	51·62
Total	3,266,567	5,836,071	55·97	51·47

775. The following table shows the amount received for premiums, and paid for losses, as well as the percentage of losses to premiums, in every year from 1869 :—

Premiums received and losses paid, 1869-1890.

PREMIUMS RECEIVED AND LOSSES PAID IN CANADA, 1869-1890.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER.	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.	Percentage of Losses to Premiums.
	\$	\$	
1869.....	1,785,539	1,027,720	57.56
1870.....	1,916,779	1,624,837	84.77
1871.....	2,321,716	1,549,199	66.73
1872.....	2,628,710	1,909,975	72.66
1873.....	2,968,416	1,682,184	56.67
1874.....	3,522,303	1,926,159	54.68
1875.....	3,594,764	2,563,531	71.31
1876.....	3,708,006	2,867,295	77.33
1877.....	3,764,005	8,490,919	225.58
1878.....	3,368,430	1,822,674	54.11
1879.....	3,227,488	2,145,198	66.47
1880.....	3,479,577	1,666,578	47.90
1881.....	3,827,116	3,169,824	82.83
1882.....	4,229,706	2,664,986	63.01
1883.....	4,624,741	2,920,228	63.14
1884.....	4,980,128	3,245,323	65.16
1885.....	4,852,460	2,679,287	55.22
1886.....	4,932,335	2,301,388	46.63
1887.....	5,244,502	3,403,514	64.90
1888.....	5,437,263	3,073,822	56.53
1889.....	5,588,016	2,876,211	51.47
1890.....	5,836,071	3,266,567	55.97
Total.....	85,838,071	59,877,419	69.76

Amounts received and paid by companies.

776. The total amounts for the whole period were divided among the companies according to their nationalities, as follow :—

COMPANIES.	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.	Percentage of Losses to Premiums.
	\$	\$	
Canadian companies.....	24,809,880	17,748,871	71.54
British ".....	54,151,597	37,530,115	69.31
American ".....	6,876,594	4,598,432	66.87
Total.....	85,838,071	59,877,419	69.76

If the year of the fire in St. John had been excluded, the average percentage of loss would have been 62.61.

Fire insurance business, 1890.

777. The next statement shows the business done by the several companies during the year 1890 :—

FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN CANADA IN 1890.

COMPANIES.	Gross Amount of Risks taken.	Premiums charged thereon.	Rate of Premiums per cent of Risks taken.	Net Cash paid for Losses.	Net Cash received for Premiums.	Percentage of Losses paid to Premiums received.
<i>Canadian Companies.</i>	\$	\$		\$	\$	
British America.....	19,977,950	265,100	1·33	138,318	204,475	67·65
Citizens.....	*23,836,077	*227,892	0·96	148,687	187,409	79·34
Eastern.....	9,751,377	124,492	1·28	35,296	99,777	35·38
London Mutual.....	16,171,169	200,819	1·24	95,951	131,880	72·76
Quebec.....	10,081,671	134,433	1·33	50,498	113,085	44·65
Royal Canadian.....	20,178,346	241,932	1·20	110,346	178,056	61·97
Western.....	35,148,704	456,610	1·30	156,994	335,190	46·84
Total.....	135,145,294	1,651,283	1·22	736,094	1,249,884	58·89
<i>British Companies.</i>						
Atlas.....	8,174,760	89,293	1·09	45,657	63,700	71·67
Caledonian.....	9,833,902	113,816	1·16	73,414	103,688	70·80
City of London.....	10,894,336	164,869	1·51	87,048	140,757	61·84
Commercial Union.....	29,685,244	379,466	1·28	151,639	318,696	47·58
Employers' Liability.....	5,833,290	70,065	1·20	37,012	61,729	59·96
Fire Insurance Association.....	11,540,239	124,362	1·08	61,929	113,899	54·37
Glasgow and London.....	15,609,880	203,955	1·31	163,099	188,574	86·49
Guardian.....	20,685,581	226,562	1·10	146,763	195,006	75·26
Imperial.....	20,032,751	234,275	1·17	101,411	211,894	47·86
Lancashire.....	22,671,816	286,476	1·26	136,195	253,229	53·78
Liverpool and London and Globe.....	30,004,027	302,725	1·01	106,639	279,594	38·14
London and Lancashire.....	16,949,089	189,747	1·12	103,102	167,691	61·48
London Assurance.....	12,445,180	110,739	0·89	39,100	87,537	44·67
Manchester.....	5,286,255	63,797	1·21	6,700	53,067	12·63
National of Ireland.....	10,455,522	116,944	1·12	50,771	75,138	67·57
North British.....	35,120,893	375,945	1·07	174,987	313,246	55·86
Northern.....	17,903,736	209,639	1·17	126,609	179,522	70·53
Norwich Union.....	10,838,092	117,117	1·08	54,650	93,026	58·75
Phoenix of London.....	22,581,633	258,757	1·15	110,201	228,448	48·24
Queen.....	26,841,847	298,331	1·11	115,506	262,485	44·01
Royal.....	56,385,108	595,843	1·06	294,525	552,722	53·29
Scottish Union and National.....	14,254,913	141,882	1·00	41,466	123,754	33·51
Union Society.....	1,016,966	12,179	1·20	1,125	4,717	23·86
United Fire Reinsurance.....	12,886,632	66,859	0·52	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	427,931,692	4,753,654	1·11	2,229,558	4,072,131	54·75
<i>American Companies.</i>						
Etna Fire.....	13,452,137	154,422	1·15	84,647	125,766	67·31
Agricultural of Watertown.....	8,274,112	87,650	1·06	44,920	77,541	57·93
Connecticut Fire.....	4,100,000	42,404	1·03	13,821	36,791	37·57
Hartford.....	13,915,633	144,396	1·04	109,018	128,683	84·72
Insurance Co. of N.A.....	3,564,865	32,677	0·92	11,866	26,772	44·32
Phoenix of Brooklyn.....	9,499,707	95,072	1·00	27,296	72,551	37·62
Phoenix of Hartford.....	4,840,505	57,756	1·19	9,346	45,945	20·34
Totals.....	57,646,959	614,380	1·07	300,917	514,053	58·54
Grand totals.....	620,723,945	7,019,318	1·13	3,266,570	5,836,068	55·97

*Not including \$31,804,816 risks and \$185,693 premiums thereon, reinsured from the Glasgow and London Insurance Company.

Business done by British companies. 778. The business done by the British fire companies resulted in a balance in their favour of \$712,981, being a decrease of \$205,147, as compared with 1889, as shown by the following statement:—

	1889.	1890.
Paid for losses.....	\$ 1,968,537	\$ 2,229,556
“ general expenses.....	1,083,967	1,129,596
Total.....	\$ 3,052,504	\$ 3,359,152
Received from premiums.....	3,970,632	4,072,133
Balance in favour.....	\$ 918,128	\$ 712,981

The adverse balance, which had been in existence every year since 1877, when occurred the disastrous fire at St. John, N.B., when the losses paid by British companies amounted to four and one-half millions, was reversed in 1887, when a favourable balance of \$341,398 was shown, which was increased in 1888 to \$1,094,894, further increased in 1889 to \$2,013,022, and still further increased in 1890 to \$2,726,003.

By American companies. 779. The following is a comparative statement of the business done by American companies in 1889 and 1890:—

	1889.	1890.
Paid for losses.....	\$ 229,538	\$ 300,917
“ general expenses.....	116,618	158,996
Total.....	\$ 346,156	\$ 459,913
Received for premiums.....	443,644	514,317
Balance.....	+\$ 97,488	+\$ 54,404

By Canadian companies. 780. A similar comparative statement of the business done by Canadian companies is found below:—

	1889.	1890.
Paid for losses.....	\$ 2,417,047	\$ 2,254,867
“ general expenses.....	1,064,558	1,114,472
“ dividends.....	126,759	135,690
Total.....	\$ 3,608,364	\$ 3,505,029
Received for premiums.....	\$ 3,539,641	\$ 3,603,152
“ from other sources.....	132,349	150,161
Total.....	\$ 3,671,990	\$ 3,753,313
Balance.....	+\$ 63,626	+\$ 248,284

The Canadian companies received \$1,018,226 in premiums for business done in Canada, and \$1,584,879 for business done in other countries. The percentage of losses paid to premiums received for Canadian business was 59.40, and for business in other countries 57.45.

781. For every \$100 received for premiums the payments by British and American companies therefor were as follow :—

COMPANIES.	For Losses.		For Expenses.		Balance for Companies.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
British.....	49·58	54·75	27·30	27·74	23·12	17·51
American.....	51·74	58·51	26·30	30·91	21·96	10·58

Proportion of payments to receipts by British and American companies.

The business, it will be seen, was not so favourable in 1890 for either British or American companies.

782. For every \$100 received for income by Canadian companies the payments were :—

CANADIAN COMPANIES.	For Losses.		For Expenses.		For Dividends.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
For every \$100 of income.....	65·82	60·08	28·99	29·69	3·45	3·62
“ “ premium.....	68·29	62·58	30·07	30·93	3·58	3·77

By Canadian companies.

Their total cash income in 1889 was \$3,671,990, and in 1890 \$3,753,313, and their cash expenditure was, in the same years, \$3,608,363 and \$3,505,029.

783. The inland marine insurance business was, on the whole, more favourable than that of the preceding year, the losses incurred having been 60·23 per cent of the premiums received, as against 63·06 per cent in 1889.

Inland marine insurance.

784. The ocean business was also more favourable, the proportion of losses to premiums having been 94·19, as compared with 99·58 in 1889.

Ocean marine insurance.

785. The following figures show the total business of inland and ocean marine insurance business in 1890 :—

Premiums received	\$ 786,400	Total insurance, inland and ocean marine.
Losses incurred	602,885	
“ paid	\$ 551,530	
“ “ for previous years	59,094	
Total losses paid during the year	610,624	
Losses outstanding.....	55,210	

Amount at risk, 1869-1890. 786. The total amount at risk against fire in each year, from 1869, is given in the next table. When it is considered that the very large increase in the amount, upwards of \$532,000,000, represents a proportionate increase in the value of property and in the wealth of the people, it must be admitted that the progress made during the period has been considerable:—

FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA—AMOUNT AT RISK, 1869 TO 1890.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER.	Fire Insurance.	YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER.	Fire Insurance.
	\$		\$
1869	188,359,809	1880	411,563,271
1870	191,594,586	1881	462,210,968
1871	228,453,784	1882	526,856,478
1872	251,722,940	1883	572,264,041
1873	278,754,835	1884	605,507,789
1874	306,848,219	1885	611,794,479
1875	364,421,029	1886	586,773,022
1876	454,608,180	1887	634,767,337
1877	420,342,681	1888	650,735,059
1878	409,899,701	1889	684,538,378
1879	407,357,985	1890	720,679,621

PART II.—LIFE INSURANCE.

Number of life insurance companies. 787. There were 31 companies transacting a life insurance business in Canada in 1890, viz.: 12 Canadian, 9 British and 10 American. No new licenses were issued during the year.

Life insurance during 1889 and 1890. 788. The value of the insurance effected during the year was \$40,523,456, being a decrease of \$377,681 as compared with 1889. The business was divided among the several companies in 1889 and 1890 as follows:—

	1889.	1890.
Canadian companies.....	\$ 26,438,358	\$ 23,541,404
British "	3,399,313	3,390,972
American "	14,719,266	13,591,080
	<u>\$ 44,556,937</u>	<u>\$ 40,523,456</u>

The Canadian companies do a larger share of the business than all the other companies combined, their share in 1888 having been 60·34 per cent, in 1889, 59·34 per cent, and in 1890, 58·09 per cent.

Life insurance effected 1869-1890. 789. The following table shows the amount of life insurance effected in each year from 1869 to 1890, inclusive:—

AMOUNT OF LIFE INSURANCE EFFECTED IN CANADA IN EACH YEAR, 1869-1890.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER.	COMPANIES.			Total.
	Canadian.	British.	American.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1869.....	1,156,855	2,627,392	9,069,885	12,854,132
1870.....	1,584,456	*1,657,439	8,952,747	12,194,696
1871.....	2,623,944	2,212,107	8,496,575	13,322,626
1872.....	5,276,859	1,896,655	13,896,587	21,070,101
1873.....	4,608,913	*1,704,338	14,740,367	21,053,618
1874.....	5,259,822	2,143,080	*11,705,319	19,108,221
1875.....	5,077,601	1,689,833	8,306,824	15,074,258
1876.....	5,465,966	1,683,357	6,740,804	13,890,127
1877.....	5,724,648	2,142,702	5,667,317	13,534,667
1878.....	5,508,556	2,789,201	3,871,998	12,169,755
1879.....	6,112,706	1,877,918	3,363,600	11,354,224
1880.....	7,547,876	2,302,011	4,057,000	13,906,887
1881.....	11,158,479	2,536,120	3,923,412	17,618,011
1882.....	11,855,545	2,833,250	5,423,960	20,112,755
1883.....	11,883,317	3,278,008	6,411,635	21,572,960
1884.....	12,926,265	3,167,910	7,323,737	23,417,912
1885.....	14,881,695	3,950,647	8,332,646	27,164,988
1886.....	19,289,694	4,054,279	11,827,375	35,171,348
1887.....	23,505,549	3,067,040	11,435,721	38,008,310
1888.....	24,876,259	3,985,787	12,364,483	41,226,529
1889.....	†26,438,358	3,399,313	14,719,266	44,556,937
1890.....	23,541,404	3,390,972	13,591,080	40,523,456

* Imperfect.

† Including 20 months' business of Canada Life.

790. The increase in the total amount of insurance in force has been very considerable during the last four years, amounting to the sum of \$56,730,297, as shown by the following figures:—

Increase
during the
last four
years.

LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE IN CANADA—1887, 1888, 1889 AND 1890.

COMPANIES.	INSURANCE IN FORCE.			
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canadian.....	101,796,754	114,034,279	125,125,692	135,218,990
British.....	28,163,329	30,003,210	30,488,618	31,613,730
American.....	61,734,187	67,724,094	76,349,392	81,591,847
Total.....	191,694,270	211,761,583	231,963,702	248,424,567

Share of Canadian companies. 791. The Canadian companies' share of the increase in 1887 was 68·81 per cent, in 1888 60·98 per cent, in 1889 54·90 per cent, and in 1890 61·32 per cent.

Life insurance a means of estimating progress in wealth. 792. The amounts at risk for both fire and life insurance are often used for the purpose of estimating the wealth and progress of a nation, and the amount at risk for life insurance may be more particularly used to indicate the progress made, not only in wealth, but in what may be called surplus wealth. Fire insurance is, to a large extent, looked upon as a business expense, which must be incurred as necessarily as rent, salaries, &c., and which is, therefore, paid out of the gross receipts. But with life insurance, people far more generally insure in proportion to their ability to pay the premiums; not until after everything else is paid, and there is a surplus, is the question of life insurance considered. Life insurance, therefore, being generally paid out of the surplus earnings of the people, the following figures indicate the very large increase in their premium-paying power during the last few years, and consequent improvement in their condition :—

LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA—AMOUNT AT RISK, 1869-1890.

Year ended 31st December.	Life Insurance.
1869	\$ 35,680,082
1870	42,694,712
1871	45,825,935
1872	67,234,684
1873	77,500,896
1874	85,716,325
1875	84,560,752
1876	84,344,916
1877	85,687,903
1878	84,751,937
1879	86,273,702
1880	90,280,293
1881	103,290,932
1882	115,042,048
1883	124,196,875
1884	135,453,726
1885	149,962,146
1886	171,315,696
1887	191,694,270
1888	211,761,583
1889	231,963,702
1890	248,424,567

Life insurance lapsed, 1875-1890. 793. The following table, which gives the amount of life insurance allowed to lapse by non-payment of premiums in each year, and the proportions of such amount lapsed in each \$1,000 of risk, and in each \$1,000 effected in each year, will also help to bear out the evidence of the preceding table, that very material progress has been made of late years :—

YEAR.	Total in Force.	Annual Amount Effectuated.	LAPSED.		
			Total Lapsed.	In each \$1,000 at Risk.	In each \$1,000 Effectuated in the Year
	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
84,288,883	15,074,258				
84,250,918	13,890,127				
85,687,903	13,534,667		8,700,624	101 53	642 84
84,751,937	12,169,755		9,075,186	107 08	745 71
86,273,702	11,354,224		8,190,773	94 94	721 39
90,280,293	13,906,887		7,198,837	79 74	517 65
103,290,932	17,618,011		4,702,589	45 53	266 92
115,042,048	20,112,755		5,052,869	43 92	251 23
124,196,875	21,572,960		7,627,328	61 41	353 56
135,447,726	23,417,912		9,576,113	70 70	408 92
140,962,146	27,164,988		9,518,676	67 52	350 40
171,315,696	35,171,348		9,205,765	53 74	261 74
191,694,270	38,008,310		11,320,384	59 05	297 84
211,761,583	41,226,529		15,325,305	72 37	371 73
231,963,702	*44,556,937		16,556,619	71 38	371 58
248,424,567	40,523,456		17,462,864	70 29	430 93

4. The following tables will enable the progress of the total Life insurance to be traced during the past fourteen years, both as regard amount of insurance effected from year to year and the total amount in force :—

AMOUNT OF LIFE INSURANCE EFFECTED IN CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1875 TO 1890.

YEAR.	Canadian Companies.	British Companies.	American Companies.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
	5,077,601	1,689,833	8,306,823	15,074,258
	5,465,966	1,683,357	6,740,804	13,890,127
	5,724,648	2,142,702	5,667,317	13,534,667
	5,508,556	2,789,201	3,871,998	12,169,755
	6,112,706	1,877,918	3,363,600	11,354,224
	7,547,876	2,302,011	4,057,000	13,906,887
	11,158,479	2,536,120	3,923,412	17,618,011
	11,855,545	2,833,250	5,423,960	20,112,755
	11,883,317	3,278,008	6,411,635	21,572,960
	12,926,265	3,167,910	7,323,737	23,417,912
	14,881,695	3,950,647	8,332,646	27,164,988
	19,289,694	4,054,279	11,827,375	35,171,348
	23,505,549	3,067,040	11,435,721	38,008,310
	24,876,259	3,985,787	12,364,483	41,226,529
	*26,438,358	3,399,313	14,719,266	44,556,937
	23,541,404	3,390,972	13,591,080	40,523,456

* Including 20 months of the Canada Life.

AMOUNT OF LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE IN CANADA, 1875 TO 1890.

YEAR.	Canadian Companies.	British Companies.	American Companies.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1875	21,957,296	19,455,607	43,596,361	85,009,264
1876	24,649,284	18,873,173	40,728,461	84,250,918
1877	26,870,224	19,349,204	39,468,475	85,687,903
1878	28,656,556	20,078,533	36,016,848	84,751,937
1879	33,246,543	19,410,829	33,616,330	86,273,702
1880	37,838,518	19,789,863	33,643,745	91,272,126
1881	46,041,591	20,983,092	36,266,249	103,290,932
1882	53,855,051	22,329,368	38,857,629	115,042,048
1883	59,213,609	23,511,712	41,471,554	124,196,875
1884	66,519,958	24,317,172	44,616,596	135,453,726
1885	74,591,139	25,930,272	49,440,735	149,962,146
1886	88,181,859	27,225,607	55,908,230	171,315,696
1887	101,796,754	28,163,329	61,734,187	191,694,270
1888	114,034,279	30,003,210	67,724,094	211,761,583
1889	125,125,692	30,488,618	76,349,392	231,963,702
1890	135,218,990	31,613,730	81,591,847	248,424,567

Average amount of policies in force, 1890.

795. The average amount of policies in force in 1890 was \$1,786. This amount was slightly larger than in 1889.

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF POLICIES IN FORCE IN CANADA, 1890.

COMPANIES.	POLICIES.		
	Number.	Amount.	Average Amount.
		\$	\$
Canadian	79,239	134,069,064	1,692
British	15,589	31,613,730	2,028
American	42,868	80,267,388	1,872
Total	137,696	245,950,182	1,786

The average amount of the new policies was: for Canadian companies, \$1,629; for British companies, \$2,109, and for American, \$2,219, the corresponding amounts for 1889 having been \$1,691, \$1,859 and \$2,185.

Death rate, 1887-1890.

796. The death rate was higher in 1890 than in the three preceding years, as shown by the following table:—

INSURANCE DEATH RATE IN CANADA, 1887-1890.

COMPANIES.	1890.			1889.	1888.	1887.
	Number of Lives Ex- posed to Risks.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000.	Death Rate.	Death Rate.	Death. Rate.
Active companies.....	138,008	1,408	10,148	8,846	8,614	8,317
Assessment ".....	17,464	148	8,475	8,250	9,727	9,120
Retired ".....	5,070	104	21,417	16,840	23,489	17,943
Total.....	160,542	1,660	10,340	9,083	9,495	8,955

In the calculation of the death rate, the mean number of policies in force and the number of policies terminated by death during the year have been admitted as approximations to the mean number of lives exposed to risk, and the number of deaths during the year respectively, in the case of those companies which did not report that item, and it is believed that the present figures represent the actual mortality among insured lives in Canada, as accurately as they can possibly be ascertained.

797. There was an increase of \$484,017 in the amount of insurance terminated naturally, *i.e.*, by death, maturity or expiration, in 1890, as compared with 1889, the amount last year having been \$4,290,980; and an increase of \$676,425 in the amount terminated by surrender and lapse, the total amount so terminated having been \$20,700,595. Insurance terminated.

798. The next table gives the amount of income from premiums received by all companies in each year from 1869 to 1890, inclusive:— Premium income, 1869-1890.

INCOME FROM LIFE INSURANCE PREMIUMS IN CANADA,
1869 TO 1890.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER.	COMPANIES.			Total.
	Canadian.	British.	American.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1869	164,910	515,741	557,708	1,238,359
1870	208,922	531,250	729,175	1,469,347
1871	291,897	570,449	990,628	1,852,974
1872	417,628	596,982	1,250,912	2,265,522
1873	511,235	594,108	1,492,315	2,597,658
1874	638,854	629,808	1,575,748	2,844,410
1875	707,256	623,296	1,551,835	2,882,387
1876	768,543	597,155	1,437,612	2,803,310
1877	770,319	577,364	1,299,724	2,647,407
1878	827,098	586,044	1,197,535	2,610,677
1879	919,345	565,875	1,121,537	2,606,757
1880	1,039,341	579,729	1,102,058	2,721,128
1881	1,291,026	613,595	1,190,068	3,094,689
1882	1,562,085	674,362	1,308,158	3,544,605
1883	1,652,543	707,468	1,414,738	3,774,749
1884	1,869,100	744,227	1,518,991	4,132,318
1885	2,092,986	803,980	1,723,012	4,619,978
1886	2,379,238	827,848	1,988,634	5,195,720
1887	2,825,119	890,332	2,285,954	6,001,405
1888	3,166,883	928,667	2,466,298	6,561,848
1889	*4,459,595	979,847	2,785,403	8,224,845
1890	3,921,137	1,022,362	3,060,652	8,004,151
Total.....	32,485,060	15,160,489	34,048,695	81,694,244

* Including 20 months' business of the Canada Life.

799. The total amount paid to policy-holders during 1889 and 1890 was :—

	1889.	1890.
Death claims (including bonus additions)...	\$2,483,818	\$2,539,210
Matured endowment do	436,683	598,571
Annuity payments	20,856	22,986
Paid for surrendered policies	304,263	317,016
Dividends to policy-holders	696,970	967,884
	<u>\$3,942,590</u>	<u>\$4,445,667</u>

The amount received for premiums was \$8,004,151; therefore, for every \$100 of premium \$54.67 was paid to policy-holders, and \$45.33 carried to expense, profits and reserve. In the preceding year the proportions were \$47.30 and \$52.70 respectively.

800. The following tables give the condition of the Canadian companies in 1890, showing their assets and liabilities, income and expenditure :—

Financial position of Canadian companies 1890.

INSURANCE.

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CANADIAN LIFE COMPANIES, 1890.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

COMPANIES.	Assets.	Liabilities including Reserve but not Capital Stock.	Surplus of Assets over Liabilities excluding Capital.	Capital Stock paid up.	Surplus of Assets over Liabilities and Capital Stock.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada Life.....	11,032,440	10,180,453	851,987	125,000	726,987
Citizens' (Life Department).....	73,154	107,659	.....	*	*
Confederation	3,320,200	2,921,304	398,896	100,000	298,896
Dominion Safety Fund.....	63,003	13,786	49,217	29,172	20,045
Federal	207,762	130,286	77,476	80,197	.....
London Life.....	257,021	218,078	38,943	33,650	5,293
Manufacturers' Life.....	345,434	220,856	124,578	127,320	.....
North American	1,034,325	847,176	187,149	60,000	127,149
Ontario Mutual.....	1,696,077	1,568,330	127,747	.....	127,746
Sun.....	2,473,514	2,178,838	294,676	62,500	232,176
Temperance and General....	155,055	112,661	42,394	60,000	.....
Dominion Life.....	82,459	21,590	60,869	63,150	.....
Totals.....	20,740,444	18,521,017	2,219,427	740,989	1,478,438

INCOME.

COMPANIES.	Net Premium Income.	Consideration for Annuities.	Interest and Dividends on Stocks, &c.	Sundry.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada Life.....	1,542,256	None.	528,694	22,932	2,093,882
Citizens'	18,860	None.	8,603	None.	27,462
Confederation	593,258	28,226	142,477	8,161	772,123
Dominion Life.....	14,656	None.	3,206	None.	17,862
Dominion Safety Fund.....	37,933	None.	342	89	38,364
Federal	210,737	None.	10,739	None.	221,475
London Life.....	87,713	None.	12,496	None.	100,209
Manufacturers' Life.....	149,566	None.	9,953	289	159,808
North American.....	302,082	2,000	50,519	None.	354,601
Ontario Mutual.....	409,920	None.	79,938	None.	489,858
Sun.....	761,749	None.	102,217	1,117	865,084
Temperance and General....	77,790	None.	4,143	None.	81,933
Totals.....	4,206,519	30,226	953,328	32,588	5,222,661

*The capital in this company is also liable for its other departments, so that these columns cannot be filled up.

CANADIAN LIFE COMPANIES—*Concluded.*

EXPENDITURE.

COMPANIES.	Payments to Policy-holders.	General Expenses.	Dividends to Stockholders.	Total Expenditure.	Surplus of Income over Expenditure.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada Life.....	1,215,875	283,675	91,667	1,591,216	502,466
Citizens'.....	20,885	12,187	None.	33,073	- 6,610
Confederation.....	228,361	138,375	14,683	381,419	390,703
Dominion Life.....	None.	10,169	None.	10,168	7,693
Dominion Safety Fund.....	13,000	9,545	None.	22,545	15,819
Federal.....	148,808	63,674	None.	212,482	8,993
London.....	30,913	43,651	2,355	76,919	23,290
Manufacturers' Life.....	46,214	70,603	None.	116,817	42,991
North American.....	50,742	90,456	4,800	145,998	208,603
Ontario Mutual.....	171,151	87,470	.....	263,621	236,237
Sun.....	139,780	161,730	7,500	309,010	556,074
Temperance and General....	10,507	35,163	None.	45,671	36,262
Totals.....	2,081,236	1,006,698	121,005	3,208,939	2,013,722

Receipts and expenditure, 1888, 1889 and 1890.

801. The receipts from income in 1888, 1889 and 1890 were respectively made up as follow :—

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Premiums and annuity sales	\$3,260,799	\$4,570,917	\$4,236,746
Interest and dividends.....	741,062	1,180,416	953,328
Sundry	36,204	53,730	32,587
Total.....	\$4,038,065	\$5,805,063	\$5,222,621

And the expenditure during the same years was :—

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Paid to policy-holders and annuitants	\$1,416,515	\$2,001,149	\$2,081,236
General expenses	874,657	1,091,027	1,006,698
Dividends to stockholders.....	52,652	65,412	121,005
Total.....	\$2,343,824	\$3,157,588	\$3,208,939

Proportion of payments from income.

802. From the above figures, therefore, it appears that out of every \$100 of income received the companies expended :—

OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Paid to policy-holders.....	35 08	34 47	39 85
General expenses.....	21 66	18 79	19 28
Dividends to stockholders	1 30	1 13	2 32
Reserve.....	41 96	45 61	38 55

803. Six companies did business on the assessment plan in 1890, Assessment com-
four Canadian and two American, having at the end of the year panies.
\$36,659,616 in force, being an increase of \$6,232,500. The amount
of policies taken during the year was \$7,847,500. The amount of
insurance terminated by surrender and lapse was large, viz., \$3,985-
675, being \$108.61 for every \$1,000 of current risk. The amount
terminated by death was \$280,300, or \$7.64 for every \$1,000 of risk.

PART III.—ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE INSURANCE.

804. Accident insurance business was transacted by 9 companies, Accident
viz., 5 Canadian, 3 British and 1 American, and guarantee business insurance.
by 3 companies, 1 Canadian, 1 British and 1 American. The business
done in 1888, 1889 and 1890 was :—

ACCIDENT.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	\$	\$	\$
Premiums received.....	249,048	278,755	295,553
Amount insured.....	38,078,066	43,735,729	40,215,565
Paid for claims.....	112,022	127,156	97,339
GUARANTEE.			
Premiums received.....	62,549	68,549	66,540
Amount guaranteed.....	10,107,204	10,721,160	10,996,970
Paid for claims.....	22,589	17,835	24,802

805. Plate glass insurance was transacted by 3 companies, 1 Cana- Plate glass
dian, 1 British and 1 American. The premiums received during the insurance.
year were \$33,709, the amount in force was \$509,224, and the losses
incurred \$11,460. One company and one firm transact this class of
business on the system of replacement, instead of paying the value of
the glass broken, and their returns do not show the amount in force.

806. At the close of 1890 there were 91 companies under the Number of
supervision of the Superintendent of Insurance. They were engaged insurance
in business as follow :— companies
of all
kinds.

Doing life insurance.....	41
“ “ assessment plan.....	6
“ fire insurance.....	38
“ inland marine insurance.....	6
“ ocean marine “.....	2
“ accident “.....	9
“ guarantee “.....	3
“ steam boiler “.....	2
“ plate glass “.....	4

Deposits
with the
Govern-
ment.

807. The total amount of deposits held by the Receiver-General, for the protection of policy-holders, amounted, on 3rd July, 1891, to the sum of \$18,822,496, and there was also deposited with Canadian trustees the sum of \$2,601,697, making a total of \$21,424,193 for the protection of policy-holders. This sum was held among the different classes as follows :—

Fire.....	\$ 4,655,482
Life.....	16,304,398
Accident, &c	464,313
	<u>\$ 21,424,193</u>

Total
receipts,
1888, 1889
and 1890.

808. The total amount of premiums received for all forms of insurance in 1888, 1889 and 1890, was :—

YEAR.	COMPANIES.			Total.
	Canadian.	British.	American.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1888.....	5,060,337	4,841,614	3,168,206	13,060,157
1889.....	6,473,344	5,026,353	3,512,144	15,011,841
1890.....	5,996,336	5,175,663	3,910,636	15,082,635

And this was divided among the different classes in the following sums :—

CLASS OF BUSINESS.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	\$	\$	\$
Fire	5,437,263	5,588,016	5,836,071
Inland marine.....	159,207	146,327	158,699
Ocean	176,251	241,877	235,736
Life	6,561,848	8,224,845	8,004,151
Life (assessment)	367,740	404,953	450,507
Accident	249,048	278,755	296,553
Guarantee	62,549	68,549	66,540
Plate glass	28,068	27,870	33,709
Steam boiler.	18,183	30,649	21,869
Total.....	13,060,157	15,011,841	15,082,635

CHAPTER XIV.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

PART I.—RAILWAYS.

809. In India and in all the principal British colonies, with the exception of Canada, the railways have been chiefly, and in some cases entirely, built by the Government with public money, and large portions of the public debts have been incurred for that purpose, but in this country the Government have only built or acquired such lines as were required by public policy, those being the Intercolonial and connections, and Prince Edward Island railways—the first being built in accordance with the wishes of the Imperial Government, and the second having been partly assumed and finally completed in accordance with the agreement made with Prince Edward Island, when that province entered Confederation. The Dominion Government, however, has always been active in encouraging private enterprise, and in that way has expended no less a sum than \$142,934,781 in the shape of bonuses at different times to different railways, which sum represents a considerable portion of the public debt, and which, as previously mentioned, though directly productive to the country at large, brings in no immediate return to the Government. In addition to the above, the Government has at various times made loans to railways, the amount of such loans at present outstanding being \$21,201,314. The Provincial Governments have also contributed aid to the extent of \$29,823,658, and various municipalities to the extent of \$15,855,100.

810. In addition to the sums above mentioned as having been paid by the Dominion Government, subsidies of Dominion lands, principally to lines in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, have been granted at various times, amounting altogether to 47,204,319 acres. If these lands are placed at the lowest estimate, viz., \$2 per acre, they represent a sum of money amounting to \$94,408,638; seeing, however, that the average price realized during 1890 and 1891 by the Canadian Pacific Railway was \$4.36 per acre, the money value represented is evidently very much larger. The Provincial Government of Quebec also, in addition to money payments of \$10,879,134, have granted lands to the extent of 13,293,500 acres, part of which has been commuted at 70 cents per acre. Some of the other provinces have also made land

Government aid to Public railways.

Land subsidies to railways.

grants, but not to the same extent. Details, however, are not available.

Railway
develop-
ment in
Canada.

811. The first railway in Canada was opened on the 21st July, 1836, between Laprairie and St. Johns, in the Province of Quebec, its length being 16 miles, but such little progress was made in railway development, that when the first sod of the Northern Railway was turned by Lady Elgin, in 1850, there were but 71 miles in operation in the whole of what is now the Dominion of Canada. But this country, though undoubtedly backward at one time in the matter of railway construction, has of late years made very considerable progress. In 1867 there were 2,258 miles in operation, and on 30th June, 1891, 14,009 miles, with a total of 14,633 miles completed, being an increase in the 24 years since Confederation of 11,751 miles in operation. In 1868 the paid-up capital amounted to \$160,471,190, and in 1891 to \$816,647,758. The progress of railroad construction is briefly shown by the following figures: 1840, 16 miles in operation; 1850, 71 miles; 1860, 2,087; 1870, 2,497; 1880, 6,891, and in 1891, 14,009 miles.

Progress
of railroad
construction.

Particu-
lars of
capital
paid.

812. The following table gives the sources from which the various sums have been derived that make the total capital paid, the amount derived from each source, and the amount of each per mile of completed railway:—

PARTICULARS OF RAILWAY CAPITAL PAID, 1890 AND 1891.

SOURCE OF CAPITAL.	1890.		1891.	
	Amount.	Amount per Mile.	Amount.	Amount per Mile.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ordinary share capital.....	238,176,486	17,013	238,769,386	16,317
Preference ".....	100,000,400	7,143	101,000,400	6,902
Bonded debt.....	266,885,707	19,063	292,291,654	19,975
Aid from Dominion Government...	139,745,691	9,982	142,934,781	9,768
“ Ontario “.....	5,977,008	427	6,032,585	990
“ Quebec “.....	10,599,758	757	10,879,134	3,877
“ New Brunswick “.....	4,273,374	305	4,297,501	3,160
“ Nova Scotia “.....	1,977,396	141	2,007,996	2,548
“ Manitoba “.....	2,221,250	159	2,477,250	1,858
“ British Columbia Govt....	37,500	3	37,500	55
“ Municipalities.....	13,709,624	979	13,817,509	3,625
Capital from other sources.....	2,843,119	203	2,192,062	144
Total.....	786,447,812	56,175	816,647,758	55,809

813. The proportion that each amount bears to the total capital is as follows:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ordinary share capital	31'	30'	29' 2
Bonded debt	33'	34'	35' 8
Dominion Government aid	18'	18'	17' 5
Preference share capital	12'	12'	12' 3
Provincial Government aid	3'	3'	3' 2
Municipal aid	2'	2'	1' 7
Other sources	0' 4	0' 4	0' 3

Nearly 23 per cent of the total capital has thus, it will be seen, been contributed by state and municipal aid.

814. Though returns of a certain kind were annually made to the Government, they were, previously to 1874-75, more or less incomplete, and only since that year have any accurate statistics been collected. The following table gives the train mileage, number of passengers and tons of freight carried, and the receipts and expenditure of all railways in the Dominion for each year since the 1st July, 1874:—

RAILWAY STATISTICS, 1875-91.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.	Miles in Operation.	Train Mileage.	Number of Passen- gers.	Tons of Freight.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Proportion of Ex- penses to Re- ceipts.
					\$	\$	
1875	4,826½	17,680,168	5,190,416	5,670,836	19,470,539	15,775,532	81'
1876	5,157½	18,103,628	5,544,814	6,331,757	19,358,084	15,802,721	82'
1877	5,574½	19,450,813	6,073,233	6,859,796	18,742,053	15,290,091	82'
1878	6,143½	19,669,447	6,443,924	7,883,472	20,520,078	16,100,102	78'
1879	6,484½	20,731,689	6,523,816	8,348,810	19,925,066	16,188,102	81'
1880	6,891½	22,427,449	6,462,948	9,938,858	23,561,447	16,840,705	71'
1881	7,260	27,301,306	6,943,671	12,065,323	27,987,509	20,121,418	72'
1882	7,530	27,846,411	9,352,335	13,575,787	23,027,790	22,390,709	77'
1883	8,726	30,072,910	9,579,948	13,266,255	33,244,585	24,691,667	74'
1884	9,575	29,758,676	9,982,358	13,712,269	33,421,705	25,595,341	77'
1885	10,150	30,623,689	9,672,599	14,659,271	32,227,469	24,015,351	75'
1886	10,697	30,481,088	9,861,024	15,670,460	33,389,382	23,177,582	69'
1887	11,691	33,638,748	10,698,638	16,356,335	38,842,010	27,624,683	71'
1888	12,163	37,391,206	11,416,791	17,173,759	42,151,153	30,652,048	73'
1889	12,628	38,819,380	12,151,051	17,928,626	42,149,615	31,038,045	74'
1890	13,256	41,549,329	12,821,262	20,787,469	46,843,826	32,913,350	70'
1891	14,009	43,399,178	13,222,568	21,753,021	48,192,099	34,960,449	73'

815. The total receipts were, in 1891, \$1,348,273 more than in 1890, while the working expenses showed an increase of \$2,047,099; per mile. consequently there was an increase in the proportion of expenses to

Expenses
per mile.

receipts, viz., from 70 per cent to 73 per cent. The earnings per mile in 1880 averaged \$3,418; in 1884, \$3,490; in 1885, \$3,175; in 1886, \$3,106; in 1887, \$3,332; in 1888, \$3,465; in 1889, \$3,338; in 1890, \$3,534, and in 1891, \$3,440, being \$193 per mile less than in the preceding year. There was an increase in the average amount of working expenses per mile of \$12, as compared with 1890, the average amount for the last six years having been as follows: In 1886, \$2,166 per mile; in 1887, 2,363; in 1888, \$2,520; in 1889, \$2,458; in 1890, \$2,483, and in 1891, \$2,495. The proportion of net receipts to capital cost showed a decrease, it having been 1·62 per cent, against 1·77 per cent in 1890, but it was higher than in some preceding years. In 1889 it was 1·46 per cent, 1·58 per cent in 1888, 1·64 per cent in 1887, and 1·41 per cent in 1886. The number of tons of freight carried only showed an increase of 965,552 tons as compared with 1890. The total quantity carried was, however, nearly four times that carried in 1875. There were also increases of 1,549,849 miles in the train mileage and of 401,306 in the number of passengers carried.

Business
of Canadian
railways, 1890
and 1891.

816. The following is a comparative statement of the business done by Canadian railways in the years 1890 and 1891, particulars of the principal lines being given separately :—

RAILWAYS.	Miles in Operation.		Capital Paid up.		Passengers Carried.		Freight Handled.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
			\$	\$	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.
Canada Atlantic.....	138	138	3,522,167	3,737,355	124,401	120,666	534,481	465,354
Canada Southern.....	379	379	34,575,159	34,824,159	652,755	626,411	2,904,835	3,925,312
Canadian Pacific system.....	5,085	5,537	255,854,948	279,527,597	2,685,730	2,971,774	3,006,684	3,675,113
Central Ontario.....	104	104	970,000	970,000	56,388	58,131	70,351	72,500
Grand Trunk system.....	3,122	3,143	318,126,450	324,867,300	5,872,878	5,908,987	7,909,208	7,736,069
Manitoba and North-Western..	233	250	10,494,040	10,999,340	21,161	25,010	41,026	88,907
New Brunswick system ..	415		15,424,486		319,662		366,715	
Quebec Central ..	154	154	8,627,882	8,627,882	119,492	132,070	121,561	128,771
South-Eastern system ..	260	260	8,230,854	8,445,509	266,812	274,299	381,177	496,749
Windsor and Annapolis.....	116	116	3,946,389	3,974,873	133,342	152,038	81,850	87,117
Other lines	2,066	2,575	69,327,599	82,637,371	1,216,419	1,509,370	3,949,158	3,713,084
Total.....	12,072	12,656	729,099,984	798,631,386	11,469,030	11,778,756	19,367,046	20,388,976
Government railways.....	1,184	1,353	57,347,828	58,016,372	1,352,332	1,443,812	1,420,423	1,364,045
Total for Canada.....	13,256	14,009	786,447,812	816,647,758	12,821,362	13,222,568	20,787,469	21,753,021

* Included in Canadian Pacific system.

TRAFFIC RETURNS OF RAILWAYS OF CANADA, 1890 AND 1891.

RAILWAYS.	Train Mileage.		Receipts.		Expenses.		Proportion of Expenses to Receipts.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Canada Atlantic	433,921	428,816	\$ 567,235	\$ 558,832	\$ 342,087	\$ 337,754	60	60
Canada Southern	3,151,604	3,254,270	4,651,041	4,408,964	2,969,439	3,161,345	64	72
Canadian Pacific system	11,189,496	13,754,014	15,572,986	18,672,174	9,424,166	11,538,134	60	62
Central Ontario	167,000	110,000	93,816	87,936	91,845	91,586	98	104
Grand Trunk system	16,986,102	16,482,297	18,300,697	17,423,860	12,842,646	12,621,478	70	72
Manitoba and North-Western	107,307	143,076	139,076	232,045	166,869	201,262	120	87
New Brunswick system	980,136	*	963,661	*	663,560	*	69	.....
Quebec Central	316,057	286,637	265,657	275,508	198,571	193,039	75	70
South-Eastern system	528,979	587,151	589,530	587,505	479,566	539,442	81	92
Windsor and Annapolis	184,660	195,771	271,862	277,514	178,866	182,475	66	66
Other lines	2,795,253	2,863,779	2,254,643	2,515,968	1,728,673	2,173,692	77	86
Total	36,840,515	38,105,721	43,670,114	45,040,446	29,086,288	31,040,117	67	69
Government railways	5,008,814	5,293,457	3,173,712	3,151,653	3,827,062	3,920,332	121	124
Total for Canada	41,849,329	43,399,178	46,843,826	48,192,099	32,913,350	34,960,449	70	73

* Included in Canadian Pacific system.

817. Though, as previously noted, there was only an increase in working expenses of \$12 per mile in operation, there was an increase of 3 per cent in the proportion of expenses to receipts, the mileage and expenditure having increased in a faster proportion than the receipts. The Canada Atlantic and Canadian Pacific again showed the smallest proportion of working expenses, while the highest proportion was that of the Central Ontario, viz., 104 per cent. There was an increase of 3 per cent on Government railways, making the proportion of expenses no less than 124 per cent. Vigorous efforts are being made to reduce this excess of expenditure. The aggregate proportion of expenses to receipts is higher in Canada than in many other countries. In the United Kingdom, in 1890, it was 54 per cent, and in India 50 per cent; in the Australian colonies, in 1890, it was 65 per cent; in the United States, in 1890, 67 per cent, and in most European countries it ranges from 50 to 55 per cent.

818. The Canadian Pacific system has the greatest number of miles in operation, but the traffic on the Grand Trunk system is considerably the largest, running as it does through the most populous and best settled portions of the Dominion. In proportion to the number of miles in operation, the freight traffic on the Canada Southern exceeded that of any other line, being at the rate of 10,357 tons per mile, an increase of 2,693 tons per mile as compared with 1890, that on the Grand Trunk system having been 2,461 tons, an increase of 72 tons per mile, and on the Canadian Pacific 663 tons, an increase of 73 tons per mile. On the same lines the passengers carried per mile were: on the Grand Trunk 1,880, on the Canada Southern 1,653, and on the Canadian Pacific 536. The number of miles run by trains on the same lines in proportion to each mile in operation was: on the Canada Southern 8,586 miles, on the Grand Trunk 5,244 miles, and on the Canadian Pacific 2,484 miles.

819. The following table is a concise statement of the receipts and expenditure of the most important roads, showing the principal services of each, and showing also the earnings and expenses per mile.

Proportion of expenses to receipts.

Proportion of traffic, etc., to miles in operation.

Principal sources of receipts, and expenditure.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EARNINGS ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS, 1891.

RAILWAYS.	EARNINGS FROM			Total.	Earnings per Mile.
	Passenger Traffic.	Freight Traffic.	Mails, Express and other Sources.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada Atlantic.....	100,312	368,559	89,961	558,832	4,049
Canada Southern.....	1,285,876	2,964,189	158,899	4,408,964	11,633
Canadian Pacific system.....	5,151,121	11,643,641	1,877,412	18,672,174	3,372
Grand Trunk system.....	5,461,347	11,223,962	741,551	17,423,860	5,543
Intercolonial.....	962,317	1,854,630	160,448	2,977,395	2,607
Quebec Central.....	117,053	144,555	13,900	275,508	1,789
Manitoba and North-Western..	46,948	171,673	13,474	232,095	928
South-Eastern system.....	187,339	369,219	31,037	587,595	2,290
Other lines.....	974,096	1,808,218	270,362	3,055,676	1,116
Total.....	14,286,409	30,548,646	3,357,044	48,192,099	3,440

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF WORKING EXPENSES ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS, 1891.

RAILWAYS.	Maintenance of Line, Buildings, &c.	Working and Repairs.	General Working Expenses.	Total.	Expenses per Mile.
	\$	\$	\$		\$
Canada Atlantic.....	45,320	162,579	129,855	337,754	2,447
Canada Southern.....	617,841	1,265,016	1,278,488	3,161,345	8,341
Canadian Pacific system.....	2,303,423	4,721,816	4,512,895	11,538,134	2,184
Grand Trunk system.....	2,454,994	5,614,473	4,552,011	12,621,478	4,016
Intercolonial.....	955,294	1,853,780	853,268	3,662,342	3,207
Quebec Central.....	54,163	66,253	72,623	193,039	1,253
Manitoba and North-Western..	62,145	77,648	61,469	201,262	805
South-Eastern system.....	112,704	254,960	171,778	539,442	2,074
Other lines.....	896,353	952,575	856,725	2,705,653	900
Total.....	7,502,237	14,969,100	12,489,112	34,960,449	2,495

Proportion of principal sources to total.

820. The receipts from freight traffic formed 63·38 per cent, and from passenger traffic 29·64 per cent of the total, while of working expenses 42·82 per cent were for working and repairs, 35·72 per cent for general working expenses, and 21·46 per cent for maintenance of line, &c. The receipts per mile on the Canada Southern were more than double those of any other of the large roads, and nearly four times as much as the average earnings of all the roads in Canada. Considering the enormous length of line to be maintained, the expenditure per mile on the Canadian Pacific Railway is remarkably small.

The working expenses on the Intercolonial were \$600 per mile more than the earnings.

821. The proportion of net revenue to capital cost is at present very small in Canada, having been only 1·62 per cent in 1891, a decrease of 15 as compared with 1890. This proportion is considerably lower than in many other countries and colonies, as seen by the following figures:—

PROPORTION OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS
IN VARIOUS BRITISH POSSESSIONS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.		FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	
	Per cent.		Per cent.
United Kingdom.....	4·09	Germany.....	4·68
India.....	4·79	France.....	4·65
Canada.....	1·62	Belgium.....	4·03
Victoria.....	3·80	Austria-Hungary.....	3·98
New South Wales.....	3·50	Italy (State lines).....	3·70
South Australia.....	5·26	Switzerland.....	3·67
New Zealand.....	2·61	United States.....	3·77
Queensland.....	2·13		
Tasmania.....	0·30		
Western Australia.....	—0·67		

The figures for Canada are probably slightly below the true proportion, as the capital cost includes expenditure on lines in progress and completed, but not yet in operation, and consequently unproductive.

822. The next table is a summary statement of the principal articles of freight carried in 1891.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF DESCRIPTION OF FREIGHT CARRIED
ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS, 1891.

RAILWAYS.	Flour.	Grain.	Live Stock.	Lumber of all kinds, except Firewood.
	Brls.	Bush.	No.	Feet.
Canada Atlantic.....	128,780	922,172	25,332	164,952,000
Canada Southern.....	1,314,110	15,123,286	834,504	188,246,160
Canadian Pacific system.....	2,231,856	20,905,105	297,923	600,118,709
Grand Trunk system.....	5,315,200	46,796,700	2,737,288	693,077,605
Intercolonial.....	1,013,129	2,890,921	95,529	184,138,324
Quebec Central.....	74,480	113,652	10,716	42,194,160
Manitoba & North-Western.....	43,271	2,128,125	12,912	4,162,000
South-Eastern system.....	200,030	3,465,456	16,500	61,927,920
Other lines.....	1,281,965	12,165,801	2,291,064	362,924,879
Total.....	11,602,821	104,511,278	6,321,768	2,301,741,757

Principal articles of freight carried, 1891.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF DESCRIPTION OF FREIGHT CARRIED
ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS, 1891—*Concluded.*

RAILWAYS.	Firewood.	Manufactured Goods.	All other Articles.	Total Weight Carried.
	Cords.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Canada Atlantic.	49,638	9,559	112,647	465,354
Canada Southern.	49,178	351,039	2,633,722	3,925,312
Canadian Pacific system..	127,857	996,439	827,839	3,675,113
Grand Trunk system.	169,967	1,046,022	3,186,485	7,736,069
Intercolonial.	16,396	303,197	563,735	1,304,534
Quebec Central.	1,117	2,798	53,789	128,871
Manitoba & North-Western	594	10,156	8,500	88,907
South-Eastern system.	23,229	73,399	192,584	496,749
Other lines.	117,818	278,521	2,108,114	3,932,381
Total.	555,794	3,071,130	9,687,415	21,753,290

Proportion of freight carried by principal lines.

823. The Grand Trunk system carried the largest share, viz., 35 per cent of the total freight, a decrease of 3 per cent as compared with 1890, and a smaller proportion than in any of the four preceding years. The Canada Southern carried 18 per cent and the Canadian Pacific 17 per cent, increases of 4 per cent and 2 per cent, respectively, as compared with 1890.

Increases and decreases in freight.

824. There was an increase of 516,926 barrels in the quantity of flour carried, of 1,112,214 in the number of live stock, and of 1,880,827 tons of miscellaneous matter; while there were decreases of 18,708,404 bushels in the quantity of grain carried, of 1,427,101 feet in the quantity of lumber, of 5,670 cords of firewood and 709,394 tons of manufactured articles.

Proportion of traffic to capital cost.

825. The cost of a railway, it has been said, should not be more than ten times its annual traffic—that is, that the annual traffic should be 10 per cent of its capital cost. If this standard is applied to Canadian railways their cost will be found to very far exceed the limit, as in 1891 the gross receipts only amounted to 5.91 per cent of the total capital expenditure, the theoretical cost having been \$481,920,990 and the actual cost \$816,647,758. In the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Italy the cost of railways is above this standard, while in British India, Belgium, Russia and the United States it is below it.

Actual and theoretical cost of railways in Canada.

826. The following table shows the total cost, and cost per mile, both actual and theoretical, of some of the principal railroads in Canada in 1891. Rolling stock is in most cases included in the cost:—

ACTUAL AND THEORETICAL COST OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS IN CANADA, 1891.

NAME OF RAILWAY.	Number of Miles.	THEORETICAL COST.		ACTUAL COST.	
		Total.	Per Mile.	Total.	Per Mile.
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Alberta Railway and Coal Co.	174	2,901,150	16,673	4,997,729	28,723
Canada Atlantic	138	5,588,320	40,495	6,746,224	48,886
Canada Southern	379	44,089,640	116,331	28,592,606	75,442
Canadian Pacific system	5,537	186,721,740	33,723	279,194,062	50,423
Central Ontario	104	879,260	8,454	1,511,941	14,538
Erie and Huron	76	1,040,280	13,688	1,282,000	16,868
Esquimalt and Nanaimo	78	1,214,400	15,569	2,987,846	38,305
Grand Trunk system	3,143	174,238,600	55,437	318,466,700	101,325
Intercolonial	1,142	29,773,950	26,071	54,274,591	47,526
Kingston and Pembroke	113	1,834,770	16,236	4,064,956	35,973
*Manitoba and North-Western	250	2,320,960	9,283	4,089,301	16,357
Northern Pacific and Manitoba	263	2,090,560	7,949	5,490,500	20,876
Pontiac and Pacific Junction	71	400,950	5,647	900,828	12,688
Prince Edward Island	211	1,742,580	8,259	3,741,781	17,734
Quebec Central	154	2,755,080	17,890	8,627,882	56,025
Quebec and Lake St. John	204	1,526,330	7,482	10,292,649	50,454
Shore Line	82	337,110	4,111	520,000	6,341
South-Eastern system	260	5,875,950	22,600	8,445,509	32,483
†Windsor and Annapolis	116	2,775,140	23,924	3,974,873	34,266
Total	12,495	468,106,770	37,463	748,201,978	59,880

‡ Eastern Extension and Cape Breton included. * Saskatchewan and Western included. † Windsor Junction included.

827. There is now, it will be seen, only one railway in the above list, the actual cost of which has been less than the theoretical cost, and that is the Canada Southern. The expenditure on the construction and equipment of the Grand Trunk system has been heavier than on any other road, the original outlay on the main line having been very excessive, and the actual cost being very nearly double the theoretical cost. On the same basis of comparison, however, it would appear that the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway has been the most expensive to build, for while its theoretical cost should have been \$7,482 per mile, its actual cost was no less than \$50,454 per mile. The actual cost per mile of all the other lines in the table has been 37 per cent in excess of the theoretical cost.

828. The total average cost per completed mile of the railways in Canada has been \$55,809, which, it will be seen from the following table, compares favourably with the figures for some principal countries :—

Most expensive roads.

Cost of railway construction in principal countries.

COST OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION PER MILE IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Cost per Mile.	COUNTRIES.	Cost per Mile.
	\$		\$
United Kingdom.....	216,479	Canada	55,809
Belgium.....	177,672	United States.....	54,301
France.....	134,826	Australasia.....	46,336
Germany.....	103,349	Cape Colony.....	44,856
Russia.....	97,333	Tasmania.....	39,328
Austria.....	97,177	New Zealand.....	36,811
Victoria.....	66,741	Queensland.....	33,540
India.....	64,970	South Australia.....	29,404
New South Wales.....	64,173	Western Australia.....	22,236

Accidents
on rail-
ways in
Canada.

829. The following is a statement of the number of accidents in connection with the railways in Canada, including Government railways, for the last 16 years :—

	Killed.	Injured.
1876	109	304
1877	111	317
1878	97	361
1879	107	66
1880	87	102
1881	99	147
1882	147	397
1883	169	550
1884	227	716
1885	157	684
1886	144	571
1887	178	633
1888	231	775
1889	210	875
1890	218	838
1891	196	818

Causes of
accidents.

830. There was a decrease of 22 in the total number of persons killed, and an increase of 2 in the number of passengers killed, the total number having been 13, of whom 1 fell from cars, 4 were getting off trains in motion, and 8 were killed in collisions, and it is probable that 5 of the above 13 accidents were preventable by the persons themselves, and were not such as the railway companies could be held responsible for. One hundred and eleven persons were killed by being on the track, 99 of whom were persons other than passengers and employees. The total number of employees killed was 65, as compared with 83 in the previous year; and of other persons 118.

Persons
injured.

831. The total number of persons injured was 20 less than in 1890; but, with the exception of the two preceding years, the number was

larger than in any year since the statistics were generally collected. Out of the whole number, 105 were passengers, 583 employees and 130 other persons, 84 of which latter number were injured through being on the track. Rather more than half the number of the employees were injured while coupling trains, the number being 330, and the proportion to the whole number 56 per cent.

832. In calculating the safety of railway travelling the number only of those passengers for whose deaths the railway companies must be held solely responsible should, strictly speaking, be included; but even if the whole number is taken, it will be seen from the following figures that this country stands very well as regards safe travelling:—

PASSENGERS KILLED PER MILLION CARRIED, 1875-1891.

YEAR.	Passengers Killed per Million Carried.	YEAR.	Passengers Killed per Million Carried.
1875.....	2.11	1884.....	4.60
1876.....	0.90	1885.....	0.82
1877.....	0.82	1886.....	0.61
1878.....	1.40	1887.....	1.03
1879.....	1.38	1888.....	1.75
1880.....	1.55	1889.....	3.05
1881.....	0.72	1890.....	0.86
1882.....	1.07	1891.....	0.98
1883.....	0.52		

Average for the whole period, 1.42.

833. The above figures, however, are capable of a large amount of improvement, the safety of travelling having been by no means yet reduced to the minimum that is both desirable and practicable, as is shown by the figures for the United Kingdom in 1890, which say that only 1 passenger in every 6,930,034 was killed during the year from any cause whatever, and 1 in 600,840 injured, and these figures are still lower than those for 1889. The corresponding figures for Canada in 1890 are 1 passenger in 1,165,569 killed and 1 in 251,397 injured, a marked improvement on the preceding year. In 1891 the figures were 1 passenger killed in 1,017,120 and 1 in 125,929 injured—by no means so good a showing as in the preceding year. In the United States, in 1889, 310 passengers were killed, being 1 in every 1,523,133, and 2,146 injured, or 1 in every 23,845, the latter being a very much larger proportion than in Canada.

834. The next table gives some particulars concerning the passengers and freight carried relatively to population, and length of line in each year from 1875:—

head of
population
and miles
of lines.

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT CARRIED PER HEAD OF POPULATION
AND MILES OF LINE OPEN IN CANADA, 1875-1891.

YEAR.	PASSENGERS.		FREIGHT.	
	Per Head of Population.	Per Mile of Line Open.	Tons per Head of Population.	Tons per Mile of Line Open.
1875	1.34	1,055	1.46	1,175
1876	1.40	1,075	1.60	1,228
1877	1.51	1,090	1.71	1,231
1878	1.58	1,049	1.93	1,283
1879	1.57	1,006	2.01	1,288
1880	1.53	938	2.36	1,422
1881	1.60	956	2.78	1,662
1882	2.13	1,242	3.10	1,802
1883	2.16	1,098	2.99	1,520
1884	2.23	1,043	3.06	1,432
1885	2.13	953	3.23	1,444
1886	2.15	922	3.42	1,465
1887	2.31	914	3.53	1,401
1888	2.44	938	3.67	1,412
1889	2.57	962	3.79	1,417
1890	2.68	967	4.34	1,568
1891	2.73	944	4.49	1,553

Passen-
gers and
freight per
head in
various
countries.

835. The following table shows the number of passengers and tons of freight carried per head of population in some of the principal countries of the world. The figures have been taken from various sources :—

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND TONS OF FREIGHT CARRIED PER
HEAD OF POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

COUNTRY.	Number of Passengers per Head.	Tons of Freight per Head.
United Kingdom.....	19.8	7.5
England and Wales.	22.8	8.3
Ireland.....	4.1	0.7
Scotland.....	16.9	9.5
United States.....	5.8	7.6
Belgium.....	11.1	6.5
German Empire.....	5.8	5.3
France.....	5.5	2.5
Italy.....	1.2	0.6
Russia.....	0.4	0.4
Switzerland.....	8.4	.....
British India.....	0.4	0.8
Canada.....	2.7	4.5
Australia.....	.....	3.0

836. The following is a table showing the railway receipts per mile in the United Kingdom and British possessions, and also in those foreign countries for which statistics were available :—

RAILWAY RECEIPTS PER MILE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

COUNTRY.	Annual Receipts per Mile Open.	COUNTRY.	Annual Receipts per Mile Open.
	\$		\$
United Kingdom.....	17,130	New South Wales.....	5,163
Belgium.....	12,167	Trinidad and Tobago.....	4,957
France.....	11,967	Cape Colony.....	4,163
Russia.....	11,325	Jamaica.....	4,078
Germany.....	10,006	Australia.....	4,024
Austria-Hungary.....	9,198	Australasia.....	3,684
British Guiana.....	7,806	Canada.....	3,440
Natal.....	7,265	New Zealand.....	2,628
India.....	6,648	Barbados.....	2,380
Ceylon.....	6,575	South Australia.....	2,353
United States.....	6,569	Newfoundland.....	2,088
Italy.....	6,424	Queensland.....	2,000
Victoria.....	6,351	Tasmania.....	2,219
Mauritius.....	5,856	Western Australia.....	1,168

Railway receipts per mile in various countries.

837. The receipts per mile in Canada are less than in most of the countries named, but, with the exception of Victoria and New South Wales, are higher than in the Australasian colonies. In comparing the receipts of Canada and Australasia with other countries, the large area in most cases to be covered must be taken into account. The receipts by provinces in Canada, if they could be obtained, would be the most correct figures to compare with the receipts of the several Australasian colonies.

Receipts in Canada compared with other colonies.

838. Almost all the railway companies in the Dominion use a gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches. The only exceptions are the Carillon and Grenville, with a gauge of 5 feet 6 inches; the Prince Edward Island Railway, with a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches; and the Lake Temiscamingue Railway Company and the Alberta Railway and Coal Company, where the gauge is 3 feet.

Gauge of Canadian railways.

839. The quantity and description of rolling stock in the years 1890 and 1891 will be found in the next table :—

Rolling stock in use, 1890 and 1891.

ROLLING STOCK IN USE ON RAILWAYS IN CANADA, 1890 AND 1891.

YEAR.	Loco- motives.	Sleeper and Parlour Cars.	First Class Cars.	Second Class and Em- igrant Cars.	Baggage, Mail and Express Cars.	Cattle and Box Cars.	Plat- form Cars.	Coal and Dump Cars.
1890.....	1,771	83	806	604	525	32,383	13,737	3,236
1891.....	1,850	142	849	624	560	34,365	14,614	3,559
Increase..	81	59	43	20	35	1,982	877	323

Rolling
stock
hired.

840. The above table represents the rolling stock in use. To ascertain the quantity owned, the following numbers of cars hired must be deducted in each year :—

YEAR.	Loco- motives.	Sleeper and Parlour Cars.	First Class Cars.	Second Class and Em- igrant Cars.	Baggage, Mail and Express Cars.	Cattle and Box Cars.	Plat- form Cars.
1890.....	43	21	33	19	31	3,789	288
1891.....	50	17	31	15	25	3,625	289

Rolling
stock on
Grand
Trunk and
C. P. R.
systems.

841. Out of the above numbers, the following were in use by the two great railway systems, the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk :—

	1890.		1891.	
	Canadian Pacific System.	Grand Trunk System.	Canadian Pacific System.	Grand Trunk System.
Engines	435	701	506	717
Sleeping and parlour cars	60	No returns.	104	†11
First class cars	125	366	167	380
Second class and emigrant cars..	146	230	156	225
Baggage, mail and express cars..	135	214	157	214
Cattle and box cars	9,454	14,864	11,058	15,529
Platform cars	2,729	*5,818	3,156	6,098
Coal and dump cars	423	.....	475	.....

* Including coal cars. † Sleeping cars only.

842. The following table gives the railway mileage in British possessions, together with the number of persons and of square miles of area to each mile of railway :—

RAILWAYS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

COUNTRIES.	Miles of Railway.	Number of Persons to each Mile.	Square Miles of Area to each Mile.
United Kingdom.....	20,073	1,887	6
India.....	16,996	12,975	63
Canada.....	14,634	331	236
Australasia (Total).....	11,488	331	267
New South Wales.....	2,263	501	137
New Zealand.....	1,945	322	54
Cape of Good Hope.....	1,890	808	123
Victoria.....	2,470	532	41
Queensland.....	2,142	184	312
South Australia.....	1,756	179	514
Tasmania.....	399	367	66
Natal.....	339	1,604	62
Ceylon.....	191	15,750	133
Western Australia.....	513	97	1,902
Jamaica.....	67	9,545	63
Mauritius.....	92	3,922	8
Newfoundland.....	111	1,778	378
Trinidad.....	54	3,852	32
Barbados.....	24	7,597	7
British Guiana.....	21	13,566	5,190
Malta.....	8	20,708	15

843. Canada, it will be seen, has 3,146 miles of railway more than all the Australasian colonies combined, and 5,490 miles more than the continent of Australia; but on the assumption that a railway only opens up country to the extent of about 20 miles on either side, there is yet a vast amount of country waiting for development, as on that basis there are only 585,360 square miles of this country within ordinary reach of railway facilities—just about one-sixth of the total area. In the Australasian colonies about one-eighth of the area has been thus developed.

844. The total railway mileage of the British empire is 64,836, which, on the estimated area of 9,114,657* square miles, gives an average of one mile of railway to every 140 square miles, and, on the assumption in the preceding paragraph, allows for rather more than one-fourth of the area of the whole empire being within reach of railway accommodation.

* Protectorates of Africa not included.

Railway mileage of the world. 845. The latest available figures place the railway mileage of the world at 364,874 miles, which gives an average of one mile of railway to every 142 square miles, and provides railway accommodation for a little more than one-fourth of the total area.

Railways in foreign countries. 846. The next table gives the latest obtainable particulars of the railways in the principal foreign countries :—

RAILWAYS IN PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Miles of Railway.	Number of Persons to each Mile.	Square Miles of Area to each Mile.
Europe—			
Austria-Hungary.....	16,712	2,470	14
Belgium.....	2,830	2,172	4
Denmark.....	1,247	1,742	12
France.....	20,969	1,823	10
German Empire.....	25,958	1,904	8
Greece.....	374	5,848	67
Italy.....	7,868	3,805	14
Netherlands.....	1,705	2,646	7
Portugal.....	1,334	3,529	26
Roumania.....	1,590	3,459	32
Russia.....	20,085	4,473	104
Servia.....	336	6,437	57
Spain.....	6,043	2,903	32
Sweden and Norway.....	5,983	1,134	49
Switzerland.....	1,980	1,481	8
Turkey.....	1,512	6,136	83
Asia—			
Japan.....	1,128	35,525	131
Africa—			
Egypt.....	1,127	6,049	10
America—			
Argentine Republic.....	6,855	511	163
Brazil.....	5,900	2,373	545
Chili.....	1,700	1,487	171
Mexico.....	6,266	1,833	118
Peru.....	1,625	1,828	279
United States.....	163,420	383	22
Uruguay.....	707	916	102

It will be seen that only five of these countries, viz., Austria-Hungary, France, the German empire, Russia and the United States, have a greater railway mileage than Canada.

Dates of openings of railways in various countries. 847. The following table gives the dates when railways were opened in various countries, arranged in chronological order.*

*Hazell's Annual and Poor's Manual of Railroads.

DATES OF OPENINGS OF RAILWAYS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	Date.
England	1825	17 September.
Austria	1828	30 do
France	1828	1 October.
United States	1829	28 December.
Belgium	1835	3 May.
Germany	1835	7 December.
Canada	1836	21 July.
Cuba	1837	
Russia	1838	4 April.
Italy	1839	— September.
Switzerland	1844	15 July.
Denmark	1844	18 September.
Jamaica	1845	21 November.
Spain	1848	24 October.
Mexico and Peru	1850	8 do
Sweden	1851	9 February.
Chili	1852	— January.
India	1853	18 April.
Norway	1853	14 July.
Portugal	1854	9 do
Brazil	1854	21 April.
Victoria (Australia)	1854	14 September.
Colombia	1855	20 January.
New South Wales	1855	25 September.
Egypt	1856	26 January.
South Australia	1856	16 April.
Cape Colony	1860	26 June.
Turkey	1860	4 October.
Mauritius	1862	13 May.
Algeria	1862	15 August.
Western Australia	1864	21 January.
British Guiana	1864	1 September.
Argentine Republic	1864	14 December.
Queensland	1865	31 July.
Ceylon	1865	1 October.
Uruguay	1869	1 January.
Tasmania	1871	19 February.
Honduras	1871	25 September.
Japan	1873	17 October.
Trinidad	1880	
Barbados	1883	10 September.

848. The railways owned by the Dominion Government are the Intercolonial, Windsor Branch and Prince Edward Island railways, with a total mileage in operation of $1,397\frac{1}{2}$ miles, as follows:—

	Miles.
+Intercolonial Railway	1154 $\frac{1}{2}$
Windsor Branch Railway	32
Prince Edward Island Railway	211
	<u>1,397$\frac{1}{2}$</u>

+ Including Eastern Extension, 80 miles, and Cape Breton Railway, 99 miles.

Financial position of Government railways. 849. The following statement shows the financial position of each road on the 30th June, 1891 :—

FINANCIAL POSITION OF GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN CANADA,
1890-91.

RAILWAYS.	Capital Paid Up.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	Loss.	Percentage of Expenses to Earnings.
	\$	\$	\$		\$	
Intercolonial	53,627,791	2,977,395	3,662,342	.....	684,946	123.0
*Windsor Branch.		30,235	28,932	1,303	.....	95.7
P. E. Island	3,741,781	174,258	257,990	.....	83,732	148.1
Total	57,369,572	3,181,888	3,949,264	.....	767,375	124.1

* Maintained only.

Excess of expenditure and causes of same.

850. The expenses exceeded the receipts by \$767,376, being \$125,206 more than the excess of expenditure in 1890. The excess of expenses over receipts on Government lines may be attributed principally to two causes, the first being that the Intercolonial Railway was built from national considerations, and for the advancement of public convenience, and depends largely upon through traffic, since it runs through districts sparsely settled, which will require considerable time for development ; while it will probably be many years before the travel on the Prince Edward Island Railway, which was built for the convenience of the inhabitants of the island, will be sufficient to cover expenses ; and the other being, that while every effort is made to secure economy and profit, the public interests are first considered, and many things are done which, while advantageous to the public, are, to say the least, unremunerative to the Government—as, for instance, the coal from the Nova Scotia mines is, with a view to developing that industry, carried by the Intercolonial Railway at almost an actual loss. The difficulty also of keeping the track of the Intercolonial free from snow during the winter will always be the source of an expense to which other roads are not liable in the same degree. Some 170 miles of new lines were opened during 1891, the traffic on which is not likely to be remunerative for some time, but the lines were built for the convenience of the public, and for the purpose of developing the country and encouraging trade.

Intercolonial Railway.

851. The main line of the Intercolonial Railway runs from Point Lévis, Quebec, to Halifax, a distance of 675 miles, and, in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, now forms part of a through route between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The extensions consist of 479½ miles, making a total length of 1,154½ miles.

852. The following are figures of the traffic during the past 15 years :—

TRAFFIC ON THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY, 1877-1891.

Traffic on the Intercolonial, 1877-1891.

YEAR.	Earnings.	Freight.	Passengers.
	\$	Tons.	No.
1877.....	1,154,445	421,327	613,420
1878.....	1,378,947	522,710	618,957
1879.....	1,294,010	510,861	640,101
1880.....	1,506,298	561,924	581,483
1881.....	1,760,394	725,577	631,245
1882.....	2,079,263	838,956	779,994
1883.....	2,370,910	970,961	878,600
1884.....	2,384,415	1,009,237	944,636
1885.....	2,441,204	989,936	957,228
1886.....	2,450,094	1,023,788	932,880
1887.....	2,660,117	1,143,020	982,784
1888.....	2,983,336	1,288,823	1,040,163
1889.....	2,967,801	1,218,877	1,136,272
1890.....	3,012,740	1,368,819	1,219,233
1891.....	2,977,395	1,304,534	1,298,304

853. There was an increase in 1891 as compared with 1890 in the number of passengers of 79,071, but a decrease in the receipts of \$35,345, and in the quantity of freight of 64,285 tons, principally in flour, lumber and general merchandise, as shown by the following figures :—

Chief articles of freight carried, 1890-1891.

QUANTITIES OF THE CHIEF ARTICLES OF FREIGHT CARRIED ON THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY, 1890 AND 1891.

ARTICLES.	1890.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
Flour..... Brls.	1,116,050	1,013,129	.....	102,921
Grain..... Bush.	2,610,202	2,890,921	280,719	.....
Lumber..... Feet.	209,905,065	184,138,324	.....	25,766,741
Live stock..... No.	86,771	95,529	8,758	.....
Miscellaneous..... Tons.	926,514	899,724	.....	26,790

854. The quantity of coal carried was 137,472 tons, being a decrease of 19,935 tons

Coal carried.

855. The receipts per mile were \$2,721, as compared with \$3,102 in 1890 and \$3,506 in 1889; and the freight carried per mile amounted to 1,192 tons, as against 1,409 tons in 1890. The expenses amounted to \$3,662,342, being \$684,947 more than the receipts, and were at the

Receipts and expenses per mile.

rate of \$3,347 per mile, being a reduction of \$547 per mile as compared with 1890, and of \$913 per mile as compared with 1889.

Canadian
Pacific
Short
Line.

856. On the 3rd June, 1889, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company opened their Short Line from Montreal *via* Mattawamkeag, through the State of Maine to St. John, N.B., reducing the distance between that port and Montreal to 480 miles. As was anticipated, this route takes a portion of the business of the maritime provinces with the west, particularly the through passengers, and the traffic on the Intercolonial has been proportionately reduced.

Windsor
Branch.

857. The Windsor Branch is owned and maintained by the Government, but is operated by the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, who pay one-third of the gross earnings to the Government. The Government's share is generally sufficient to cover the cost of maintenance, and during 1891 the profits amounted to \$1,303. The road runs from Windsor to Windsor Junction, a distance of 32 miles.

Prince
Edward
Island
Railway.

858. The Prince Edward Island Railway runs the whole length of the island, a distance of $154\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and, including extensions, has a total length of 211 miles. There was an increase in receipts from passenger traffic during 1891 of \$2,893, and in receipts from freight of \$7,998, the passengers having increased 7,409 in number and the freight by 7,907 tons. In proportion to its cost, the traffic on this road is very high, and it will be probably several years before the earnings equal the expenditure.

Oxford
Branch.

859. A line of railway between the Oxford station, on the Intercolonial, and Brown's Point, on the Pictou Town Branch, with a branch from Pugwash Junction to Pugwash Harbour, being altogether $72\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, was opened for traffic on 15th July, 1890. A line of railway has also been built by the Government through the island of Cape Breton, a distance of $98\frac{1}{2}$ miles, from Point Tupper, at the Strait of Canso, to Sydney. This road forms part of what is known as the Short Line, in which expression is comprised a scheme for connecting Montreal with Canadian Atlantic ports by the shortest route. Connections have been made by this line with the coal mines of Sydney and North Sydney, which are thus placed in direct communication with the Intercolonial system. The road connects with the Eastern Extension Railway by means of a ferry between Point Tupper and Port Mulgrave. The Government has also assumed the work of constructing the link of $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles between Digby and Annapolis, and the road was handed over to the Western Counties Railway for operation on 27th July, 1891. All the above roads now form part of the Intercolonial system.

Cape
Breton
Railway.

Digby and
Annapolis
Railway.

Chignecto,
Marine
Railway.

860. The Chignecto Marine Transport Railway, 17 miles in length, across the Isthmus of Chignecto, separating the Straits of Northum-

berland from the Bay of Fundy, which was being rapidly built, and which, it is expected, will transfer vessels across in two hours, saving a distance of 500 miles, has been subsidized by the Government; but, for financial reasons, the works are at present suspended.

861. The St. Clair frontier tunnel, which was subsidized by the St. Clair Government to the extent of \$375,000, is now opened for traffic. Of the above subsidy, the company had received \$316,400 up to 31st December, 1891.

862. The following table shows the amounts spent by the Government during the last five years on the construction, staff and maintenance of railways :—

Government expenditure on railways 1887-1891.

STATEMENT SHOWING AMOUNT OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON CONSTRUCTION, STAFF AND MAINTENANCE OF RAILWAYS IN CANADA, FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

RAILWAYS.	YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.				
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Pacific	471,795	52,374	87,134	41,376	37,367
do subsidy	460,087				
Surveys	17,103	9,208	15,992	36,372	14,889
Statistics	1,200	116	561	1,904	1,426
Intercolonial	3,525,418	4,018,827	3,810,267	3,846,719	3,742,271
Windsor Branch	26,042	24,040	20,856	18,983	28,932
Prince Edward Island	210,037	229,640	247,559	266,486	257,990
Eastern Extension	94,254	90,955	124,955	79,103	3,255
Carleton Branch	2,300	504			
Subsidies, general	1,406,533	1,027,042	846,722	1,678,196	1,079,106
Short Line Railway claims ..	24,157	397			
Annapolis and Digby			9,847	381,943	196,869
Cape Breton	76,502	689,451	1,083,277	1,170,523	521,442
Windsor and Annapolis	125,937				
Royal Commission	13,831	13,575			
Albert Railway	11,437	3,112	177		
Fredericton and St. Mary's Railway Bridge Co.		274,947	25,053		
Oxford and New Glasgow		280,932	841,943	434,529	220,886
Special car for His Excellency the Governor General				12,634	
Montreal and European Short Line					124,568
Total on railways	6,466,633	6,715,120	7,114,343	7,968,768	6,229,001

PART II—CANALS.

St. Lawrence system of canals.

863. The system of inland navigation in Canada is the largest and most important in the world. The St. Lawrence system alone, in conjunction with the great lakes, extends for 2,260 miles, viz., from the Straits of Belle Isle to Port Arthur, at the head of Lake Superior. Of this distance 71½ miles are artificial navigation by means of canals, and 2,188½ miles open navigation: from Port Arthur to Duluth, which is the principal port in that section of the United States for the produce of the western States, is a further distance of 124 miles, making altogether 2,384 miles. When it is considered that, by this means, unbroken water communication is afforded from Port Arthur and Duluth to Liverpool, a total distance of 4,618 miles, the importance of this system, and the necessity for its thorough maintenance, will be at once understood.

Distances between Port Arthur and Liverpool.

864. The following is a table of distances between Port Arthur, Lake Superior and Liverpool:—

	Miles.
Port Arthur to South St. Marys	273
South St. Marys to Sarnia	318
Sarnia to Amherstburg	76
Amherstburg to Port Colborne	232
Port Colborne to Port Dalhousie	27
Port Dalhousie to Kingston	170
Kingston to Montreal	178
Montreal to Three Rivers	86
Three Rivers to Quebec	74
Quebec to Saguenay	126
Saguenay to Father Point	57
Father Point to W. end Abasco	302
Abasco to Belle Isle	441
Belle Isle to Night Hawk Island	2,013
Night Hawk to Liverpool	221
	<hr/> 4,694 <hr/>

Particulars of the great lakes.

865. The great lakes which form one of the most remarkable features of this system of inland navigation contain more than half the fresh water of the globe and consist of Lakes Superior, Huron, St. Clair, Erie and Ontario and the following table gives their length, breadth, area and height above the sea.

THE GREAT LAKES.

LAKES.	Length.	Breadth.	Area.	Height above Sea.
	Miles.	Miles.	Sq. Miles.	Feet.
Superior	390	160	31,420	602 ³ / ₄
Huron—with Georgian Bay....	400	160	24,000	576 ³ / ₄
St. Clair.....	25	25	360	570 ³ / ₄
Erie.....	250	60	10,000	566 ³ / ₄
Ontario.....	190	52	7,330	240
Michigan.....	345	58	25,590	578 ³ / ₄

866. Lake Michigan is in the United States, but is connected with Lake Huron by the Strait of Mackinaw. Lake Michigan.

867. Lake Superior and Lake Huron are connected by the Ste. Marie River, which is not capable of navigation, owing to the numerous rapids. This difficulty was overcome by the construction of a canal, known as the St. Mary's Falls Canal, on the United States side of the river, which is rather more than one mile in length, and has one lock 515 feet long and 80 feet wide, with a rise of about 18 feet. A larger lock, 800 feet long, 100 feet wide and with 21 feet of water on the sills, is now being constructed. Traffic through this canal has, however, increased to such an extent that the Dominion Government are building a canal on the Canadian side, and through Canadian territory. It will be about two-thirds of a mile in length, with a mean width of 150 feet, and a depth of 18 feet below the lowest water line. There will be one lock, 900 feet long and 60 feet wide, with a depth of 21 feet of water on the sills. The work is progressing, and the contracts require the whole undertaking to be ready for use in May, 1893. The total cost is estimated to be about \$3,000,000. St. Mary's Falls or Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

868. The present canal was open for navigation for 225 days during the year 1891, being 13 days above the average time, which is 212 days, and during that time 8,888,759 tons of actual freight, valued at \$128,178,208, passed through, being, as compared with 1890, a decrease of 152,454 tons, but an increase of \$25,963,259 in value. The total number of vessels was 10,191, of which 9,744 had an aggregate registered tonnage of 8,400,685 tons. The east-bound freight amounted to 5,696,691 tons, and the west-bound to 2,919,068 tons. The actual freight tonnage passed through the Suez Canal in 1888 according to official returns was 6,640,834 tons; in 1889, 6,783,187 tons; in 1890, 6,980,014 tons; and in 1891, 8,698,777 tons; from which it will be seen that the freight carried through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal during the season of navigation, 1891, exceeded in bulk that carried Traffic through Sault Ste. Marie and Suez canals compared.

through the Suez Canal, which was open for the whole year. The number of vessels that went through the Suez Canal in 1891 was 4,207, with a total tonnage of 12,217,986 tons, being an average of 2,904 tons, while the average tonnage of the vessels passing through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal was 862 tons. There is of course no comparison as regards value of freight, that through the Suez Canal being upwards of \$300,000,000 annually; but considering that the Suez Canal will accommodate the largest vessels, and is used more or less by the mercantile marine of the world, some idea can be gathered of the business done through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal and of the importance of providing additional accommodation for it, both from the foregoing figures and also from the following table, which gives a complete statement of the traffic through the canal since its opening in 1855. The proportion of freight tonnage carried by Canadian vessels was: in 1887, 7 per cent; in 1888, 6 per cent; in 1889, 4 per cent; and in 1890, 3½ per cent.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

479

YEAR.	TONNAGE.		PASSENGERS.	COAL.	FLOUR.	WHEAT.	ALL OTHER GRAINS.	MANUFACTURED AND PIG IRON.	COPPER.	IRON ORE.	LUMBER, B.M. 100% OMITTED.
	REGISTERED.	ACTUAL FREIGHT.									
1855.....	106,296		4,270	1,414	10,289	.....	33,908	1,040	3,196	1,447	126
1856.....	101,458		4,674	3,968	17,086	.....	1,081	587	464	1,447	385
1857.....	180,820		6,660	5,279	22,300	.....	1,825	1,500	5,750	25,184	572
1858.....	219,819		9,230	8,118	13,752	.....	2,597	1,900	7,744	31,385	185
1859.....	352,642			8,884	39,459	.....	71,738	2,737	9,240	65,769	.....
1860.....	493,667				133,437	.....	133,437	9,240	9,240	120,000	.....
1861.....	276,039		8,816	11,507	92,240	.....	4,194	9,014	7,645	44,896	594
1862.....	509,612		18,468	11,306	76,829	.....	6,839	9,077	6,881	113,014	196
1863.....	597,454		18,281	11,805	17,241	.....	6,683	1,708	1,044	181,567	1,411
1864.....	671,438		19,785	11,282	33,975	.....	7,643	1,708	1,044	213,753	2,001
1865.....	479,632		19,717	.....	34,987	.....	7,346	3,175	9,835	147,450	825
1866.....	458,530		15,197	19,915	33,405	.....	13,255	4,454	9,550	152,162	144
1867.....	556,861		10,130	22,927	29,642	.....	20,642	5,816	10,585	222,861	300
1868.....	432,553		10,460	25,814	28,123	.....	23,785	4,624	12,222	191,920	1,119
1869.....	594,885		17,657	27,850	32,851	.....	23,851	5,910	18,682	239,368	1,290
1870.....	690,898		17,153	15,952	32,548	.....	34,077	42,950	11,301	409,850	722
1871.....	732,101		15,829	46,708	26,060	.....	54,984	36,190	14,502	327,461	1,072
1872.....	914,735		25,890	80,815	136,411	.....	86,194	42,000	14,501	383,105	1,742
1873.....	1,204,446		30,965	98,780	173,692	.....	149,900	29,335	15,927	594,121	1,162
1874.....	1,070,837		32,958	61,129	179,852	.....	31,741	42,231	15,246	427,658	1,038
1875.....	1,250,534		19,685	101,290	179,852	.....	54,381	43,989	18,395	403,408	5,891
1876.....	1,541,676		30,286	124,734	315,224	.....	64,091	46,666	25,756	609,752	17,761
1877.....	1,439,216		21,800	91,575	355,117	.....	39,971	63,188	16,767	538,082	4,143
1878.....	1,667,136		20,304	91,856	344,499	.....	264,674	14,882	22,529	555,750	24,119
1879.....	1,677,071		18,979	110,704	451,000	.....	39,218	92,245	22,309	540,075	35,588
1880.....	1,734,890		25,766	170,501	523,890	.....	51,496	92,245	21,733	677,073	44,539
1881.....	2,092,757	1,567,741	24,671	295,647	605,453	.....	87,838	87,838	25,409	748,131	58,877
1882.....	2,468,088	2,029,521	24,671	430,184	344,044	.....	87,838	87,838	25,409	987,060	82,783
1883.....	2,042,259	2,267,105	39,130	714,444	687,031	.....	109,910	70,808	25,409	1,136,071	122,389
1884.....	2,997,837	2,874,557	54,214	894,991	1,440,693	.....	72,428	144,804	36,062	1,235,132	127,984
1885.....	3,035,937	3,254,628	36,147	894,991	1,440,693	.....	115,298	158,677	38,927	2,087,810	138,088
1886.....	4,219,397	4,527,759	27,088	1,060,991	1,759,365	.....	715,373	201,908	34,886	2,407,513	165,296
1887.....	4,897,598	5,464,649	32,668	1,352,987	1,759,365	.....	715,373	201,908	34,886	2,407,513	165,296
1888.....	5,130,659	6,411,423	25,538	1,105,041	1,759,365	.....	715,373	201,908	34,886	2,407,513	165,296
1889.....	5,130,659	6,411,423	25,538	1,105,041	1,759,365	.....	715,373	201,908	34,886	2,407,513	165,296
1890.....	7,221,935	7,516,022	25,712	1,629,107	2,299,104	.....	715,373	201,908	34,886	2,407,513	165,296
1891.....	8,454,435	9,041,213	24,856	2,176,925	3,289,104	.....	715,373	201,908	34,886	2,407,513	165,296
.....	8,400,685	8,848,759	26,190	2,507,532	3,780,143	.....	715,373	201,908	34,886	2,407,513	165,296

Other
canals on
the St.
Lawrence
system.

869. In addition to this, the canals on the St. Lawrence system are the Welland, from Port Colborne, on Lake Erie, to Port Dalhousie, on Lake Ontario, $26\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length by the enlarged or new line, with 26 locks, and a total rise of $326\frac{3}{4}$ feet; and, along the St. Lawrence, the Galops, $7\frac{5}{8}$ miles in length, with three locks and a rise of $15\frac{3}{4}$ feet; the Rapide Plat, 4 miles in length, with two locks and a rise of $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet; Farran's Point, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile long, with one lock and a rise of $\frac{1}{4}$ feet; the Cornwall, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, with 6 locks and a rise of 48 feet; the Beauharnois, $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, with 9 locks and a rise of $82\frac{1}{2}$ feet; and the Lachine Canal, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, with 5 locks and a rise of 45 feet.

Depth of
canals.

870. The difference in level between Lake Superior and tidewater is about 600 feet. The total number of locks on this system is 53. The aggregate length of the canals is $70\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the total height directly overcome by locks is $533\frac{1}{4}$ feet. The greatest navigable depth is 14 feet, and that at present is only to be found in the Welland Canal, which was open for the first time for 14 feet navigation during the season of 1888. The greatest available depth in the other canals is at present 12 feet, but permanent improvements are now made with a view to having a uniform depth of 14 feet throughout the system, and it is believed that this depth will be provided in the course of the next three or four years.

St. Law-
rence ship
canal.

871. By the completion of the ship canal through Lake St. Peter, vessels drawing $27\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water can now ascend the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal, which means that this port is now accessible by the largest merchant vessels afloat.

Ottawa
system.

872. The other canal systems of the country are as follow:—The Ottawa, which connects Montreal and the city of Ottawa, and the Rideau, which, in conjunction with the Ottawa system, affords communication between Montreal and Kingston, a total distance of 246 miles. The lockage on this system (not including that of the Lachine Canal) is 509 feet, 345 rise and 164 fall, and the number of locks is 55. The Rideau Canal was originally built by the Imperial Government for military purposes. It was begun in 1826, finished in 1834, at a cost of \$3,911,701, and transferred to Canadian authorities in January, 1857.

Chambly
Canal.

873. The Richelieu and Lake Champlain system, or Chambly Canal, extends from the junction of the Rivers St. Lawrence and Richelieu, 46 miles below Montreal, into Lake Champlain, a distance of 81 miles. There are 10 locks, and a rise of 79 feet. By the Lake Champlain Canal communication is obtained with the Hudson River, and thence to New York, to which place from the boundary line is a distance of 330 miles.

874. The Burlington Bay Canal, half a mile in length, connects Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario, giving access to the port of Hamilton. There are no locks on this canal. Burlington Bay Canal.

875. St. Peter's Canal, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, gives access from the Atlantic to the Bras d'Or Lakes. It is 2,400 feet long, and has one tidal lock. The rise and fall of the tide is 4 feet. St. Peter's Canal.

876. The Trent River system, which comprises a series of water stretches extending from Trenton, on the Bay of Quinté, Lake Ontario, to Lake Huron, is only efficient for local use. A scheme for making use of these waters to effect a system of through water communication between Lakes Huron and Ontario was projected many years ago, and construction was commenced in 1837, but afterwards deferred, and up to the present time only certain sections have been made navigable, or fit for the passage of timber. In view, however, of the interest taken in the scheme, it was thought advisable that the matter should be again investigated, and accordingly a commission was appointed to examine into the question, which reported in December, 1890, but the report has not yet been made public. The total distance between the lakes is 235 miles, and about 155 miles of this are available for light draft vessels. Trent River system.

877. The Murray Canal has been built through the Isthmus of Murray, giving connection westward between the Bay of Quinté and Lake Ontario. It has no locks, is $5\frac{1}{8}$ miles in length, and with improvements at either end in the way of dredging and other work, covers a total distance of $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It was opened for traffic on 14th April, 1890. Murray Canal.

878. The total amount spent on canals by the Imperial Government previous to Confederation was \$4,173,921, and by the Provincial Governments, \$16,518,323. At the time of Confederation all the systems became the property of the Dominion Government, who have expended the further sum of \$36,522,048, making a total amount spent for construction and enlargement alone of \$57,214,292, the amount expended for repairs not being included in these figures. Government expenditure on canals.

879. The following table is a statement of the number, tonnage and nationality of vessels that passed through the several canals during the season of navigation in each of the years 1886 to 1890, inclusive, and of the number of passengers and tons of freight carried, and tolls received. Traffic through canals, 1886-1890.

TRAFFIC THROUGH CANADIAN CANALS DURING THE

CANALS.	Year.	CANADIAN VESSELS.			Tonnage.	UNITED STATES VESSELS.		
		Steam, No.	Sail, No.	Total No.		Steam, No.	Sail, No.	Total, No.
Welland.....	1886	831	1,711	2,542	546,140	315	732	1,047
	1887	854	1,277	2,131	504,268	288	366	654
	1888	745	1,150	1,895	477,953	303	449	752
	1889	820	1,141	1,961	565,946	467	547	1,014
	1890	1,139	996	2,135	615,821	436	312	748
St. Lawrence system.....	1886	3,187	5,972	9,159	1,667,685	552	717	1,269
	1887	3,201	5,702	8,903	1,622,796	426	790	1,216
	1888	2,880	4,918	7,798	1,407,797	411	796	1,207
	1889	3,098	5,696	8,794	1,656,102	560	821	1,381
	1890	3,849	5,473	9,322	1,658,568	483	693	1,176
Chambly.	1886	332	699	1,031	122,509	3	1,109	1,112
	1887	373	647	1,020	117,381	4	1,246	1,250
	1888	355	619	974	115,699	10	1,293	1,303
	1889	637	496	1,133	117,495	7	1,251	1,258
	1890	438	662	1,100	134,498	27	981	1,008
Ottawa.....	1886	1,203	2,458	3,661	417,506	2	561	563
	1887	972	1,746	2,718	368,651	.....	628	628
	1888	1,029	1,709	2,738	379,419	.....	436	436
	1889	1,020	1,615	2,635	372,163	.....	631	631
	1890	1,145	1,389	2,534	371,751	4	291	295
Rideau.	1886	917	1,225	2,142	130,506	42	114	156
	1887	1,099	1,283	2,382	147,784	64	81	145
	1888	1,141	1,388	2,529	166,466	50	170	220
	1889	1,114	1,120	2,234	145,007	75	183	258
	1890	1,151	965	2,116	134,884	58	64	122
Burlington Bay.	1886	.....	1	1	325	.....	.....	.....
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1889	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's	1886	35	1,171	1,206	57,322	.....	.....	.....
	1887	125	1,566	1,691	82,597	.....	.....	.....
	1888	111	1,470	1,581	90,401	.....	3	3
	1889	105	2,056	2,161	118,262	.....	.....	.....
	1890	44	1,250	1,294	70,985	.....	.....	.....
Trent Valley....	1886	85	17	102	3,620	.....	.....	.....
	1887	126	20	146	4,475	.....	.....	.....
	1888	144	2	146	2,587	.....	.....	.....
	1889	436	39	475	20,607	.....	.....	.....
	1890	739	565	1,304	51,800	.....	.....	.....
Murray.....	1890	715	135	850	101,165	2	13	15

SEASON OF NAVIGATION IN THE YEARS 1886-1890.

Tonnage.	Total Number of Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	Pas- sengers, No.	Freight, Tons.	Tolls.	Increase or Decrease.	
393,588	3,589	939,728	3,182	980,135	188,984	+	43,170
283,039	2,785	787,307	5,503	777,918	146,711	—	42,273
350,318	2,647	828,271	3,402	878,800	169,135	+	22,424
526,000	2,975	1,091,946	4,671	1,085,273	219,510	+	50,375
506,648	2,883	1,122,469	23,704	1,016,165	194,090	—	25,420
97,094	10,428	1,764,779	52,460	913,590	74,917	+	404
92,499	10,109	1,715,295	56,404	886,982	72,437	—	2,480
92,299	9,005	1,500,096	50,602	781,599	65,715	—	6,722
101,400	10,175	1,757,502	49,250	919,872	72,505	+	6,790
82,879	10,498	1,741,447	61,707	853,853	60,720	—	11,785
109,689	2,143	232,198	5,109	193,940	18,140	+	1,022
121,005	2,270	238,386	3,278	223,272	20,496	+	2,396
127,442	2,277	243,141	3,488	241,753	22,316	+	1,817
122,412	2,391	239,907	5,017	220,451	20,725	—	1,588
97,249	2,108	231,747	3,598	202,407	18,171	—	2,554
56,436	4,224	473,942	15,038	745,335	57,813	+	2,818
61,764	3,346	430,415	14,785	783,047	54,997	—	2,816
42,868	3,174	422,287	14,112	693,249	51,603	—	3,394
61,419	3,266	433,582	14,787	747,073	57,401	+	5,798
28,488	2,829	400,239	13,298	651,355	48,226	—	9,175
11,146	2,298	141,652	2,973	90,990	6,318	×	1,342
8,373	2,527	156,157	2,944	92,478	5,556	—	762
18,597	2,749	185,063	4,193	112,248	6,627	+	1,071
19,417	2,942	164,424	2,910	113,126	7,063	+	436
5,794	2,238	140,678	3,921	113,574	6,145	—	918
	1	325			1	—	943
						—	1
	1,206	57,322		25,887	1,405	—	170
	1,691	82,597		41,174	2,508	+	1,103
253	1,584	90,654		39,149	2,204	—	304
	2,161	118,262		55,443	2,920	×	716
	1,294	70,985		32,231	1,742	—	1,178
	102	3,620		19,216	384	—	102
	146	4,475		15,645	330	—	54
	146	2,587		14,799	257	—	73
	475	20,607	4,727	25,130	492	+	235
	1,304	51,800	8,318	24,679	709	+	217
339	865	101,504	12,589	18,783	707	+	707

Summary
of traffic
through
canals,
1886-1890.

880. The next table is a summary of the preceding one, showing the total amounts, numbers and quantities under the various heads in each year.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE TRAFFIC THROUGH THE CANADIAN CANALS, 1886 TO 1890.

YEAR.	CANADIAN VESSELS.			TONNAGE.	UNITED STATES VESSELS.		
	Steam.	Sail.	Total.		Steam.	Sail.	Total.
1886.	6,590	13,254	19,844	2,945,613	914	3,233	4,147
1887.	6,750	12,241	18,991	2,847,952	782	3,101	3,883
1888.	6,405	11,256	17,661	2,640,322	774	3,147	3,921
1889.	7,230	12,163	19,393	2,995,582	1,109	3,433	4,542
1890.	9,220	11,435	20,655	3,139,472	1,010	2,354	3,364

Tonnage.	Total Number of Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	Passengers.	Freight.	Tolls.	Increase or Decrease.
			No.	Tons.	\$	\$
667,953	23,991	3,613,566	78,762	2,969,093	347,982	+ 47,541
566,680	22,874	3,414,632	82,914	2,820,516	303,035	- 44,927
631,777	21,582	3,272,099	75,797	2,761,597	317,854	+ 14,819
830,648	23,935	3,826,230	81,362	3,166,368	380,616	x 62,762
721,397	24,019	3,860,869	127,135	2,913,047	330,510	- 50,106

Increase
in traffic.

881. As far as the number of vessels and of passengers were concerned, the traffic through the canals in 1890 was the largest for a number of years, the number of vessels having been 84, the tonnage 34,639 tons, and the passengers 45,773 more than in 1889. There was a decrease, however, of 253,321 tons in the quantity of freight carried, and of \$50,106 in the amount of tolls collected.

Freight
carried
through
canals in
1889 and
1890.

882. The following table gives the quantities in tons of the principal articles of freight carried through the Canadian canals during the seasons of navigation in 1889 and 1890 :—

**QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FREIGHT CARRIED
THROUGH CANADIAN CANALS IN 1889 AND 1890.**

ARTICLES.	Welland Canal.		St. Lawrence Canals.		Chambly Canal.		Rideau Canal.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Flour.	7,931	14,509	8,324	6,865	252	207	366	487
Wheat.	126,664	118,002	99,045	101,420	3	45	311	191
Corn.	353,595	327,394	201,563	161,720	.....	7	52	35
Barley.	4,272	10,830	2,811	1,569	1,078	496	270	101
Oats.	28,356	27,728	1,703	4,507	1,370	632	13	91
Rye.	2,673	1,549	1,292	4,376	.....	.....	23	107
All other vegetable food.	18,552	20,876	22,844	31,448	433	562	210	342
Lumber.	84,868	60,398	60,896	43,437	81,665	83,183	59,803	38,651
Coal.	268,305	202,384	146,924	251,326	104,430	82,476	10,356	15,289
All other merchandise.	190,057	232,495	374,470	247,185	31,220	34,799	41,722	58,280
Total ..	1,085,273	1,016,165	919,872	853,853	220,451	202,407	113,126	113,574

ARTICLES.	Ottawa Canals.		St. Peter's Canal.		Trent Valley Canals.		Murray Canal.		Totals.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tns	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Flour.	19	19	1,505	1,629	.....	43	60	18,397	23,819
Wheat.	70	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	384	226,093	220,086
Corn.	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	555,212	489,156
Barley.	390	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,070	8,821	14,185
Oats.	855	1,378	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,297	34,336
Rye.	1	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	454	3,989	6,506
All other vegetable food.	1,699	2,139	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,092	43,738	56,459
Lumber.	614,851	531,076	7,126	2,567	835	347	621	910,044	760,280	
Coal.	304	43	23,549	18,353	.....	.....	.....	553,868	569,868
All other merchandise.	128,882	116,520	23,263	9,682	24,295	24,289	15,102	813,909	738,352	
Total...	747,073	651,355	55,443	32,231	25,130	24,679	18,783	3,166,368	2,913,047	

Expenditure on construction, etc., 1887-1891.

883. The following table gives the amounts that have been spent on the different canals during the past five years for construction, repairs and maintenance:—

CANADIAN CANALS—AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE, 1887 TO 1891.

CANALS.	Year.	Con- struction.	Repairs.	Staff and Main- tenance.	Total.
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Lachine	1887	41,754	22,568	53,114	117,436
	1888	27,411	19,999	52,230	99,640
	1889	77,006	22,958	54,111	154,075
	1890	15,686	22,999	53,114	91,799
	1891	16,373	36,293	50,722	103,388
* \$9,213,274					
Beauharnois	1887	3,634	14,999	18,868	37,501
	1888	14,412	14,286	19,325	48,023
	1889	10,993	14,983	20,019	45,995
	1890	.....	14,999	19,847	34,846
	1891	17,086	12,537	18,887	48,510
* \$1,752,800					
Cornwall	1887	46,966	12,100	17,521	76,587
	1888	67,946	13,943	16,938	98,827
	1889	163,994	58,205	17,891	240,090
	1890	367,038	12,758	17,063	396,859
	1891	600,462	9,830	16,078	626,370
* \$3,956,789					
Williamsburg system— Farran's Point	1887	115,853	7,905	7,636	131,394
	1888	71,742	8,190	7,647	87,579
	1889	59,867	8,795	7,485	76,147
	1890	139,078	8,192	8,955	156,225
	1891	230,671	7,987	8,678	247,336
* \$2,194,504					
St. Lawrence system, unapportioned	1887	74,437	.....	.....	74,437
	1888	56,483	.....	.....	56,483
	1889	18,494	.....	.....	18,494
	1890	23,980	.....	.....	23,980
	1891	35,137	.....	.....	35,137
* \$929,134					
Welland	1887	1,074,903	77,441	109,372	1,261,716
	1888	440,462	86,519	110,806	637,787
	1889	269,714	77,547	113,587	460,848
	1890	169,281	72,686	109,202	351,169
	1891	56,139	82,548	107,663	246,350
* \$24,013,371					
Ottawa system— St. Ann's	1887	51,330	1,500	2,537	55,367
	1888	20,283	1,381	2,506	24,170
	1889	24,786	1,731	2,569	29,086
	1890	6,151	1,526	2,571	10,248
	1891	8,174	1,503	2,506	12,183
* \$1,188,296					

* Total amount expended on construction to 30th June, 1891.

CANADIAN CANALS—AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION,
REPAIRS, &c.—Continued.

CANALS.	Year.	Con- struction.	Repairs.	Staff and Main- tenance.	Total.
		\$	\$	\$	\$
on and Grenville.	1887	20,747	10,554	20,011	51,312
49,913	1888	38,996	10,037	21,531	70,564
	1889	298	10,135	22,099	32,535
	1890	4,544	7,582	15,896	28,022
	1891	4,395	10,797	21,230	36,422
te	1887	7,761	967	730	9,458
27,841.	1888	7,574	731	739	9,044
	1889	17,112	116	1,050	18,278
	1890	2,818	.....	748	3,566
	1891	11,305	500	745	12,550
u.	1887	20,824	18,565	29,440	68,829
227,953	1888	18,889	25,479	33,459	77,827
	1889	6,665	18,106	33,802	58,573
	1890	21,124	18,025	34,271	73,420
	1891	20,967	21,538	34,642	77,147
143,768	1887	179,542	6,009	1,938	187,489
	1888	114,879	5,151	1,770	121,800
	1889	77,270	5,936	3,242	86,448
	1890	70,167	731	3,451	74,349
	1891	12,991	4,889	3,804	21,684
bly system—	1887	.....	5,865	2,175	8,040
Ours.	1888	.....	2,801	2,216	5,017
2,981	1889	17,964	2,003	2,421	22,388
	1890	24,572	1,935	2,138	28,645
	1891	21,697	4,460	2,011	28,168
bly.	1887	17,911	20,071	19,054	57,036
7,339.	1888	65,537	11,850	20,073	97,460
	1889	51,438	19,392	19,679	90,509
	1890	23,221	14,400	19,655	57,276
	1891	43,344	11,400	19,205	73,949
ter's.	1887	1,838	343	2,777	4,958
78,750	1888	.....	1,588	3,218	4,806
	1889	500	353	3,085	3,938
	1890	.....	255	3,110	3,365
	1891	1,483	312	3,255	5,050
y.	1887	142,564	.....	.....	142,564
211,067	1888	146,754	.....	.....	146,754
	1889	215,326	.....	.....	215,326
	1890	106,760	.....	494	107,254
	1891	61,260	174	5,137	66,571

Total amount expended on construction to 30th June, 1891.

**CANADIAN CANALS—AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION,
REPAIRS, &c.—Concluded.**

CANALS.	Year.	Con- struction.	Repairs.	Staff and Main- tenance.	Total.
		\$	\$	\$	\$
River Tay *\$447,106	1887	49,618	.....	.....	49,618
	1888	54,166	.....	.....	54,166
	1889	89,486	.....	.....	89,486
	1890	22,226	.....	.....	22,226
	1891	17,115	.....	.....	17,115
Sault Ste. Marie *\$545,018.	1889	34,019	.....	.....	34,019
	1890	176,569	.....	.....	176,569
	1891	325,336	.....	.....	325,336
Miscellaneous	1887	20,874	649	.....	21,523
	1888	34,533	5,800	.....	40,333
	1889	10,092	1,999	3,208	15,299
	1890	16,427	1,800	47,750	65,977
	1891	16,925	3,260	53,662	73,847
Recapitulation..... *\$57,214,292	1887	1,870,556	199,536	285,173	2,355,265
	1888	1,188,212	207,755	292,458	1,688,425
	1889	1,145,025	242,261	304,248	1,691,534
	1890	1,189,644	177,889	338,267	1,705,800
	1891	1,500,861	208,028	348,224	2,057,113

* Total amount expended on construction to 30th June, 1891.

Baie Verte Canal. 884. The sum of \$44,387, spent on the survey of the Baie Verte Canal, added to the above figures, makes the total of \$57,214,292.

APPENDIX.

CUSTOMS TARIFF AND INDEX TO TABLE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS ON PAGES 156 TO 179, INCLUSIVE.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
A		
Absinthe (<i>see</i> spirits, c)	22	\$2.12½ p. I. G.
Acid, acetic and pyroligneous, N.E.S., and vinegar, a specific duty of fifteen cents for each gallon of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof, and for each degree of strength in excess of the strength of proof an additional duty of one cent. The strength of proof shall be held to be equal to six per cent of absolute acid, and in all cases the strength shall be determined in such manner as is established by the Governor in Council	14	15c. p. I. G. & 1c. add.
Acid, acetic and pyroligneous, of any strength, when imported by dyers, calico printers or manufacturers of acetates or colours, for exclusive use in dyeing or printing, or for the manufacture of such acetates or colours in their own factories, under such regulations as are established by the Governor in Council	14	25c. p. I. G. & 20 p. c.
Acid, boracic	14	Free.
“ mixed	14	25 p. c.
“ muriatic and nitric	14	20 p. c.
“ oxalic	14	Free.
“ phosphate	14	3c. p. lb.
“ stearic	14	3c. p. lb.
“ sulphuric	14	½c. p. lb.
“ sulphuric and nitric combined	14	25 p. c.
“ tannic, when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories only	14	Free.
Aconite	24	“
Adhesive felt, for sheathing vessels	19	“
Admiralty charts	1	“
Advertising bills (<i>see</i> advertising pamphlets and labels)	1	
Advertising pamphlets, pictures and pictorial show cards, illustrated advertising periodicals, illustrated price lists, advertising calendars, advertising almanacs, tailors' and mantle-makers' fashion plates; and all chromos, chromotypes, oleographs, photographs and other cards, pictures or artistic work of similar kinds, produced by any process other than hand painting or drawing, whether for business or advertising purposes or not, printed or stamped on paper, cardboard or other material, N.E.S.	1	6c. p. lb. & 20 p.c.
Adzes, N.E.S.	9	35 p. c.
African teak, not further manufactured than rough sawn or split	24	Free.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
A		
Agaric.....	26	Free.
Agricultural purposes, seeds for, viz. :—		
Garden, field and other seeds, when in bulk or large parcels	24	10 p. c.
“ “ when put in small papers or parcels	24	25 p. c.
“ “ settlers (<i>see settlers' effects</i>).....	24	Free.
Alabaster, ornaments of.....	31	35 p. c.
Albumen, blood, when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories only.....	14	Free.
Alcohol (<i>see spirits, a</i>).....	22	\$2.12½ p. I. G.
amyl (<i>see spirits, b</i>).....	22	\$2.12½ p. I. G.
ethyl (<i>see spirits, a</i>).....	22	\$2.12½ p. I. G.
methyl, or wood (<i>see spirits, c</i>).....	22	\$2.12½ p. I. G.
N.O. P. (<i>see spirits, a</i>).....	22	\$2.12½ p. I. G.
wood (<i>see spirits, c</i>).....	22	\$2.12½ p. I. G.
Ale, beer and porter, when imported in bottles : 6 qt. or 12 pt. bottles to be held to contain 1 Imperial gallon.....	22	24c. p. I. G.
Ale, beer and porter, when imported in casks or otherwise than in bottles.....	22	16c. p. I. G.
Alkanet root, crude, crushed or ground	44	Free.
Almanacs, advertising (<i>see advertising pamphlets</i>).....	1	6c. p. lb. and 20 p. c.
Almonds, shelled	21	5c. p. lb.
“ not shelled.....	21	3c. “
Aloes, ground or unground.....	14	Free.
Alpaca, hair of, unmanufactured, N.E.S.....	23	“
“ not further prepared than washed, N.E.S.....	23	“
“ manufactures of (<i>see woollen manufactures</i>).....	23	“
Alum, in bulk only, ground or unground.....	14	Free.
Aluminum.....	26	“
“ chloride of, or chloralum of.....	14	“
Amaranth (<i>see lumber</i>).....	24	“
Amber, gum	24	“
Ambergris.....	23	“
Ammonia, spirits of (<i>see spirits</i>).....	14	\$2.12½ p. I. G. and 30 p. c.
“ sulphate of	14	Free.
Anatomical preparations, and skeletons or parts thereof.	31	“
Anchor.....	11	“
Anchovies and sardines, packed in oil or otherwise, in tin boxes measuring not more than 5 inches long, 4 inches wide and 3½ inches deep.....	20	5c. p. whole box.
Anchovies and sardines, in half boxes, measuring not more than 5 inches long, 4 inches wide and 1½ inches deep.....	20	2½c. p. half box.
Anchovies and sardines, in quarter boxes, measuring not more than 4½ inches long, 3½ inches wide and 1½ inches deep	20	2c. p. quarter box.
Anchovies and sardines, when imported in any other form	20	30 p. c.
Angle iron (<i>see iron and steel angles</i>).....	28	Free.
Angles for ships (<i>see iron and steel beams, &c.</i>).....	28	Free.
Angostura (<i>see spirits, c</i>).....	22	\$2.12½ p. I. G.
Aniline, arseniate of.....	14	Free.
“ dyes, not otherwise provided for.....	14	10 p. c.
Aniline dyes, and coal tar dyes, in bulk or packages of not less than 1 lb. weight, including alizarine and artificial alizarine	14	Free.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
A		
Aniline oil, crude.....	14	Free.
“ salts.....	14	“
Animals, living, viz. :—		
Cattle and sheep.....	29	30 p. c.
Live hogs.....	29	2c. p. lb.
Animals, living, of all kinds, N.E.S.....	29	20 p. c.
Animals, brought into Canada temporarily, and for a period not exceeding three months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or other association; (but a bond shall be first given in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs, with the condition that the full duty to which such animals would otherwise be liable shall be paid in case of their sale in Canada, or if not re-exported within the time specified in such bond).....	29	Free.
Animals for the improvement of stock, viz. :—Horses, cattle, sheep and swine, under regulations made by the Treasury Board and approved by the Governor in Council.....	29	“
Animals for the improvement of stock, domestic fowls, pure-bred, pheasants and quails.....	29	“
Animals of settlers, live stock (<i>see</i> settlers' effects) ..	29	“
“ other (<i>see</i> menageries).....	29	“
Animal manures.....	23	“
Aniseed (<i>see</i> seeds, aromatic).....	24	“
Anise-star (<i>see</i> seeds, aromatic).....	24	“
Annato, liquid or solid.....	14	“
“ seeds.....	24	“
Anodes, nickel.....	28	10 p. c.
Anodynes (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines and spirits, <i>d.</i>).....	14	“
Antelope skins (<i>see</i> glove leathers).....	23	10 p. c.
Antimony not ground, pulverized or otherwise manufactured..	14	Free.
Antimony, salts, when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories only.....	14	“
Antiquities, collections of (<i>see</i> cabinets of coins).....	32	“
Apparatus for schools and colleges, &c. (<i>see</i> philosophical instruments).....	6	“
Apparel, wearing (<i>see</i> clothing, woollen).....	15	10c. p. lb. & 25 p. c.
“ of settlers (<i>see</i> settlers' effects).....	31	Free.
“ wearing, and other personal and household effects, not merchandise, of British subjects dying abroad, but domiciled in Canada.....	32	“
Apple trees of all kinds.....	30	3c. each.
Apples, dried.....	21	2c. p. lb.
“ green (including duty on the barrel).....	21	40c. p. btl.
“ pine.....	21	Free.
Arabic, gum.....	24	“
Arrack (<i>see</i> spirits, <i>c.</i>).....	22	\$2.12½ p. I. G.
Archill, extract of.....	14	Free.
Argal or argols, not refined.....	14	“
Articles not enumerated in this Act as charged with any duty of Customs, and not declared free of duty by this Act, shall be charged with a duty of 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , when imported into Canada, or taken out of warehouse for consumption therein.....	32	20 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
A		
Arms, fire.....	8	20 p. c.
Army, articles for—the following articles when imported by and for the use of the army and navy: arms, military or naval clothing, musical instruments for bands, military stores and munitions of war.....	31	Free.
Arsenic.....	14	"
Arsenate of aniline.....	14	"
Artificial flowers, N.E.S.....	18	25 p. c.
Asbestos in any form other than crude, and all manufactures thereof.....	28	25 p. c.
Ash, white (<i>see</i> lumber).....	24	Free.
Ashes, pot and pearl, in packages of not less than twenty-five pounds weight.....	24	"
Asphaltum, crude only.....	31	"
Attachments, binding (<i>see</i> mowing machines).....	9	35 p. c.
Attar or ottar of roses, and oil of roses.....	14	Free.
Australian gum.....	24	"
Awnings.....	19	25 p. c.
Axes, of all kinds, N.E.S.....	9	35 p. c.
" chopping.....	9	\$2 p. doz. and 10 p. c.
Axle grease.....	23	1c. per lb.
Axles and springs of iron or steel, parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks or forgings for carriages, other than railway and tramway vehicles, without reference to the stage of manu- facture.....	10	1c. p. lb., and 30 p. c.
Axles, iron or steel car axles, parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks or forgings for axles, and car springs of all kinds, and all other springs not elsewhere specified, without reference to the stage of manufacture.....	10	\$30 per ton, but not less than 35 p. c.
Azaleas.....	24	Free.
B		
Babbit metal.....	28	10 p. c.
Bags, containing fine salt, from all countries.....	32	25 p. c.
" cotton, made up by the use of the needle, not otherwise provided for.....	17	35 p. c.
" cotton, seamless.....	17	2c. p. lb., and 15 p. c.
" paper, all kinds, printed.....	24	35 p. c.
Bagatelle tables or boards, with cues and balls.....	31	35 p. c.
Baggage, travellers', under regulations prescribed by the Min- ister of Customs.....	31	Free.
Baking powder (<i>see</i> yeast cakes).....	14	
Balances of iron or steel.....	9	35 p. c.
Balls, bagatelle.....	31	35 p. c.
" glass.....	26	5c. p. doz., and 30 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
B.		
Bamboo reeds, not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for walking sticks or canes, or for sticks for umbrellas, parasols or sunshades	24	Free.
Bamboo, unmanufactured.....	24	"
Bananas.....	21	"
Band-iron (<i>see</i> iron and steel, hoop-iron).....	28	
Bandages, suspensory, all kinds	31	25 p. c.
Bank notes, bonds, bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes, drafts, and all similar work unsigned, and bill heads, envelopes, receipts, cards and other commercial blank forms, printed or lithographed, or printed from steel or copper or other plates, and other printed matter, N.E.S. ...	1	35 p. c.
Barrels, containing petroleum or its products, or any mixture of which petroleum forms a part, when such contents are chargeable with a specific duty.	24	40c. each.
Barrels of Canadian manufacture exported, filled with domestic petroleum and returned empty, under such regulations as the Minister of Customs prescribes.....	24	Free.
Barrels containing linseed oil.....	24	25c. each.
Barilla.....	14	Free.
Bark, cinchona.....	24	"
" cork, unmanufactured	24	"
" hemlock.....	24	"
" oak.....	24	"
" tanners'.....	24	"
Barley.....	21	15c. p. bush.
Bars, iron (<i>see</i> iron and steel, bar-iron)	28	
Bars, for railways and tramways, iron or steel of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S.	28	\$6 p. ton.
Batteries, electric, &c.....	6	25 p. c.
Batting, cotton, not bleached, dyed nor coloured.....	17	2c. p. lb. & 15 p.c.
Batting, cotton, bleached, dyed or coloured.....	17	3c. p. lb. & 15 p.c.
Batts, cotton, not bleached, dyed or coloured.....	17	2c. p. lb. & 15 p.c.
Batts, cotton, bleached, dyed or coloured.	17	3c. p. lb. & 15 p.c.
Bay rum (<i>see</i> spirits, &c.).....	22	
Bead ornaments, N.E.S.....	31	35 p. c.
Beams, rolled (<i>see</i> iron and steel beams).....	28	12½ "
Beams, iron or steel, for iron or composite ships or vessels.....	28	Free.
Beams, weighing, iron or steel.....	28	35 p. c.
Beans.....	21	15c. p. bush.
" baked, in cans (<i>see</i> tomatoes).....	21	2 c. p. can & 2c. additional.
" cocoa, not roasted, crushed or ground.....	24	Free.
" locust, and locust bean meal for the manufacture of horse and cattle food.....	21	"
" nux vomica, crude only.....	24	"
" vanilla.....	24	"
" Tonquin.....	24	"
Bed-tickings, cotton denims, drillings, ginghams, plaids, cotton or cotton flannels, flannelettes, cotton tennis cloth or striped zephyrs, ducks and drills, dyed or coloured, checked and striped shirtings, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, pantaloons and goods of like description.....	17	2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p.c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
B.		
Bed comforters or cotton quilts, not including woven quilts or counterpanes	17	35 p. c.
Bed quilts (<i>see</i> bed comforters)	17	35 "
Bedsteads, iron tubes and articles for (<i>see</i> tubing)	28	Free.
Beef, fluid, extract of, not medicated	20	25 p. c.
" salted, in barrels (the barrel containing the same to be free of duty)	20	2c. p. lb.
Beer, in bottles (<i>see</i> ale)	22	24c. p. I. G.
" in casks "	22	16c. p. I. G.
Bees	29	Free.
Beet root juice (<i>see</i> sugar and molasses)	21	
Belladonna leaves	24	Free.
Bells of any description, except for churches	28	30 p. c.
Bells, when imported by and for the use of churches	28	Free.
Belts, surgical, of all kinds	7	25 p. c.
Belting, rubber	24	5c. p. lb. & 15 p. c.
" of leather or other material, N. E. S.	23	25 p. c.
" leather and upper leather, including kid, lamb, sheep and calf, tanned but not dressed, waxed or glazed	23	15 "
Belting, if dressed, waxed or glazed	23	20 "
Benzole (<i>see</i> oils)	25	7½c. p. I. G.
Berries for dyeing, or used for composing dyes	24	Free.
" blue, wild.	21	"
Beverages, alcoholic (<i>see</i> spirits, c.)	22	\$2.12½ p. I. G.
Bibles	1	5 p. c.
Bichromate of potash, crude	14	Free.
Bichromate of soda	14	"
Billets, hickory (<i>see</i> lumber)	24	"
" steel (<i>see</i> iron and steel, ingots)	28	
Billiard tables, viz. :—		
Without pockets, 4½ by 9 ft. or under	31	\$22.50 each.
On those of over 4½ by 9 ft.	31	\$25.00 "
On billiard tables with pockets, 5½ by 11 ft. or under	31	\$35.00 "
And on all over 5½ by 11 ft	31	\$40.00 " and in addition thereto (each table to include twelve cues, and one set of four balls with markers, cloths and cases, but no pool balls), 15 p. c.
Binders' cloth	19	10 p. c.
Bird cages	32	35 "
Biscuits of all kinds, not sweetened	21	25 "
" " sweetened	21	35 "
Bismuth, metallic, in its natural state	28	Free.
Bison hair, cleaned or uncleaned, but not cured or otherwise manufactured	23	"
Bitters, medicinal (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines)	14	Liquids 50 p. c. and all others 25 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
B		
Bitters, other (<i>see</i> spirits, c).....	21	\$2.12½ p. I. G.
Blackberries, N.E.S. (the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty).....	21	3 c. p. lb.
Blacking, shoe, and shoemakers' ink.....	10	30 p. c.
" molasses for (<i>see</i> second process molasses).....	21	Free.
Blankets (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures).....	15	10 c. p. lb. & 20 p. c.
Blanketing and lapping, and discs or mills for engraving copper rollers, when imported by cotton manufacturers, calico printers and wall paper manufacturers for use in their own factories only.....	31	Free.
Blank books.....	1	35 p. c.
Blind, articles for:—Typewriters, tablets with movable figures, geographical maps and musical instruments, when imported by and for the use of schools for the blind, and being and remaining the sole property of the governing bodies of said schools and not of private individuals, the above particulars to be verified by special affidavit on each entry when presented.....	31	Free.
Blocks, inverted, glazed or unglazed.....	12	35 p. c.
Blood albumen, tannic acid, antimony salts, tartar emetic and grey tartar, when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories only.....	14	Free.
Blueberries, wild.....	21	"
Blueing, laundry, all kinds.....	14	30p. c.
Board, leather.....	24	3 c. per lb.
Boards (<i>see</i> lumber).....	24	Free.
Boilers, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, N.E.S.....	9	30 p. c.
Boiler or other plate iron, sheared or unsheared, skelp iron, sheared or rolled in grooves, and sheet iron, common or black, not thinner than number twenty gauge, N. E. S., including nail plate of iron or steel, sixteen gauge and thicker.....	28	\$13 per ton.
Boilers, ships' (<i>see</i> ships).....	9	25 p. c.
Bolts, iron (<i>see</i> iron and steel).....	28	
Bolsters.....	13	35 p. c.
Bolting cloths, not made up.....	31	Free.
Bones, crude, not manufactured, burned, calcined, ground or steamed.....	23	"
Bone-ash, for manufacturers of phosphates and fertilizers.....	23	"
Bone-dust for manufacturers of phosphates and fertilizers.....	23	"
Bone, manufacturers of, fancy (<i>see</i> fancy boxes).....	31	35 p. c.
Bonnets, N.E.S.....	18	30 "
Books, blank.....	1	35 "
" embossed, for the blind.....	1	Free.
Books, printed, periodicals and pamphlets, N.E.S., not being foreign reprints of British copyright works, nor blank account books, nor copy books, nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor bibles, prayer books, psalm and hymn-books.....	1	15 p. c.
Books, professional settlers' (<i>see</i> settlers' effects).....	1	Free.
Books, printed, in any of the languages or dialects of any of the Indian tribes of the Dominion of Canada.....	1	"

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
B		
Books especially imported for the <i>bond fide</i> use of public free libraries,—not more than two copies of any one book; and books, bound or unbound, which have been printed and manufactured more than twenty years.....	1	Free.
Books printed by any Government or by any scientific association for the promotion of learning and letters, and issued in the course of its proceedings and supplied gratuitously to its members, and not for the purposes of sale or trade.....	1	"
Books, educational, imported exclusively by and for the use of schools for the deaf and dumb and blind.....	1	"
Books, importation prohibited (<i>see</i> prohibited articles).....	1	"
Bookbinders' tools and implements.....	9	10 p. c.
Boots, India-rubber (<i>see</i> India-rubber).....	24	"
Boots, N.E.S.....	18	25 "
Boot and shoe counters made from leather board.....	24	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. pair.
Boot, shoe and stay laces of any material.....	18	30 p. c.
Boracic acid.....	14	Free.
Borax, ground or unground, in bulk of not less than twenty-five pounds only.....	14	"
Botanical specimens.....	32	"
Bottles, glass.....	26	30 p. c.
Bowls, steel, for cream separators.....	28	Free.
Boxes, fancy work, writing desks, glove boxes, handkerchief boxes, manicure cases, perfume cases, toilet cases and fancy cases for smokers' sets, and all similar fancy articles made of bone, shell, horn, ivory, wood, leather, plush, satin, silk, satinette or paper; dolls and toys of all kinds, including sewing machines, when of not more than two dollars in value, and toy whips; ornaments of alabaster, spar, amber, terra-cotta or composition; statuettes and bead ornaments, N.E.S.....	31	35 p. c.
Boxwood (<i>see</i> lumber).....	24	Free.
Brads or sprigs, not exceeding 16 ounces to the thousand....	28	2c. p. 1,000.
Brads or sprigs, exceeding 16 ounces to the thousand.....	28	2c. p. lb.
Braces or suspenders and parts thereof.....	18	35 p. c.
Bracelets (<i>see</i> laces).....	18	30 "
Braids, yarn, spun from the hair of the alpaca or angora goat, when imported by manufacturers of braids for use exclusively in their factories in the manufacture of such braids only, under such regulations as may be adopted by the Minister of Customs.....	15	Free.
Braids (<i>see</i> laces).....	18	30 p. c.
Brandy (<i>see</i> spirits, c.).....	22	\$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. I. G.
Brass, old, scrap and in sheets or plates of not less than 4 inches in width.....	28	Free.
Brass, in bars and bolts, drawn, plain and fancy tubing.....	28	10 p. c.
Brass cups, being rough blanks, for the manufacture of paper shells or cartridges, when imported by manufacturers of brass and paper shells and cartridges for use in their own factories.....	28	Free.
Brass, manufactures of, N.E.S.....	28	30 p. c.
" screws, not otherwise provided for.....	28	35 "
" in strips for printers' rules, not finished; and brass in strips or sheets, of less than four inches in width.....	28	15 "

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
B		
Brass, or copper wire.....	28	15 p. c.
“ and copper wire, twisted, when imported by manufacturers of boots and shoes, for use in their own factories.....	28	Free.
“ wire cloth.....	28	20 p. c.
“ copper, iron or steel rolled round wire rods, under half an inch in diameter, when imported by wire manufacturers for use in making wire in their factories.....	28	Free.
Breadstuffs, grain and flour and meal of all kinds, when damaged by water <i>in transitu</i> , 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> upon the appraised value, such appraised value to be ascertained as provided by sections 8, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75 and 76 of “The Customs Act”.....	21	20 p. c.
Brick, for building.....	12	20 “
“ fire, for use exclusively in processes of manufactures....	12	Free.
Bridges, iron, and structural iron work.....	28	1½c. per lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
Brilliant, cotton, uncoloured.....	17	25 p. c.
Brim moulds, for gold-beaters.....	31	Free.
Brimstone, crude, or in roll or flour.....	14	“
Bristles.....	23	“
Britannia metal, in pigs and bars.....	28	“
“ metal, manufactures of, not plated.....	28	25 p. c.
British copyright works, reprints of.....	1	15 p. c., and in addition thereto, 12½ p. c.
British gum.....	24	1c. per lb.
Bromine.....	14	Free.
Bronze, phosphor, in block, bars, sheets and wire.....	28	10 p. c.
Brooms.....	31	25 “
Broom corn.....	24	Free.
Brussels carpet (<i>see</i> carpets).....	15	25 p. c.
Brushes.....	31	25 “
Buchu leaves.....	24	Free.
Buckle clasps, steel for (<i>see</i> steel No. 12).....	28	“
Buckram, for the manufacture of hat and bonnet shapes.....	19	“
Buckskins, tanned (<i>see</i> glove leathers).....	23	10 p. c.
Buckthorn and strip fencing of iron or steel.....	28	1½c. per lb.
Buckwheat.....	21	10c. per bush.
“ flour or meal.....	21	½c. per lb.
Buggies of all kinds, farm waggons, farm, railway or freight carts, pleasure carts or gigs, and similar vehicles costing less than \$50.....	10	\$10 each & 20 p. c.
Buggies, etc., costing \$50 and less than \$100.....	10	\$15 “
“ and all such carriages costing \$100 each, and over....	10	35 p. c.
Building stone: rough freestone, sandstone and all other building stone, except marble from the quarry, not hammered or chiselled.....	26	\$1 per ton, of 13 cubic feet.
Builders' hardware:— Builders', cabinet-makers', harness-makers' and saddlers' hardware, including curry-combs, carriage hardware, locks, butts and hinges, N.E.S., saws of all kinds, and tools of all kinds, N.E.S.....	9	35 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
B		
Bulbs, flowers, all kinds.....	24	Free.
Bullion, gold and silver, in bars, blocks or ingots, and bullion fringe.....	27	"
Burgundy pitch.....	24	"
Burr stones, in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, and not bound up or prepared for binding into mill stones.....	26	"
Bushes, blackberry.....	30	1c. each.
" gooseberry.....	30	1c. "
" raspberry.....	30	1c. "
" rose, costing twenty cents and less.....	30	3c. "
Butter.....	20	4c. per lb.
Buttons of hoof, rubber, vulcanite or composition.....	31	5c. p. gross, & 20 p. c.
Buttons, vegetable, ivory or horn.....	31	10c. p. gross, & 20 p. c.
Buttons, all other, N.E.S.....	31	25 p. c.
Button covers, crozier.....	31	10 "
C		
Cabinet furniture (<i>see</i> furniture).....	13	35 p. c.
Cabinets of coins, collections of medals and other antiquities ..	32	Free.
Cabinet-makers' hardware (<i>see</i> builders' hardware).....	9	35 p. c.
Cabinet-makers' hardware (<i>see</i> hardware, house furnishing).....	9	30 "
Cacti.....	24	Free.
Cages, bird, of all kinds.....	32	35 p. c.
Calendars, advertising (<i>see</i> advertising pamphlets).....	1	6c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Calf skins, tanned but not dressed, waxed or glazed (<i>see</i> belting leather).....	23	15 p. c.
Calumba root.....	24	Free.
Camwood and sumac and extract for dyeing or tanning purposes, when not further manufactured than crushed or ground...	24	"
Canada plate, not less than 30 ins. wide, and not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in thickness.....	28	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. c.
Candles, tallow.....	23	2c. p. lb.
" paraffine wax.....	23	5c. "
" all other, including sperm.....	23	25 p. c.
Candy, sugar, brown or white, and confectionery.....	21	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb., & 35 p. c.
Cane juice, concentrated (<i>see</i> sugar and molasses).....	21	
" other (<i>see</i> sugar and molasses).....	21	
Cane or rattan, split or otherwise manufactured.....	24	25 p. c.
Canes, all kinds, N.E.S.....	24	25 "
Canned meats (<i>see</i> meats).....	20	3c. p. lb.
Cans or packages made of tin or other material, containing fish of any kind admitted free of duty under any existing law or treaty, not exceeding 1 qt. in contents.....	28	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. on each can or package.
Cans, etc., when exceeding 1 qt., an additional duty of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for each additional qt. or fractional part thereof.....	28	
Canvas, of hemp or flax, when to be used for boats' and ships' sails.....	19	5 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
C		
Canvas for manufacture of floor oil cloth, not less than 45 in. wide, and not pressed or calendered	19	Free.
Canvas, jute canvas, not less than 58 in. wide, when imported by manufacturers of floor oil cloth for use in their factories	19	"
Caoutchouc, unmanufactured	24	"
Capes, fur	18	25 p. c.
Caplins	18	20 "
Caps, N.E.S.	18	30 "
Caps, fur	18	25 "
Caps for umbrellas (<i>see</i> ribs, brass)	28	20 "
Caraway seeds (<i>see</i> seeds, aromatic)	24	Free.
Carbolic or heavy oil, for any use	25	10 p. c.
Carboys, glass, empty or filled	26	30 "
Cardboard, printed or stamped (<i>see</i> advertising pamphlets)	1	6c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Cards (<i>see</i> bank notes)	1	35 p. c.
Cards, pictorial show (<i>see</i> advertising pamphlets)	1	6c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Cards, playing	1	6c. p. pack.
Card-clothing, machine	32	25 p. c.
Cardamon seed (<i>see</i> seeds, aromatic)	24	Free.
Carpet bags	23	30 p. c.
Carpets, viz. :—Brussels, tapestry, Dutch, Venetian, and damask, carpet mats and rugs of all kinds, N.E.S., and printed felts and druggets, and all other carpets and squares, not otherwise provided for	15	25 p. c.
Carpets, treble ingrain, three-ply and two-ply carpets, composed wholly of wool	15	10c. p. sq. yd., & 20 p. c.
Carpets, two-ply and three-ply ingrain carpets, of which the warp is composed wholly of cotton, or other material than wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animals	15	5c. p. sq. yd., & 20 p. c.
Carpets, Smyrna, mats and rugs	15	30 p. c.
Carpet mats (<i>see</i> carpets, Brussels)	15	25 "
" warps, bleached, dyed or coloured	17	3c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.
" " not bleached, dyed or coloured	17	2c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.
Carpeting, hemp	19	25 p. c.
" jute	19	25 "
Carpets, warp of cotton (<i>see</i> carpets, two and three-ply)	15	5c. p. sq. yd., & 20 p. c.
" wool, treble ingrain (<i>see</i> carpets, treble ingrain)	15	10c. p. sq. yd., & 20 p. c.
Carriages (<i>see</i> buggies)	10	
" children's, of all kinds	10	35 p. c.
Carriages for travellers and carriages laden with merchandise, and not to include circus troops nor hawkers, under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs	10	Free.
Cars, baggage, freight and railway (<i>see</i> locomotives)	10	"
" railway	10	30 p. c.
Cartridge cases of all kinds and materials	8	35 "

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
C		
Cartridges, gun, rifle and pistol, and cartridge cases of all kinds and materials.....	8	35 p. c.
Cartridges, articles for (<i>see</i> hemp paper).....	31	Free.
Carts, hand	10	30 p. c.
“ farm, railway and freight (<i>see</i> buggies).....	10	
“ pleasure (<i>see</i> buggies).....	10	
Cases, cigar holders (<i>see</i> tobacco pipes).....	31	35 “
“ fancy (<i>see</i> boxes, fancy).....	31	35 “
“ for jewels and watches, cases for silver and plated ware, and for cutlery and other like articles.....	31	10c. each, & 30 p. c.
“ show	24	\$2 each, & 35 p. c.
Caskets and coffins of any material.....	24	35 p. c.
Cattle for improvement of stock (<i>see</i> animals).....	29	Free.
Cast-iron pipe of every description.....	28	\$12 p. ton, but not less than 35 p. c.
Cast as models for the use of schools of design.....	31	Free.
Castings, viz. :— Cast-iron vessels, plates, stove plates and irons, sad irons, hatters' irons, tailors' irons and castings of iron, N.E.S.	28	\$16 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
Malleable iron and steel castings, N.E.S.....	28	\$25 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
Cassimeres (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures).....	15	10c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Cat-gut, unmanufactured	23	Free.
“ strings, or gut cord for musical instruments.....	23	“
Catsups (<i>see</i> sauces).....	22	
Cedar, red (<i>see</i> lumber).....	24	“
“ Spanish (<i>see</i> lumber).....	24	“
Celluloid, moulded into sizes for handles of knives and forks, not bored nor otherwise manufactured; also, moulded celluloid balls and cylinders, coated with tinfoil or not, but not finished or further manufactured.....	32	10 p. c.
Celluloid, xylonite or xyolite in sheets, and in lumps, blocks or balls in the rough.....	32	Free.
Celluloid, for almanacs, &c. (<i>see</i> stereotypes).....	32	
Cement, burnt and unground.....	12	7½c. p. 100 lbs.
“ hydraulic or water lime, ground, including barrels.....	12	40c. p. brl.
“ in bulk or in bags.....	12	9c. p. bush.
“ Portland or Roman, shall be classed with all other cement at specific rates, as above provided.....		
Cement, stone or water limestone.....	12	\$1 p. ton of 13 cubic ft.
Chains (iron or steel) over nine-sixteenths in. in diameter.	28	5 p. c.
“ (of hair).....	23	30 “
Chalk stone, ground or unground.....	26	Free.
Chamomile flowers.....	24	“
Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing each not more than a quart, and more than 1 pint.....	22	\$3.30 per doz. bottles.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
C		
In bottles containing not more than a pint each, and more than $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.....	22	\$1.65 per dozen bottles.
In bottles containing $\frac{1}{2}$ pint each or less	22	\$2c. per dozen bottles.
In bottles containing more than 1 quart each, shall pay, in addition to \$3.30 p. doz. bottles, at the rate of.....	22	\$1.65 p. I. G. for all over 1 qt. p. bottle.
The quarts and pints in each case being old wine measure ; in addition to the above specific duty there shall be an <i>ad valorem</i> duty of.....	22	30 p. c.
Channels, iron (see iron and steel angles).....	28	
Charts, N.E.S.....	1	20 p. c.
" admiralty.....	1	Free.
Cheese.....	20	3 c. p. lb.
Cherries.....	21	1c. p. qt.
Cherry lumber (see lumber).....	24	Free.
" trees, of all kinds.....	30	4c. each.
" heat welding compound.....	14	Free.
Chestnut lumber (see lumber).....	24	"
Chicory, raw or green.....	22	3c. p. lb.
" or other root or vegetable used as a substitute for coffee, kiln-dried, roasted or ground.....	22	4c. p. lb.
Chimneys, glass, lamp.....	13	30 p. c.
Chinaware.....	26	30 "
Chloralum or chloride of aluminum.....	14	Free.
Chloride of lime.....	14	"
" zinc.....	14	5 p. c.
Chocolate, not sweetened	22	4c. p. lb.
" containing sugar.....	22	5c. "
Chromos (see advertising pamphlets).....	1	6c. p. lb. and 20 p. c.
Chromotypes (see advertising pamphlets).....	1	6c. p. lb. and 20 p. c.
Chronometers for ships.....	6	Free.
Churns, wood, N.E.S.	24	25 p. c.
" earthenware.....	26	3c. p. gal. of holding capacity.
Conium cicuta, or hemlock seed or leaf.....	24	Free.
Cider, not clarified or refined.....	22	5c. p. I. G.
" clarified or refined.....	22	10c. p. I. G.
Cigars.....	22	\$2 p. lb. and 25 p. c.
Cigarettes (the weight of cigarettes to include the weight of the paper covering).....	22	\$2 p. lb. and 25 p. c.
Cinchona bark.....	24	Free.
Cinnibar.....	24	"
Cistern pumps, iron.....	28	35 p. c.
Citron rinds, in brine.....	21	Free.
Clay pipe, unmanufactured.....	26	"
Clays.....	26	"
Cliff-stone, ground or unground.....	26	"

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
C		
Clippings and waste (<i>see</i> rags).....	31	Free.
Cloaks, fur.....	18	25 p. c.
Clocks, and clock cases of all kinds.....	6	35 p. c.
Clock springs and clock movements other than for tower clocks, complete or in parts.	6	10 p. c.
Clocks, steel for (<i>see</i> steel No. 20)	28	Free.
Cloth, bookbinders'.....	17	10 p. c.
“ horse collar (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures).....	15	10c. p. lb. and 20 p. c.
Cloths, N.E.S. (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures).....	15	10c. p. lb. and 20 p. c.
Clothes-ringers	31	\$1 each, and 30 p. c.
Clothing, made of cotton or other material not otherwise provided for, including corsets, and similar articles made up by the seamstress or tailor, also tarpaulin, plain or coated with oil, paint, tar or other composition, and cotton bags made up by the use of the needle, not otherwise provided for.....	17	35 p. c.
Clothing, woollen, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description, including cloth caps and horse clothing, shaped, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animal, made up by the tailor, seamstress or manufacturer, not otherwise provided for...	15	10c. p. lb. and 25 p. c.
Clothing, donations of, for charitable purposes.....	31	Free.
“ for army and navy (<i>see</i> army, articles for). . .	31	“
Coal, anthracite.....	26	“
“ bituminous	26	60c. per ton of 2,000 lbs.
“ dust, anthracite.....	26	Free.
“ “.....	26	20 p. c.
“ tar and pitch.....	24	10 p. c.
“ oil (<i>see</i> oils).....	25	7½c. p. I. G.
“ “ fixtures, or parts thereof.....	28	30 p. c.
“ “ products of (<i>see</i> oils)	25	7½c. p. I. G.
Coats, fur.....	18	25 p. c.
Coatings (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures)	15	10c. p. lb. & 20 p. c.
Cobalt, ore of.....	26	Free.
“ metallic colours, N.E.S.....	14	“
Cochineal.....	14	“
Cocoa nuts.....	21	\$1 per 100.
Cocoa nuts, when imported from the place of growth by vessel direct to a Canadian port.....	21	50c. per 100.
Cocoa nut, desiccated, sweetened or not.....	22	8c. p. lb.
Cocoa paste, not sweetened.....	22	4c. “
“ and other preparations of cocoa containing sugar.....	22	5c. “
Cocoa bean, shell and nibs, not roasted, crushed or ground....	24	Free.
“ matting.....	19	30 p. c.
Cocoboral, lumber (<i>see</i> lumber).....	24	Free.
Cod liver oil, medicated.....	25	20 p. c.
Coffee, condensed, with milk, not sweetened.....	22	35 “
“ “ sweetened.....	22	1½c. p. lb. & 35 p. c.
“ extract of, or substitutes therefor, all kinds.....	22	5c. p. lb.
“ green, from the United States.....	22	10 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
C		
Coffee, roasted or ground, from the United States.	22	3c. p. lb. & 10 p.c.
" " and all imitations of and substitutes for, N.E.S.	22	3c. per lb.
Coffee, substitutes for (<i>see</i> chicory).	22	4c. "
" green, except as hereinbefore provided.	22	Free.
Coffins of any material.	24	35 p. c.
Coins, gold and silver, except United States silver coins.	27	Free.
" cabinets of.	32	"
" base or counterfeit (<i>see</i> prohibited articles).	27	"
Coir.	19	"
" yarn.	19	"
Coke.	26	50c. per ton of 2,000 lbs.
" gas (the product of gas works) when used in Canadian manufactures only.	26	Free.
Collars, lace (<i>see</i> laces).	18	30 p. c.
" of cotton or linen.	18	24c. p. doz. & 30 p. c.
Collar cloth paper, union, in rolls or sheets, not glossed or finished.	24	20 p. c.
Collar cloth paper, union, glossed or finished, in rolls or sheets.	24	25 "
Collection of antiquities (<i>see</i> cabinets of coins).	32	Free.
Colleges, articles for (<i>see</i> philosophical instruments).	6	"
Collodion.	24	20c. p. gal. & 25 p. c.
Coloured fabrics, woven in whole or in part of dyed or coloured cotton yarn, or jute yarn, or of part jute and part cotton yarn or other material, except silk, N.E.S.	17	25 p. c.
Colours, dry, N.E.S.	14	20 "
" (<i>see</i> paints).	14	30 "
" in spirits (<i>see</i> paints).	14	\$1 per I. G.
" in pulp (<i>see</i> paints).	14	30 p. c.
" metallic, viz. :- Oxides of cobalt, zinc and tin, N.E.S.	14	Free.
Cologne water (<i>see</i> spirits, &c.).	22	
Combs, for dress and toilet, of all kinds.	23	35 p. c.
Commons, House of, articles for (<i>see</i> departments, articles for).	31	Free.
Communion plate, when imported by and for the use of churches.	27	"
Compasses for ships.	6	"
Composition ornaments (<i>see</i> boxes, fancy).	31	35 p. c.
Concrete, sugar (<i>see</i> sugar and molasses).	21	
Condensers, platinum (<i>see</i> platinum wire).	28	Free.
Confectionery.	21	1½c. p. lb. and 25 p. c.
" labels for (<i>see</i> labels).	1	15c. p. lb. and 25 p. c.
Conium cicuta or hemlock seed and leaf.	14	Free.
Consuls General, articles for the personal use of, who are natives or citizens of the country they represent, and who are not engaged in any other business or profession.	31	"
Copal gum.	24	Free.
Copper, old and scrap, copper in pigs, bars, rods, bolts, ingots, and sheathing not planished or coated, and copper seamless drawn tubing.	28	10 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
C		
Copper, all manufactures of, N.E.S. (<i>see</i> copper, old and scrap)	28	30 p. c.
Copper or brass wire.....	28	15 "
Copper or brass wire, twisted, when imported by manufacturers of boots and shoes, for use in their factories.....	28	15 "
Copper wire cloth.....	28	20 "
Copper wire rods (<i>see</i> brass, copper, &c.).....	28	Free.
Copper, precipitate of, crude.....	14	"
Copper rollers for use in calico printing, when imported by calico printers for use in their factories, in the printing of calicoes, and for other purpose (such rollers not being manufactured in Canada) upon the importer in each case making oath at the time of entry, in terms as follows:— I (1) the undersigned, importer of the copper rollers mentioned in this entry, do solemnly (2) that such copper rollers were specially imported by (3) for use in the printing of calicoes in (4) factory. I further (2) that the said rollers will be used for the said purpose and that the same will not be used, sold or disposed of by (3) or by any person in (4) employ, for any other purpose or use than as aforesaid....	28	"
Copper in sheets or strips, of less than four inches in width....	28	15 p. c.
Copper, in sheets or plates, of not less than four inches in width	28	Free.
Copper, sub-acetate of, or verdigris, dry.....	14	"
Copperas (sulphate of iron).....	14	"
Copyright works, British reprints of.....	1	15 p. c. and addition thereto 12½ p. c.
Copyright works, importation prohibited (<i>see</i> prohibited articles)		
Cords, cotton, braided.....	17	30 p. c.
Cordage of all kinds.....	19	1½c. p. lb. & 10 p. c.
Cordials (<i>see</i> spirits, c).....	22	\$2 12½c. p. I. G.
" medicinal (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines).....	14	
Cordova leather, tanned from horse hide, and manufactures of.	23	25 p. c.
Coriander seed (<i>see</i> seeds, aromatic).....	24	Free.
Corks, and other manufactures of cork wood or cork bark.....	24	20 p. c.
Cork bark, unmanufactured.....	24	Free.
Cork wood, unmanufactured.....	24	"
Corn, Indian.....	21	7½c. p. bush.
Corn, Indian, of the varieties known as southern white dent corn or horse tooth ensilage corn, and western yellow dent corn or horse tooth ensilage corn, when imported to be sown for soiling and ensilage, and for no other purpose, under regulations to be made by the Governor in Council..	21	Free.
Corn, meal.....	21	40c. p. bri.
Corn, pop.....	21	35 p.c.
" starch (<i>see</i> starch).....	24	
" syrup.....	21	1½ c. p. lb.
" in cans (<i>see</i> tomatoes in cans).....	21	
Corsets (<i>see</i> clothing, cotton).....	17	35 p.c.

(1) Name of importer.

(2) Swear or affirm.

(3) Me or the firm of , of which I am a member.

(4) My or our, as the case may be.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
C		
Corset steel, steel for (<i>see</i> steel No. 30).....	28	Free.
Corset clasps, spoon clasps or busks, blanks, busks, side steels and other corset steels, whether plain, japanned, lacquered, tinned or covered with paper or cloth; also back, bone or corset wires, covered with paper or cloth, cut to lengths and tipped with brass or tin, or untipped, or in coils.....	28	5c. p. lb. & 30 p.c.
Cotton, bleached, not printed (<i>see</i> cotton, grey).....	17	1 c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p.c.
“ bed-quilts, not including woven quilts or counterpanes.....	17	35 p.c.
“ bags (<i>see</i> clothing, cotton).....	17	35 “
“ cambrics (<i>see</i> cotton fabrics).....	17	25 “
“ Canton flannels (<i>see</i> cotton, grey).....	17	1 c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p.c.
“ clothing (<i>see</i> clothing, cotton).....	17	35 p.c.
“ cordage.....	17	30 “
“ cords (<i>see</i> cotton fabrics).....	17	25 “
“ “ fancy (<i>see</i> laces).....	17	30 “
“ drills and ducks (<i>see</i> cotton, grey).....	17	1 c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p.c.
Cotton fabrics, coloured, woven in whole or in part of dyed or coloured cotton yarn, or jute yarn, or of part jute and part cotton yarn or other material except silk, N.E.S.	17	25 p.c.
Cotton fabrics, printed or dyed, N.E.S.	17	32½ “
Cotton fabrics, uncoloured, viz.:—Scrims and window scrims, cambric cloths, muslin apron checks, brilliants, cords piqués, diapers, lenos, mosquito nettings, swiss, jaconet and cambric muslins, and plain, striped or checked lawns.....	17	25 “
Cotton, grey, or unbleached and bleached cotton, sheetings, drills, ducks, cotton or Canton flannels, not stained, painted or printed.....	17	1 c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p.c.
Cotton, all manufactures of, N.E.S.	17	20 p.c.
“ muslin apron checks (<i>see</i> cotton fabrics, uncoloured).....	17	25 p.c.
“ sheeting (<i>see</i> cotton, grey).....	17	1 c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p.c.
Cotton yarns not coarser than No. 40, unbleached, bleached or dyed, for use in covering electric wires; also for the manufacture of cotton loom harness, and for use in the manufacture of Italian cloths, cotton, worsted or silk fabrics.....	17	Free.
Cotton yarns in cops only, made from single cotton yarns finer than No. 40, when for use in their own factories by the manufacturers of Italian cloths, cashmeres and cotton cloths for the selvages of the said cloths, and for these purposes only.....	17	“
Cotton waste.....	17	“
do winceys, fancy (<i>see</i> winceys, checked).....	17	2 c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p.c.
Cotton wool.....	24	Free.
“ fillets for card clothing (<i>see</i> fillets, cotton).....	17	“
“ rags (<i>see</i> rags).....	17	“
“ seed cake.....	24	“
“ seed meal.....	24	“
Cottonades (<i>see</i> bed tickings).....	17	2c. p. sq. yd. & 15 p.c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
C		
Counters, boot and shoe, made from leather board.....	24	½c. p. pr.
Coutils and jeans, when imported by corset and dress stay-makers for use in their own factories.....	17	25 p.c.
Cranberries.....	21	30 c. p. bush.
Crapes of all kinds.....	18	20 p.c.
"C.C." or cream coloured ware (<i>see earthenware</i>).....	26	35 "
Cream of tartar in crystals.....	14	Free.
Cream, sizing.....	14	1c. p. lb.
Crocks, earthenware (<i>see earthenware</i>).....	26	3c. p. gall.
Crowbars, of iron or steel.....	9	1c. p. lb. & 25 p.c.
Crucible sheet steel, 11 to 16 gauge, 2½ to 18 inches wide, when imported by manufacturers of mower and reaper knives, for the manufacture of such knives in their own factories.....	28	Free.
Cubic nitre, or nitrate of soda.....	14	"
Cudbear, extract of.....	14	"
Cues, bagatelle.....	31	35 p.c.
Cuffs of cotton, linen, xylonite, xylolite or celluloid.....	18	4c. p. pr., and 30 p.c.
Cummin seed (<i>see seeds, aromatic</i>).....	24	Free.
Cups or other prizes won in competitions.....	31	"
Currants, dried.....	21	1c. p. lb.
" green.....	21	1c. p. qt.
Currant wine (<i>see wines</i>).....	22	
Curtains, when made up, trimmed or untrimmed.....	32	30 p.c.
Curling stones (so called), of whatever material made.....	32	25 "
Cutlery, plated, viz.: knives plated wholly or in part, costing under \$3.50 per dozen.....	9	50c. p. doz., and 20 p.c.
Cutlery, not otherwise provided for.....	9	25 p.c.
Cutters.....	10	30 "
" paper (<i>see printing presses</i>).....	9	10 "
Cylinder needles.....	9	30 "
D		
Damar gum.....	24	Free.
Damask of cotton, of linen, or of cotton and linen, bleached, unbleached or coloured.....	17	25 p.c.
Damask carpets (<i>see carpets</i>).....	15	25 "
Dates, dried.....	21	1 c. p. lb.
Decanters.....	26	30 p.c.
Deer skins, tanned (<i>see glove leathers</i>).....	23	10 "
Degras, when imported by manufacturers of leather for use in the manufacture of leather in their factories.....		Free.
Demijohns, glass, empty or filled.....	26	30 p.c.
" earthenware.....	26	3 c. p. gallon of holding capacity.
Denims, cotton (<i>see bed ticking</i>).....	17	2c. p. sq. yd. and 15 p. c.
Departments, articles for, imported by and for the use of the Dominion Government or any of the departments thereof, or by and for the Senate or House of Commons, including		

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
D		
the following articles when imported by the said Government or through any of the departments thereof for the use of the Canadian Militia:—Arms, military clothing, musical instruments for bands, military stores and munitions of war.		
The following articles when imported by and for the use of the army and navy:—Arms, military or naval clothing, musical instruments for bands, military stores and munitions of war	31	Free.
Desks, writing, fancy and ornamental (<i>see</i> boxes, fancy)	31	Free.
Dextrine	31	35 p. c.
Diamonds, black, for borers	10	1c. per lb.
“ unset	27	Free.
“ drills, for prospecting for minerals, not to include motor power	27	“
Diamond dust or bort	9	“
Diapers, cotton (<i>see</i> cotton fabrics, uncoloured)	27	“
Digitalis, foliæ	17	25 p. c.
Disks or mills (<i>see</i> blanketing)	14	Free.
Doeskins, N.E.S. (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures)	28	“
Dogwood (<i>see</i> lumber)	15	10c. per lb., & 20 p. c.
Dolls (<i>see</i> boxes, fancy)	24	Free.
Dominion Government, articles for (<i>see</i> departments)	31	35 p. c.
Doors for safes and vaults of iron or steel	31	Free.
Dragon's blood	28	35 p. c.
Drain pipes, sewer pipes, chimney linings or vents, and inverted blocks, glazed or unglazed, and earthenware tiles	14	Free.
Drain tiles, not glazed	12	35 p. c.
Drawers, woollen (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures)	12	20 “
Drawings and building plans	15	10c. per lb., & 20 p. c.
“ importation of prohibited (<i>see</i> prohibited articles)	3	p. c.
Dressing, harness	10	20 p. c.
Dried fruit, N.E.S.	10	30 p. c.
Driers, Japan and liquid	21	1c. per lb.
Drillings, cotton (<i>see</i> cottons, grey, and bed tickings)	24	20c. per gall., & 25 p. c.
Drills, cotton, not printed (<i>see</i> cottons, grey)	17	25 p. c.
“ “ dyed (<i>see</i> bed ticking)	17	1c. per sq. yd., & 15 p. c.
Drops, medicinal (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines)	17	2c. per sq. yd., & 15 p. c.
Druggets (<i>see</i> carpets)	14	“
Dry putty, for polishing granite	15	25 p. c.
Dualin (<i>see</i> giant powder)	26	20 “
Duck for belting and hose, when imported by manufacturers of rubber goods for use in their factories	8	5c. per lb., & 20 p. c.
Ducks, cotton, not printed, &c. (<i>see</i> cotton, grey)	17	Free.
“ “ dyed or coloured (<i>see</i> bed tickings)	17	1c. per sq. yd., & 15 p. c.
	17	2c. per sq. yd., & 15 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
D		
Dutch carpets (<i>see</i> carpets)	15	25 p. c.
" or schlag metal leaf	28	30 "
Dyes, aniline, not otherwise provided for	14	10 "
" (<i>see</i> aniline dyes)	14	Free.
Dyeing or tanning articles, in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, N.E.S.	14	"
Dynamite (<i>see</i> giant powder)	8	5c. per lb., & 20 p. c.
E		
Earthenware and stoneware, viz. :— Demijohns or jugs, churns and crocks, per gallon of holding capacity	26	3c. per gall.
Earthenware and stoneware, brown or coloured, and Rockingham ware, white granite or ironstone ware, "C.C." or cream-coloured ware, decorated, printed or sponged, and all earthenware, N.E.S.	26	35 p. c.
Ebony (<i>see</i> lumber)	24	Free.
Effects of subjects dying abroad (<i>see</i> apparel, wearing) ..	32	"
Eggs	20	5c. per doz.
Elastic rubber thread, for the manufacture of elastic webbing, when imported by the manufacturers of elastic rubber webbing, to be used for that purpose only, in their own factories, until such time as the said rubber thread is manufactured in Canada	24	Free.
Elder wine (<i>see</i> wines)	22	25c. p. I. G., & 3c. p. I. G. for each degree from 26 up to 40, & 30 p. c.
Electric arc light carbons or carbon points, not exceeding twelve inches in length, two dollars and fifty cents per thousand, and in proportion for greater or less lengths	31	\$2.50 per 1,000.
Electric lights, globes for	26	30 p. c.
" batteries	6	25 "
" lights, apparatus for	6	25 "
Electro-plated ware (<i>see</i> plated ware)	27	30 "
Electrotypes of books (<i>see</i> stereotypes)	28	
" for commercial blanks (<i>see</i> stereotypes)	28	2c. p. sq. in.
" N.E.S. (<i>see</i> stereotypes)	28	
Elixirs (<i>see</i> spirits)	22	\$2.12½ per I. G., & 30 p. c.
Embossed books for the blind	1	Free.
Embroideries	18	30 p. c.
Emery, in blocks, crushed or ground	26	Free.
" paper	9	30 p. c.
" wheels	32	25 "
Emetic, tartar (<i>see</i> blood albumen)	14	Free.
Enamel sizing	14	1c. per lb.
Enamelled leather	23	25 p. c.
Ends, steel (<i>see</i> ferro-manganese)	28	\$2 p. ton.
Engraved plates (on wood and on steel or other metal)	31	20 p. c.
Engravings	3	20 "
" (<i>see</i> stereotypes)	3	2c. p. sq. in.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
E		
Engines, fire.....	9	35 p. c.
“ locomotive (<i>see</i> locomotives).....	9	“
“ steam, for ships (<i>see</i> ships).....	9	25 “
“ other (<i>see</i> locomotives).....	9	“
“ portable, steam (<i>see</i> machines, portable).....	9	35 “
Ensilage, Indian corn for (<i>see</i> corn, Indian).....	21	Free.
Entomology, specimens of.....	32	“
Envelopes (<i>see</i> bank notes).....	1	35 p. c.
“ (<i>see</i> manufactures of paper).....	1	35 “
Ergot.....	24	Free.
Esparto, or Spanish grass, and other grasses, and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper.....	24	“
Essences, medicinal (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines).....	14	“
“ containing spirits (<i>see</i> spirits, d).....	22	\$2.12½ p. I. G. & 30 p. c.
Essential oils, for manufacturing purposes.....	14	20 p. c.
Ether, nitrous (<i>see</i> spirits, f).....	14	\$2.12½ p. I. G. & 30 p. c.
“ sulphuric.....	14	5c. p. lb.
Ethyl, alcohol (<i>see</i> spirits, a).....	22	\$2.12½ p. I. G.
“ hydrated oxide of (<i>see</i> spirits, a).....	22	“
Excelsior, for upholsterers' use.....	32	20 p. c.
Explosives:—		
Fireworks.....	8	25 “
Gun, rifle and pistol cartridges; cartridge cases of all kinds and materials; percussion caps, and gun wads of all kinds.....	8	35 “
Blasting and mining powder.....	8	3 c. p. lb.
Canister powder, in pound and half-pound tins.....	8	15c. “
Cannon and musket powder in kegs and barrels.....	8	4c. “
Giant powder, dynamite, and other explosives in which nitro-glycerine is a constituent part.....	8	5c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Gun, rifle and sporting powder in kegs, half-kegs, or quarter-kegs and other similar packages.....	8	5c. p. lb.
Nitro-glycerine.....	8	10c. p. lb. & 20 p. c.
Extracts containing spirits (<i>see</i> spirits, d).....	22	\$2.12½ p. I. G. & 30 p. c.
“ of archill.....	14	Free.
“ of beef, or fluid beef, not medicated.....	22	25 p. c.
“ of cudbear.....	14	Free.
“ of logwood (<i>see</i> canwood).....	14	“
Extract of coffee or substitutes therefor of all kinds.....	22	5 c. p. lb.
“ of madder, ground or prepared.....	14	Free.
“ of malt (non-alcoholic), for medicinal purposes.....	14	25 p. c.
“ of saffron.....	14	Free.
“ of safflower.....	14	“
Eye-glasses.....	6	30 p. c.
“ parts of, unfinished.....	6	25 “

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
F		
Fabrics, coloured (<i>see</i> cotton fabrics).....	17	25 p. c.
" cotton " 	17	32½ "
" uncoloured " 	17	25 "
Fabrics, woollen. All fabrics composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animal, not otherwise provided for, on all such goods costing 10c. per yard and under.....	15	22½ p. c.
Fabrics, woollen, costing over 10c. and under 14c.	15	25 "
" " costing 14c. and over.....	15	27½ "
As regards the three preceding items, the half-penny sterling shall be computed as the equivalent of a cent, and larger sums in sterling money shall be computed at the same ratio.		
Fancy cases (<i>see</i> boxes, fancy).....	31	35 p. c.
Fancy grasses, dried, but not coloured or otherwise manufactured.....	24	Free.
Farina (<i>see</i> starch).....	24	
Fashion plates (<i>see</i> advertising pamphlets).....	1	6c. p. lb. & 20 p.c.
Feathers, all kinds, N.E.S.....	18	25 p. c.
" ostrich and vulture, undressed.....	18	15 "
" " dressed.....	18	35 "
Felloes and parts of wheels, rough hewn or sawn only.....	10	15 "
Felloes of hickory wood, rough sawn to shape only, or rough sawn and bent to shape, not planed, smoothed or otherwise manufactured, when imported by manufacturers of carriage and cart wheels to be used in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories only.....	10	Free.
Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels.....	19	"
" board, sized (<i>see</i> hemp paper).....	17	"
" cloth, N.E.S. (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures).....	15	10c. p. lb. & 20 p. c.
" pressed, of all kinds, not filled or covered by or with any woven fabric.....	15	17½ p. c.
" printed (<i>see</i> carpets).....	15	25 "
Fencing wire, barbed, of iron or steel.....	28	1½c. p. lb.
" buckthorn and strip of iron or steel.....	28	1½c. p. lb.
Fennel seed (<i>see</i> seeds, aromatic).....	24	Free.
Fenugreek seed.....	24	"
Ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, spiegel, steel bloom ends and crop ends of steel rails, for the manufacture of iron or steel.....	28	\$2 p. ton.
Ferrules (<i>see</i> ribs of brass, &c.).....	28	Free.
Fibre, Mexican.....	24	"
" tampico or istle.....	24	"
" vegetable, for manufacturing purposes.....	24	"
Fibres, vegetable, natural, not produced by any mechanical process.....	24	"
Fibre ware, indurated fibre ware, vulcanized fibre ware and all articles of like material.....	31	30 p. c.
Fibrilla.....	24	Free.
Field seeds (<i>see</i> seeds, garden).....	24	"
Figs.....	24	1c. p. lb.
Files and rasps.....	9	35 p. c.
Fillets of cotton and rubber, not exceeding 7 inches wide, when imported by and for the use of manufactures of card clothing.....	17	Free.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
F		
Fillets, rubber, for card clothing (<i>see</i> fillets of cotton).....	24	Free.
Firearms.....	8	20 p. c.
Fire brick, for use exclusively in process of manufactures.....	12	Free.
Fire clay.....	26	"
Fireproof paint (<i>see</i> oxides).....	14	30 p. c.
Fireworks.....	5	25 "
Fish, boneless.....	20	1c. p. lb.
Fish, foreign caught, imported otherwise than in barrels or half-barrels, whether fresh, dried, salted or pickled, not specially enumerated or provided for by this Act.....	20	50c. p. 100 lbs.
Fish, labels for (<i>see</i> labels).....	1	15c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.
Fish, all other, pickled, salted, in barrels.....	20	1c. p. lb.
Fish skins and fish offal, when imported by manufacturers of glue for use in their own factories.....	23	Free.
Fish oil.....	25	20 p. c.
" cod liver, medicated.....	25	20 "
Fish preserved in oil, except anchovies and sardines.....	20	30 "
Fish, salmon, and all other fish prepared or preserved, including oysters, not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act.....	20	25 "
Fish packages containing oysters or other fish not otherwise provided for (<i>see</i> cans or packages).....	20	25 "
Fish, smoked.....	20	1c. p. lb.
Fish hooks, nets and seines, and fishing lines and twines, but not to include sporting fishing tackle or hooks with flies or trawling spoons, or threads or twines commonly used for sewing or manufacturing purposes.....	9	Free.
Fisheries, produce of, N.E.S. (<i>see</i> oil, spermaceti).....	20	20 p. c.
Fishing rods.....	5	30 "
Fish plates, railway.....	28	\$12 p. ton.
Fixtures, gas, coal oil or kerosene, and parts thereof.....	28	30 p. c.
Flag-stones, sawn or otherwise dressed.....	26	\$2 p. ton.
Flannels, Canton, not printed (<i>see</i> cotton, grey).....	17	1c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c.
" " dyed, etc. (<i>see</i> bed tickings).....	17	2c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c.
" cotton, not printed (<i>see</i> cotton, grey).....	17	1c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c.
" " dyed (<i>see</i> bed tickings).....	17	2c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c.
" N.E.S. (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures).....	15	10c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Flannelettes, cotton.....	17	2c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c.
Flasks of 8 oz. capacity and over.....	26	5c. p. doz., & 30 p. c.
Flasks of less than 8 oz. capacity.....	26	30 p. c.
Flats, iron (<i>see</i> iron and steel, bar iron).....	28	\$13 p. ton.
Flax, canvas of, when to be used for boats and ships' sails.....	19	5 p. c.
" fibre, scutched.....	19	1c. p. lb.
" " hackled.....	19	2c. "
" seed.....	24	10c. p. bush.
" tow of, scutched or green.....	19	1c. p. lb.
Flaxseed oil, raw or boiled.....	25	1 1/2c. p. lb.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
F		
Flint, flints and ground flintstones.....	26	Free.
Flint paper.....	9	30 p. c.
Florist stock, viz.: Palms, orchids, azaleas, cacti, and flower bulbs of all kinds.....	24	Free.
Flower odours, preserved (<i>see pomades</i>).....	31	15 p. c.
Flowers, artificial.....	18	25 "
" chamomile.....	24	Free.
Flower seeds (<i>see garden seeds</i>).....	24	
Flour, damaged (<i>see breadstuffs</i>).....	21	20 p. c.
" buckwheat, or meal of.....	21	½ c. p. lb.
" of rice.....	21	2c. "
" of rye.....	21	50c. p. brl.
" of sago.....	21	2c. p. lb.
" of starch (<i>see starch</i>).....	21	
" of wheat.....	21	75c. p. brl.
" of Canadian produce, ground in United States (<i>see wheat</i>).....	21	Free.
Folders (<i>see labels</i>).....	1	15c. per lb., & 25 p. c.
Folders (<i>see printing presses</i>).....	9	10 p. c.
Folia digitalis.....	24	Free.
Foot grease, being the refuse of the cotton seed after the oil has been pressed out, but not when treated with alkalis.....	24	"
Force pumps, iron.....	28	35 p. c.
Forgings, N.E.S. (<i>see iron and steel forgings</i>).....	28	
Forks, cast iron, not handled, nor ground or otherwise further manufactured.....	28	10 p. c.
Forks, 2 and 3-pronged, of all kinds.....	9	5c. each & 25 p. c.
Forks, 4, 5 and 6-pronged, of all kinds.....	9	82 p. doz & 20 p. c.
Fossils.....	26	Free.
Fowls, domestic, pure-bred, for the improvement of stock, and pheasants and quails.....	29	"
Frames, pictures, as furniture.....	4	35 p. c.
Freestone (<i>see stone, rough</i>).....	26	\$1 p. ton of 13 cub. ft.
French odours, preserved (<i>see pomades</i>).....	31	15 p. c.
Fringe, bullion.....	27	Free.
Fringes (<i>see laces</i>).....	18	30 p. c.
Fruit, dried, all other, N.E.S.....	21	1c. per lb.
Fruit, green, viz.:—		
Apples, including the duty on barrel.....	21	40c. p. brl.
Blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries, N.E.S.,—the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty.....	21	3c. p. lb.
Cherries and currants.....	21	1c. p. qt.
Cranberries, plums and quinces.....	21	30c. p. bush.
Currants.....	21	1 c. p. qt.
Grapes.....	21	2c. p. lb.
Oranges and lemons, in boxes of capacity not exceeding two and one-half cubic feet, twenty-five cents per box; in one-half boxes, capacity not exceeding one and one-fourth cubic feet, thirteen cents per half-box; in cases and all other packages, ten cents per cubic foot holding capacity; in bulk, one dollar and sixty cents per one thousand oranges or lemons; in barrels not exceeding	21	25c. p. box. 13c. p. half-box. 10c. p. c. ft. \$1.60 p. 1,000.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
F		
Fruit, green, viz:—		
in capacity that of the one hundred and ninety-six pound flour barrel	21	55c. p. brl.
Peaches, N.O.P.,—the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty	21	1c. p. lb.
Fruits, viz:—Bananas, plantains, pine-apples, pomegranates, guavas, mangoes and shaddocks; and wild blueberries and wild strawberries	21	Free.
Fruit, in air-tight cans or other packages, including the cans or other packages, weighing not over 1 lb., 3c. p. can or package, and 3c. additional p. can or package for each lb. or fraction of a lb. over 1 lb. in weight—the rate to include the duty on the cans or other packages, and the weight on which duty shall be payable to include the weight of the cans or other packages	21	3c. p. lb. can or pkg.
Fruit juices (<i>see</i> lime juice)	22	10c. p. gall.
Fruit, preserved in brandy, or other spirits	21	\$1.90 p. I.G.
Fruit, labels for (<i>see</i> labels)	1	15c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.
Fruit syrups (<i>see</i> lime juice)	22	40c. p. gall.
Fruit trees (<i>see</i> seedling stock)	30	Free.
Fruit trees and plants (<i>see</i> plants)	30	20 p. c.
Fuel, wood for, when imported into Manitoba and the North-West Territories	24	Free.
Fuller's earth	26	"
Furniture of wood, iron or any other material, house, cabinet or office, finished or in parts, including hair and spring and other mattresses, bolsters and pillows, caskets and coffins of any material	13	35 p. c.
Furniture, iron	13	35 "
Furniture, settlers' (<i>see</i> settlers' effects)	13	Free.
Fur skins, wholly or partially dressed	23	15 p. c.
Furs, hatters', not on the skin	23	Free.
Furs, manufactures of, viz: caps, hats, muffs, tippets, capes, coats, cloaks and other manufactures of fur	18	25 p. c.
Fur skins of all kinds, not dressed in any manner	23	Free.
G		
Galvanic batteries	6	25 p. c.
Game and poultry of all kinds	20	20 "
Gannister	26	Free.
Garden seeds (<i>see</i> seeds, garden)	24	"
Gas coke (the product of gas works), when used in Canadian manufactures only	26	"
Gas fixtures, or parts thereof	28	30 p. c.
" meters	9	35 "
" light shades	13	30 "
Gentian root	24	Free.
German mineral (potash)	14	"
German potash salts, or kainite, for fertilizers	14	"
German and nickel silver, manufactures of, not plated	28	25 p. c.
German and nickel silver, rolled or in sheets	28	Free.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
G		
Giant powder, dualin, dynamite, and other explosives in which nitro-glycerine is a constituent part.....	8	5c. p. lb., and 20 p. c.
Gigs (<i>see</i> buggies).....	10	
Gilt ware (<i>see</i> plated ware).....	27	30 p. c.
Ginger, unground.....	22	10 "
" ground.....	22	25 "
" preserved.....	22	35 "
" wine (<i>see</i> spirits, <i>g</i>).....	22	
Ginghams (<i>see</i> bed tickings).....	17	2c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c.
Gin, of all kinds (<i>see</i> spirits, <i>a</i>).....	22	\$2.12½ p. L.G.
Ginseng root.....	24	Free.
Girders (<i>see</i> iron and steel angles).....	28	
Glass and glassware, viz.:—		
Crystal and decorated glass tableware made expressly for mounting with silver-plated trimmings, when imported by manufacturers of plated ware.....	26	20 p. c.
Glass carboys and demijohns, empty or filled, bottles and decanters, flasks and phials of less capacity than eight ounces.....	26	30 "
Flasks and phials of eight ounces capacity and over, telegraph and lightning rod insulators, jars and glass balls, and cut, pressed or moulded tableware.....	26	5c. p. doz. pieces & 30 p. c.
Lamp, gas light and electric light shades, lamps and lamp chimneys, side-lights and head-lights; globes for lanterns, lamps, electric lights and gas lights, N.E.S.....	26	30 p. c.
Imitation porcelain shades and coloured glass shades, not figured, painted, enamelled or engraved.....	26	20 "
Common and colourless window glass; and plain, coloured, stained or tinted, or muffled glass in sheets.....	26	20 "
Ornamental figured, and enamelled coloured glass; painted and vitrified glass; figured, enamelled and obscured white glass; and rough rolled plate glass.....	26	25 "
Plate glass, not coloured, in panes of not over thirty square feet each, six cents per square foot; and when bevelled two cents per square foot additional.....	26	6c. p. sq. ft., & 2c. p. sq. ft. additional.
Plate glass in panes of over thirty and not over seventy square feet each, eight cents per square foot; and when bevelled, two cents per square foot additional.....	26	8c. p. sq. ft., & 2c. p. sq. ft. additional.
Plate glass in panes of over seventy square feet each, nine cents per square foot; and when bevelled, two cents per square foot additional.....	26	9c. p. sq. ft., & 2c. p. sq. ft. additional.
Silvered glass.....	26	30 p. c.
" bevelled.....	26	35 "
Stained glass windows.....	26	30 "
All other glass and manufactures of glass, N.O.P., including bent plate glass.....	26	20 "

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
G		
Glass paper.....	9	30 p. c.
Globes, glass, for lanterns, lamps, electric lights and gas-lights, N.E.S.....	23	30 "
Globules, or iron sand.....	26	20 "
Glove leathers, when imported by glove manufacturers for use in their factories in the manufacture of gloves, viz.: kid, lamb, buck, deer, antelope and waterhog, tanned or dressed, coloured or uncoloured.....	23	10 "
Glove boxes, fancy (<i>see</i> boxes, fancy).....	31	35 "
Gloves and mitts of all kinds.....	18	35 "
Glue, sheet, broken sheet and ground.....	23	3c. p. lb.
" liquid.....	23	30 p. c.
Glucose or grape sugar, glucose syrup and corn syrup, or any syrups containing any admixture thereof.....	21	1½c. p. lb.
Glucose syrup.....	21	1½c. "
Goat-hair, alpaca, not further prepared than washed, N.E.S.....	23	Free.
Gold bullion, in bars, blocks or ingots.....	27	"
" leaf.....	27	30 p. c.
" coins.....	27	Free.
" manufactures of.....	27	20 p. c.
Goldbeaters, brim moulds for.....	31	Free.
Goldbeaters' moulds.....	31	"
" skins.....	31	"
Gooseberries, N.E.S., the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty.....	21	3c. p. lb.
Government, books printed by any (<i>see</i> books, printed).....	1	Free.
Governor General, articles for the use of.....	31	"
Grain, damaged (<i>see</i> breadstuffs).....	21	20 p. c.
" ground in United States and returned (<i>see</i> wheat).....	21	Free.
Grafting, seedling stock for, viz.:—Plum, pear, peach and other fruit trees.....	29	"
Granite ware.....	26	35 p. c.
Grapes.....	21	2c. p. lb.
Grape sugar (<i>see</i> glucose).....	21	1½c. "
" vines, costing ten cents and less.....	30	2c. each.
Grass, Spanish, for the manufacture of paper.....	24	Free.
" manilla.....	24	"
" plaits, tuscan and straw.....	24	"
" pulp of, for the manufacture of paper.....	24	"
" other, for.....	24	"
Grasses, fancy, dried, but not coloured or otherwise manufactured.....	24	"
Gravels.....	26	"
Grease (<i>see</i> foot grease).....	23	"
" axle.....	23	1c. p. lb.
" rough, the refuse of animal fat, for the manufacture of soap only.....	23	Free.
Grindstones, not mounted, and not less than 12 in. diameter.....	26	\$2 p. ton.
Grip machines, wire for (<i>see</i> wire).....	28	Free.
Guano and other animal and vegetable manures.....	23	"
Guavas.....	21	"
Gums, viz.:—Amber, Arabic, Australian, copal, dammar, kaurie, mastic, sandarac, Senegal, shellac; and white shellac in gum or flake, for manufacturing purposes; and gum tragacanth, gum gedda and gum barberry.....	24	"

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
G		
Gum, British.....	24	1c. p. lb.
Gums, sweetened.....	31	1½c. p. lb. and 35 p.c.
Gumwood (<i>see</i> lumber).....	24	Free.
Gunpowder, blasting and mining.....	8	3c. p. lb.
“ cannon and musket, in kegs and barrels.....	8	4 “
“ canister, in pound and half-pound tins.....	8	15 “
“ giant (<i>see</i> giant powder).....	8	5c. p. lb., and 20 p.c.
“ rifle and sporting, in kegs, half kegs and quarter kegs, and other similar packages.....	8	5c. p. lb.
Gut, manufactured or unmanufactured, for whip and other cord.....	23	Free.
Gutta percha, manufactures of.....	24	25 p.c.
“ crude.....	24	Free.
Gypsum, crude (sulphate of lime).....	26	“
“ ground, not calcined.....	26	10c. p. 100 lbs.
H		
Hair, braids, chains and cords.....	23	30 p.c.
“ cleaned or uncleaned, but not curled or otherwise manufactured.....	23	Free.
Hair-cloth of all kinds.....	23	30 p.c.
“ curled.....	23	20 “
“ mattresses.....	23	35 “
“ oils (<i>see</i> perfumery).....	22	30 “
Hammers, N.E.S.....	9	35 “
“ of iron or steel, weighing three pounds each or over.....	9	1c. p. lb., and 25 p.c.
Hammocks and lawn tennis nets and other like articles manufactured of twine, N.E.S.....	17	35 p.c.
Hand carts.....	10	30 “
“ frame needles.....	9	30 “
Hangings, paper (<i>see</i> paper hangings).....	24	“
Handkerchiefs, cotton or linen, plain or printed, in the piece or otherwise.....	17	25 “
Handkerchiefs, boxes (<i>see</i> boxes, fancy).....	31	35 “
Handles, India rubber vulcanized, for knives and forks.....	24	10 “
“ celluloid.....	32	10 “
Hardware, carriage.....	9	35 “
“ house furnishings, not otherwise provided for.....	9	30 “
Harness and saddlery of every description.....	10	35 “
“ and leather dressing.....	10	30 “
Harvesters (<i>see</i> mowing machines).....	9	35 “
Hat boxes.....	31	30 “
Hats, fur.....	18	25 “
“ Leghorn, unfinished.....	18	20 p.c.
“ N.E.S.....	18	30 “
Hatters' bands, bindings, tips and sides, and linings, both tips and sides, when imported by hat and cap manufacturers only, for use in their factories in the manufacture of hats and caps, shall be and the same are hereby placed upon the list of articles that may be admitted into Canada free of customs duties.....	31	Free.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
H		
Hatters' furs, not on the skin	23	Free.
" plush, of silk or cotton	31	"
Hay forks, four, five and six-pronged, of all kinds	9	\$2 p. doz., & 20 p. c.
" two and three pronged, of all kinds	9	5c. each, & 25 p. c.
Head lights	13	30 p. c.
Hemlock bark	24	Free.
" leaf	24	"
" seed	24	"
Hemp, canvas (<i>see</i> canvas)	19	5 p. c.
" India (crude drug)	14	Free.
" undressed	24	"
" carpeting, matting and mats of	19	25 p. c.
Hemp paper, made on four cylinder machines and calendered to between .006 and .008 inch thickness, for the manufacture of shot shells; primers for the manufacture of shot shells and cartridges; and felt board sized and hydraulic pressed and covered with paper or uncovered, for the manufacture of gun wads; when such articles are imported by the manufacturers of shot shells, cartridges and gun wads, to be used for these purposes only in their own factories, until such time as the said articles are manufactured in Canada; Provided always that the said articles, when imported, shall be entered at the port of Montreal and at no other port; samples of such articles to be furnished to the collector of said port of Montreal by the Customs Department for the guidance of the officer when accepting free entries of such materials	24	Free.
Hemp rags (<i>see</i> rags)	17	Free.
Henbane leaf	24	"
Herrings, pickled or salted	20	4c p. lb.
Hickory (<i>see</i> lumber)	24	Free.
" felloes of (<i>see</i> felloes)	24	"
" billets (<i>see</i> lumber)	24	"
" lumber, sawn for spokes (<i>see</i> lumber)	24	"
Hides, raw, whether dry, salted or pickled	23	"
Hinges and butts, N.E.S.	28	35 p. c.
Hoss	9	5c. each, & 25 p. c.
Hogs, live	29	2c. p. lb.
Honey, in the comb or otherwise, and imitations and adulterations thereof	20	3c. p. lb.
Hoods, manilla	18	20 p. c.
Hoop iron (<i>see</i> iron and steel hoop iron)	28	
Hoop iron not exceeding $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in width, and being No. 25 gauge or thinner, used for the manufacture of tubular rivets	28	Free.
Hops	22	6c. p. lb.
Hoofs	23	Free.
Horns	23	"
Horn strips, when to be used in making corsets	23	"
" manufactures, fancy (<i>see</i> boxes, fancy)	31	35 p. c.
" tips	23	Free.
Hosiery, cotton (<i>see</i> socks and stockings)	17	10c. p. lb., and 30 p. c.
" woollen (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures)	15	10c. p. lb., and 20 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
H		
Horses, improvement of stock (<i>see</i> animals).....	29	Free.
Horse clothing, shaped, N.O.P.....	15	30 p. c.
“ “ (<i>see</i> clothing, woollen).....	15	10c. p. lb. and 25 p. c.
Horse-collar cloth (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures).....	15	10c. p. lb. and 20 p. c.
Horse-powers (<i>see</i> machines, portable).....	9	35 p. c.
Horse-shoes.....	28	1½ c. per lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
“ nails.....	28	1½ c. per lb. but not less than 35 p. c.
Hose and belting, duck for, when imported by manufacturers of rubber goods for use in their factories.....	17	Free.
“ rubber (<i>see</i> rubber belting).....	24	5c. p. lb. & 15 p.c.
House of Commons, articles for (<i>see</i> departments, articles for).. “ furniture, of wood, iron or any other material, house, cabinet or office, finished or in parts, including hair and spring and other mattresses, bolsters and pillows, caskets and coffins of any material.....	31 13	Free. 35 p. c.
Household furniture of settlers (<i>see</i> settlers' effects).....	13	Free.
Hubs, spokes, felloes and parts of wheels, rough hewn or sawn only.....	10	15 p. c.
Hymn books.....	1	5 p. c.
Hyoscyamus, or henbane leaf.....	14	Free.
I		
Ice.....	31	Free.
“ creepers, steel for (<i>see</i> steel, No. 12).....	28	“
Iceland moss and other mosses and seaweed, crude or in their natural state, or cleaned only.....	24	“
Illustrations, pictorial, for schools (<i>see</i> pictorial illustrations).. Imitation precious stones (<i>see</i> precious stones).....	1 31	“ 10 p. c.
Implements, agricultural (<i>see</i> mowing machines).....	9	35 p. c.
Indigo.....	14	Free.
“ auxiliary, or zinc dust.....	14	“
“ extract and paste of.....	14	“
Indian hemp (crude drug).....	14	“
Indian madder, ground or prepared, and all extracts of.....	14	“
Indian corn.....	21	7½ c. p. bush.
“ (<i>see</i> corn, Indian) ..	21	Free.
India rubber, viz. :— Boots and shoes, and other manufactures of, not otherwise provided for.....	24	25 p. c.
India rubber boots and shoes, with tops or uppers of cloth or of material other than rubber.....	24	35 “
India rubber surfaced waterproof clothing .. “ clothing, or clothing made water-proof with India rubber ..	24 24	10c. p. lb. 25 p.c. 35 p. c.
India rubber belting, hose, packing, mats and matting, and cotton or linen hose lined with rubber.....	24	5c. p. lb. & 15 p.c.
India rubber, unmanufactured.....	24	Free.
“ vulcanized handles, for knives and forks.....	24	10 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I.		
Ingots, steel (<i>see</i> steel ingots)	28	
Ink, writing	14	25 p. c.
“ shoemakers’	10	30 “
Iodine, crude	14	Free.
Instruments, dental	7	20 p. c.
“ mathematical, N.E.S.	7	25 “
“ optical, N.E.S.	7	25 “
“ photographic	7	25 “
“ philosophical	7	25 “
“ “ (<i>see</i> philosophical instruments)	7	Free.
“ surgical	7	20 p. c.
Insulators, lightning rod	26	5c. p. doz., & 30p. c.
“ telegraph	26	“ “
“ all kinds, N.E.S.	26	25 p. c.
Ipecacuanha root	24	Free.
Iris, Orris root	24	“
Iron and steel anchors	11	“
Iron and steel adzes, N.E.S.	9	35 p. c.
Iron and steel angles, rolled iron or steel, channels, structural shapes and special sections, weighing less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard, N.E.S.	28	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb., and 10 p. c.
Iron and steel angles, rolled iron or steel, beams, girders, joists, channels, structural shapes and special sections, weighing not less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard	28	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. c.
Iron and steel angles, rolled iron or steel, beams, girders, joists, channels, eyebar blanks made by the Kloman process, together with all other structural shapes of rolled iron or steel, including rolled iron or steel bridge plate not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick, nor less than 15 in. wide, when imported by manufacturers of bridges for use exclusively in the manufacture of iron and steel bridges	28	“
Iron and steel angles for iron or composite ships or vessels. Manufactured articles of iron or steel which, at the time of their importation, are of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada, when imported for use in the construction of iron or steel ships or vessels	28	Free.
Iron and steel firearms	28	Free.
“ axles (<i>see</i> axles)	8	20 p. c.
“ axles, parts of (<i>see</i> axles)	10	\$30 p. ton but not less than 35 p. c.
“ axle bars (<i>see</i> axles)	10	“
“ axle blanks (<i>see</i> axles)	10	“
“ attachments, binding	9	35 p. c.
“ balances	9	“
“ bands (<i>see</i> ingots)	28	“
“ bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats, rounds and squares, bars and shapes of rolled iron, N.E.S.	28	\$13 p. ton.
“ steel ingots, cogged ingots, bloom and slabs, by whatever process made, billets & bars, bands, hoops, strips and sheets of all gauges and widths, all of above classes of steel not else-		

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I		
Iron and steel:—		
where provided for, valued at 4 cents or less per pound.....	28	30 p. c., but not less than \$12 p. ton.
“ except ingots, cogged ingots, blooms & slabs, upon which the specific duty shall be not less than	28	\$8 p. ton.
“ when of greater value than 4 cents per pound	28	12½ p. c.
“ provided that on all iron or steel bars, rods, strips or steel sheets, of whatever shape, and on all iron or steel bars of irregular shape or section, cold rolled, cold hammered or polished in any way, in addition to the ordinary process of hot rolling or hammering, there shall be paid, in addition to the rates imposed on the said material.....	28	½ c. p. lb.
Provided further, that all metal produced from iron or its ores, which is cast and malleable, of whatever description or form, without regard to the percentage of carbon contained therein, whether produced by cementation, or converted, cast or made from iron or its ores by the crucible, Bessemer, pneumatic, Thomas-Gilchrist-basic, Siemens-Martin or open hearth process, or by the equivalent of either, or by the combination of two or more of the processes or their equivalents, or by any fusion or other process which produces from iron or its ores a metal either granulous or fibrous in structure, which is cast and malleable, except what is known as malleable iron castings, shall be classed and denominated as steel. Provided further that all articles rated as iron or manufacture of iron shall be chargeable with the same rate of duty if made of steel, or of steel and iron combined, unless otherwise specially provided for.		
Iron and steel bars, railway, of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S.....	28	\$6 per ton.
Beams (<i>see</i> iron and steel angles).....	28	
“ sheets, plates, angles and knees for iron or composite ships or vessels.....	28	Free.
Bedsteads, rolled iron tubes for (<i>see</i> tubing).....	28	“
Billets (<i>see</i> iron and steel ingots).....	28	
Binding attachments.....	9	35 p. c.
Blanks, bolt or nut, less than ¾ in. in diameter.....	28	1½ c. p. lb., and 30 p. c.
“ (<i>see</i> iron and steel angles).....	28	12½ p. c.
Blooms, slabs, loops, puddled bars, or other forms less finished than iron in bars and more advanced than pig iron, except castings.....	28	\$9 p. ton.
Blooms (<i>see</i> iron and steel ingots).....	28	
“ (<i>see</i> ferro-manganese).....	28	\$2 p. ton.
Boiler or other plate iron, sheared or unsheared, skelp iron, sheared or rolled in grooves, and sheet iron, common or black, not thinner than number twenty gauge, not elsewhere specified, including nail plate of iron or steel, sixteen gauge and thicker.....	28	\$13 p. ton.
Boiler tubes, wrought.....	28	15 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I		
Iron and steel:—		
Boilers (<i>see locomotives</i>).....	9	
“ ships’ (<i>see ships</i>).....	9	25 p. c.
Bolt-blanks, less than $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter	28	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb., and 30 p. c.
“ N.E.S.....	28	1 c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Bolts, with or without threads, less than $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter... ..	28	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb., and 30 p. c.
“ “ N.E.S.....	28	1 c. p. lb., and 2 p. c.
Bowls, steel, for cream separators.....	28	Free.
Bridge plate (<i>see iron and steel angles</i>).....	28	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. c.
“ and structural iron work	28	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
Canada plates, not less than 30 in. wide, and not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in thickness	28	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. c.
Caps for umbrellas (<i>see ribs</i>).....	28	Free.
Car springs (<i>see axles</i>).....	28	
Cast-iron pipe of every description.....	28	\$12 p. ton, but not less than 35 p. c.
“ vessels, plates, stove plates and irons, sad irons, hatters’ irons, tailors’ irons and casting of iron, N.E.S.	28	\$16 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
Cast, scrap	28	\$4 p. ton.
Castings, malleable iron and steel casting, N.E.S.....	28	\$25 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
Chains, over 9-16 in. in diameter	28	5 p. c.
Channels (<i>see iron and steel angles</i>).....	28	
Combs, curry	9	35 “
Crow-bars.....	9	1 c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Cuttings or clippings of wrought iron or steel sheet or plate, as cut at the rolling mills or ship yards, and fit only for re-rolling, and to be used for such purpose only... ..	28	30 p. c.
Cutlery, not otherwise provided for	9	25 “
Engines, fire	9	35 “
“ locomotive (<i>see locomotives</i>)	9	
“ portable, and parts thereof, in any stage of manu- facture.....	9	35 “
Engines, ships (<i>see ships</i>).....	9	25 “
“ steam, other (<i>see locomotives</i>).....	9	
Ends (<i>see ferro-manganese</i>).....	28	\$2 p. ton.
Fencing, barbed wire	28	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb.
“ buckthorn.....	28	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. “
“ strip.....	28	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. “
Ferrules (<i>see ribs</i>).....	28	Free.
Ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, spiegel, steel bloom ends and crop ends of steel rails, for the manufacture of iron or steel.	28	\$2 p. ton.

APPENDIX.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I		
Iron and steel.		
Piles, steel for the manufacture of, when imported by file manufacturers for use in their factories	28	Free.
Piles and traps	9	35 p. c.
Pine-arms	8	20 "
Plate-plates, railway	28	\$12 p. ton.
Plate, see iron and steel, bar iron)	28	
Forgings, see axes)	28	
Forgings, or forged iron of whatever shape or in whatever stage of manufacture, N.E.S.	28	1½ p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
Forks, cast iron, not handled, nor ground or otherwise further manufactured	28	10 p. c.
Forks, 4, 5 and 6-pronged, all kinds.	9	\$2 p. doz., & 20 p. c.
" 2 and 3 " "	9	5c. each, & 25 p. c.
Manufacture, iron, finished or in parts.	28	35 p. c.
Manufacture, N.E.S.	9	35 "
weighing 3 lbs. each or over.	9	1c. p. lb. & 25 p. c.
Gliders, (see iron and steel angles)	28	
Staplers, cabinet-makers', harness-makers' and saddlers' hardware, including curry-combs, carriage hardware, hooks, butts and hinges, N.E.S., saws of all kinds and tools of all kinds, N.E.S.	9	35 p. c.
House-furnishing hardware, N.E.S.	9	30 "
(see moving machines)	9	35 "
Day chains	9	\$2 p. doz., & 20 p. c.
Hinges, T and strap, and hinge blanks, N.E.S.	28	1c. p. lb. & 25 p. c.
Hoist-ropes (see machines, portable)	9	35 p. c.
Hoop or band, or scroll or other iron, 8 in. or less in width, and not thinner than No. 20 gauge	28	\$13 p. ton.
Hoop or band or scroll or other iron, 8 in. or less in width and thinner than No. 20 gauge	28	12½ p. c.
Hoop (see iron and steel ingots)	28	
Ingots, not exceeding 2 in. in width, and being No. 25 gauge and under used for the manufacture of tubular rivets.	28	Free.
Manufacture, agricultural, N.E.S.	9	35 p. c.
Ingots, steel, (see iron and steel ingots)	28	
Iron, other, manufactures, articles or wares not specially enumerated or provided for, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, and whether partly or wholly manufactured	28	30 p. c.
Iron, rolled (see iron and steel angles, also bar iron)	28	
Iron, solid	26	20 "
Iron, solid (see iron and steel hoop)	28	
Iron, liquid, solution of acetate of iron for dyeing and calico printing.	14	Free.
Iron, liquid, solution of acetate of iron for dyeing and calico printing.	11	"
Iron, liquid, solution of acetate of iron for dyeing and calico printing.	14	"
Iron, liquid, solution of acetate of iron for dyeing and calico printing.	28	
Iron, liquid, solution of acetate of iron for dyeing and calico printing.	28	
Iron, liquid, solution of acetate of iron for dyeing and calico printing.	28	\$4 p. ton.
Iron, liquid, solution of acetate of iron for dyeing and calico printing.	28	10 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I		
Iron and steel:—		
Hay knives.....	9	\$2 p. doz., & 20 p. c.
Locomotives and other steam engines, boilers and machinery composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, N.E.S., thirty per cent <i>ad valorem</i> ; provided that any locomotive which, with its tender, weighs thirty tons or over, shall pay a duty of not less than.....	9	\$2,000.
Locomotive and car wheel tires of steel, when in the rough..	28	Free.
Loops (<i>see</i> iron and steel slabs).....	28	\$9 p. ton.
Machinery, N.E.S. (<i>see</i> locomotives).....	9	
“ ships (<i>see</i> ships).....	9	25 p. c.
Machines, agricultural (<i>see</i> mowing machines).....	9	35 “
“ folding, used in printing and book-binding establishments.....	9	10 “
“ mowing (<i>see</i> mowing machines).....	9	35 “
“ portable, and parts thereof, in any stage of manufacture.....	9	35 “
“ printing, such only as are used in newspaper, book and job printing offices.....	9	10 “
“ ruling.....	9	10 “
“ sewing.....	9	\$3 each, & 20 p.c.
“ settlers (<i>see</i> settlers' effects).....	9	Free.
Manufactures, articles or wares not specially enumerated or provided for, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, and whether partly or wholly manufactured.....	28	30 p. c.
Masts for ships, or parts of.....	11	Free.
Mattocks.....	9	1c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Metal from iron (<i>see</i> iron and steel ingots).....	28	
Mills, portable, saw and planing (<i>see</i> machines, portable)....	9	35 p. c.
Nail-plate, 16 gauge and thicker.....	28	\$13 p. ton.
Nail rods, of Swedish rolled iron, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, for manufacture of horse-shoe nails.....	28	20 p. c.
Nails, composition.....	28	20 “
“ cut.....	28	1c. p. lb.
“ hob, N.E.S.	28	1½c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
“ horse-shoe.....	28	1½c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
“ sheathing.....	28	20 p. c.
“ wire.....	28	1½c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
“ wrought, galvanized or not.....	28	1½c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
Needles, steel, viz.:—Cylinder needles, hand-frame needles and latch needles.....	9	30 p. c.
Notches for umbrellas (<i>see</i> ribs).....	28	Free.
Nut blanks, less than $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter.....	28	1½c. p. lb., & 30 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I		
Iron and steel :—		
Nuts, wrought, N.E.S.	28	1c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Paper cutters used in printing and book-binding establishments.	9	10 p. c.
Picks.	9	1c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Pig-iron.	28	\$4 p. ton.
Pipe, cast-iron, of every description.	28	\$12 p. ton, but not less than 35 p. c.
Plate of iron and steel combined, and steel not specially enumerated or provided for.	28	30 p. c.
Plate of iron and steel, not less than 30 in. wide and not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an in. in thickness.	28	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Plates, engraved.	3	20 "
" for iron or composite ships or vessels (<i>see ships</i>).	28	Free.
Plough plates, mould boards and land sides when cut to shape from rolled sheets of crucible steel, but not moulded, punched, polished or otherwise manufactured, and being of a greater value than 4 cents a pound.	28	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. c.
Ploughs, sulky and walking.	9	35 "
Presses, printing, such only as are used in newspaper, book and job printing offices.	9	10 "
Pumps, iron, pitcher-spout, cistern, well and force pumps.	28	35 "
Rails for railways and tramways, of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S.	28	\$6 p. ton.
Rails, steel, weighing not less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard, for use in railway tracks.	28	Free.
Rasps.	9	35 p. c.
Reapers (<i>see mowing machines</i>).	9	35 "
Ribs, umbrella (<i>see ribs</i>).	28	Free.
Rings.	28	"
Rivets, bolts with or without threads, or nuts or bolt blanks, less than $\frac{3}{8}$ of an in. in diameter.	28	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb., & 30 p. c.
Wrought iron or steel nuts and washers, iron or steel rivets, bolts with or without threads, nut and bolt blanks, T and strap hinges and hinge blanks, N.E.S.	28	1c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Rods, Swedish rolled iron nail rods, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, for manufacture of horse-shoe nails.	28	20 p. c.
Rods (<i>see iron and steel, bar iron</i>).	28	\$13 p. ton.
Rods, rolled, of steel, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter or under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. square, when imported by knob or lock manufacturers or cutlers for use exclusively in such manufactures in their own factories.	28	Free.
Rods, rolled round wire, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, when imported by wire manufacturers for use in making wire in their factories.	28	"
Rolled iron for bedsteads (<i>see tubing</i>).	28	"
Rope wire, not otherwise provided for.	28	25 p. c.
Runners, for umbrellas (<i>see ribs</i>).	28	20 "
Saws and straw-cutters, steel for, cut to shape but not further manufactured.	28	Free.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I		
Iron and steel :—		
Scales.....	9	35 p. c.
Scrap iron, cast.....	28	\$4 p. ton.
Scrap iron, wrought, and scrap steel, being waste or refuse wrought iron or steel, and fit only to be re-manufactured, the same having been in actual use, not to include cuttings or clippings which can be used as iron or steel without re-manufacture.....	28	\$2 "
Scrap iron and scrap steel, old, and fit only to be re-manufactured, being part of or recovered from any vessel wrecked in waters subject to the jurisdiction of Canada.....	28	Free.
Screws—commonly called "wood screws," 2 inches or over in length.....	28	6c. p. lb.
One inch and less than two inches.....	28	8c. p. lb.
Less than one inch.....	28	11 "
Screws of iron, steel, brass or other metal, not otherwise provided for.....	28	35 "
Scroll (<i>see</i> iron and steel, hoop iron).....	28	
Scythes.....	9	\$2.40 p. doz.
Sections, special (<i>see</i> iron and steel angles).....	28	
Separators (<i>see</i> machines, portable).....	9	35 p. c.
Shapes, structural (<i>see</i> iron and steel angles).....	28	
Shapes and bars of rolled iron, N.E.S.....	28	\$13 p. ton.
Structural iron work.....	28	1½c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
Sheets, sheet iron, common or black, smoothed or polished, and coated or galvanized, thinner than No. 20 gauge, Canada plates, and plate of iron or steel, not less than 30 in. wide and not less than ¼ in. in thickness.....	28	12½ p. c.
Sheets (<i>see</i> iron and steel, ingots).....	28	
" " boiler).....	28	
" " for iron or composite ships or vessels (<i>see</i> ships).....	28	Free.
Sheets, steel, of not less than 11 nor over 18 wire gauge, and costing not less than \$75 per ton of 2,240 lbs., when imported by manufacturers of shovels and spades for use exclusively in such manufacture in their own factories.....	28	"
Steel valued at 2½c. p. lb., and upwards, for use in the manufacture of skates.....	28	"
Shoes, horse.....	28	1½c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
" mule.....	28	1½ "
" ox.....	28	1½ "
Shovels.....	9	\$1 p. doz., & 25 p. c.
Shovel blanks, and iron and steel cut to shape for same.....	28	\$1 p. doz., & 25 p. c.
Skates.....	9	20c. p. pr., & 30 p. c.
Skelp iron (<i>see</i> iron and steel, boiler).....	28	\$13 p. ton.
Slabs, iron, in blooms, loops, puddled bars or other forms, less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings.....	28	\$9 p. ton.
Slabs of (<i>see</i> iron and steel, ingots).....	28	
Sledges.....	9	1c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I		
Iron and steel :—		
Spades, spade blanks, and iron or steel cut to shape for same	9	\$1 p. doz., & 25 p. c.
Spiegel (<i>see</i> ferro-manganese).....	28	\$2 p. ton.
Spikes, composition.....	28	20 p. c.
“ cut.....	28	1c. p. lb.
“ wrought and pressed, galvanized or not, N. E. S....	28	1½c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
Springs (<i>see</i> axles).....	28	
“ clock.....	28	10 p. c.
Springs, clock, steel for, steel of No. 20 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, to be used in the manufacture of clock springs, when imported by the manufacturers of such articles for use in their own factories. . .	28	Free.
Squares (<i>see</i> iron and steel, bar iron).....	28	\$13 p. ton.
Steel bowls for cream separators.....	28	Free.
Steel, for the manufacture of files, when imported by file manufacturers for use in their factories.....	28	“
Steel needles, viz. : cylinder, hand frame and latch.....	9	30 p. c.
Steel, parasol (<i>see</i> ribs).....	28	20 “
Steel or iron rails for railways and tramways, of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S.	28	\$6 p. ton.
Steel rails weighing not less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard, for use in railway tracks.....	28	Free.
Steel for saws and straw-cutters, cut to shape, but not further manufactured.....	28	“
Steel, in sheets of not less than eleven nor over eighteen wire gauge, and costing not less than seventy-five dollars per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds, when imported by manufacturers of shovels and spades for use exclusively in such manufacture in their own factories.....	28	“
Steel valued at two and one-half cents per pound and upwards, for use in the manufacture of skates.....	28	“
Steel, not specially enumerated or provided for.	28	30 p. c.
Steel, No. 20 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, to be used in the manufacture of corset steels, clock springs and shoe shanks ; and flat wire of steel of No. 16 gauge or thinner, to be used in the manufacture of crinoline and corset wire, when imported by the manufacturers of such articles for use in their own factories.....	28	Free.
Steel, what shall be classed as (<i>see</i> iron and steel ingots).....	28	
Stove plates.....	28	\$16 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
Strips (<i>see</i> iron and steel ingots).....	28	
Strip steel, when imported into Canada by manufacturers of buckthorns and plain strip fencing, upon the importer in each case making oath in terms as follows :—“ I the undersigned importer of the steel strip mentioned in this entry, do hereby solemnly swear that such steel strip was imported by me, and is of a kind used in the manufacture of buckthorn and plain strip fencing. I further swear that such steel strip was specially imported by me for use in my factory for the manufacture of buckthorn		

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I		
Iron and steel :—		
and plain strip fencing, and that no portion of the same will be used, sold or disposed of by me, or by any person in my employ, for any other purpose than as aforesaid "...	28	Free.
Structural shapes and special sections, weighing less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard, N.E.S.	28	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb., and 10 p. c.
Swedish, rolled iron nail rods, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, for the manufacture of horse-shoe nails.....	28	20 p. c.
Threshers (<i>see</i> machines, portable).....	9	35 "
Tools, all kinds, N.E.S.	9	35 "
Track tools.....	9	1 c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Tires, for locomotive and car wheels, when in the rough.....	28	Free.
Tubes, boiler, of wrought iron or steel.....	28	15 p. c.
" not welded, nor more than $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter.....	28	15 "
Tubing, lap-welded iron, threaded and coupled or not, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 inches, inclusive, in diameter, for use exclusively in artesian wells, petroleum pipe lines and petroleum refineries, under regulations to be made by the Governor in Council.....	28	20 p. c.
Tubing, wrought iron, threaded and coupled or not, over 2 in. in diameter.....	28	15 "
Tubing, other wrought iron tubes or pipes.....	28	$\frac{9}{16}$ c. p. lb., & 30 p. c.
Tubes, rolled iron, not welded, under $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter; angle iron, 9 and 10 gauge, not over $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide; iron tubing, lacquered or brass covered, not over $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, all of which are to be cut to lengths for the manufacture of bedsteads, and to be used for no other purpose; when imported for the manufacturers of iron bedsteads, to be used for these purposes only, in their own factories, until such time as any of the said articles are manufactured in Canada.....	28	Free.
Vessels, cast.....	28	\$16 per ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
Washers, wrought iron or steel, N.E.S.	28	1 c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Wedges.....	9	1 c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Wire covered with cotton, linen, silk or other material.....	28	35 p. c.
Wire of all kinds, N.E.S.	28	25 "
Wire, flat (<i>see</i> iron and steel, steel No. 20).....	28	Free.
Wire rigging, for ships and vessels (<i>see</i> ships).....	11	"
Wire rope, not otherwise provided for.....	28	25 p. c.
Wire of iron or steel, No. 13 and 14 gauge, flattened and corrugated, used in connection with the machine known as the wire grip machine for the manufacture of boots, shoes and leather belting, when imported by manufacturers of such articles, to be used for these purposes only in their own factories.....	28	Free.
Wire rods, rolled round, under $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, when imported by wire manufacturers for use in making wire in their factories.....	28	"

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
I		
Iron and steel :—		
Wrought iron or steel sheet or plate cuttings or clippings, as cut at the rolling mills or ship yards, and fit only for re-rolling and to be used for such purpose only	28	30 p. c.
Istle or tampico	24	Free.
Ivory unmanufactured	23	"
“ black	14	10 p. c.
“ manufactures, fancy (<i>see boxes, fancy</i>)	31	35 p. c.
“ nuts, unmanufactured	24	Free.
“ vaccine points	31	"
“ veneers, sawn only	24	"
J		
Jalap root	24	Free.
Jams, N.E.S.	21	5c. p. lb.
Japans, japan driers and liquid driers, N.E.S.	24	20c. p. gall., & 25 p. c.
Japanned, patent or enamelled leather	23	25 p. c.
“ ware	28	"
Jars, glass	26	5c. p. doz., & 30 p. c.
Jeans, when imported by corset and dress stay-makers for use in their own factories	17	25 p. c.
Jeans, Kentucky (<i>see bed tickings</i>)	17	2c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c.
Jellies	21	5c. p. lb.
Jewellery and manufactures of gold and silver	27	20 p. c.
Jewel cases	31	10c. each & 30 p. c.
Joists (<i>see iron and steel angles</i>)	28	"
Jugs, earthenware (<i>see earthenware</i>)	26	3c. p. gall.
Juices, fruit, N.O.P., non-alcoholic and not sweetened	22	10c. p. gall.
Junk, old	24	Free.
Jute	24	"
“ butts	24	"
“ carpeting	19	25 p. c.
“ canvas, not less than fifty-eight in. wide, when imported by manufacturers of floor oil-cloth for use in their factories	19	Free.
Jute cloth, as taken from the loom, neither pressed, mangled, calendered, nor in any way finished, and not less than 40 in. wide, when imported by manufacturers of jute bags for use in their own factories	19	"
Jute matting and mats	19	25 p. c.
“ manufacturers of, N.E.S.	19	20 "
“ rags	19	Free.
“ yarn, plain, dyed or coloured, when imported by manufacturers of carpets, rugs and mats, and of jute webbing or jute cloth, for use in their own factories	19	"
Kainite or German potash salts for fertilizers	14	"
Kaurie, gum	24	"
Kelp	24	"
Kentledge, iron	28	\$4 p. ton.
Kentucky jeans (<i>see bed-ticking</i>)	17	2c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
K		
Kerosene oil (<i>see</i> oils).....	25	7½c. p. I. G.
“ fixtures or parts thereof	28	30 p.c.
Kid leather, tanned but not dressed, waxed or glazed.....	23	15 “
“ (<i>see</i> glove leathers).....	23	10 “
Kloman process, iron made by (<i>see</i> iron and steel angles).....	28	12½ “
Knees, for iron or composite ships or vessels.....	28	Free.
Knife blades or knife blanks, in the rough, unhandled, for use by electro-platers.....	28	10 p.c.
Knitted goods, woollen (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures).....	15	10c. p. lb., & 20 p.c.
Knitting yarn (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures).....	15	10c. p. lb., & 20 p.c.
“ under No. 40, not bleached, dyed or coloured ..	15	2c. p. lb., & 15 p.c.
Knives, plated wholly or in part, costing under \$3.50 per doz..	9	50c. p. doz., & 20 p.c.
“ hay	9	\$2 p. doz., & 20 p.c.
Kryolite, mineral.....	26	Free.
L		
Labels for fruits, vegetables, meat, fish, confectionery and other goods, also tickets, posters, advertising bills and folders....	1	15c. p. lb., & 25 p.c.
Lac dye, crude, seed, button, stick and shell.....	14	Free.
Laces, braids, fringes, embroideries, cords, tassels and bracelets, braids, chains or cords of hair, lace collars and all similar goods, lace nets and nettings of cotton, silk, linen or other materials.....	18	30 p.c.
Laces, boot, shoe and stay, of any material.....	18	30 “
Lacquers, spirit.....	24	\$1 p. gall.
“ N.E.S.....	24	20c. p. gall., & 25 p.c.
Lamp black	14	10 p.c.
Lamps, glass	13	30 “
Lamp-wicks	17	30 “
Lanterns, magic, and slides therefor	5	25 “
Lapping (<i>see</i> blanketing)	31	Free.
Lard oil	25	20 p.c.
Lard, untried, the weight of the package, when of tin, to be included in the weight for duty.....	20	2c. p. lb.
Lard, tried or rendered, the weight of the package, when of tin, to be included in the weight for duty.	20	3c. “
Lastings, mohair cloth or other manufactures of cloth, when imported by manufacturers of buttons for use in their own factories, and woven or made in patterns of such size, shape or form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for covering buttons exclusively; these conditions to be ascertained by special examination by the proper officer of Customs, and so certified on the face of each entry	31	Free.
Latch needles.....	9	30 p.c.
Lawn and ornamental trees	30	20 “
Lava, unmanufactured	26	Free.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
L		
Lavender water (<i>see</i> spirits, <i>c</i>).....	22	\$2 p. gall.
Lawns, cotton (<i>see</i> cotton fabrics, uncoloured).....	17	25 p. c.
Lawn tennis nets.....	17	36 "
Lead, acetate of, not ground.....	14	5 "
" nitrate of.....	14	5 "
" bars, block and sheets.....	28	60c. p. 100 lbs.
" old, scrap and pig.....	28	40 "
" pencils of all kinds, in wood or otherwise.....	31	30 p. c.
" pipe.....	28	1½c. p. lb.
" and all manufactures of, not otherwise specified.....	28	30 p. c.
" shot.....	8	1½c. p. lb.
" red and white, dry.....	14	5 p. c.
Leaf, gold and silver.....	27	30 p. c.
Leather belting, N.E.S.....	23	25 "
" " tanned, but not dressed, waxed or glazed.....	23	15 "
" " if dressed, waxed or glazed.....	23	20 "
" board.....	24	3c. p. lb.
" Cordova, tanned from horse hide, and manufactures of.....	23	25 p. c.
" dressed, and waxed or glazed.....	23	20 "
" glove (<i>see</i> glove leathers).....	23	10 "
" japanned, patent or enamelled.....	23	25 "
" sole, tanned, but rough or undressed.....	23	10 "
" sole.....	23	½c. p. lb., & 15 p. c.
" upper, including kid, lamb, sheep and calf, tanned, but not dressed, waxed or glazed.....	23	15 p. c.
" upper, dressed, waxed or glazed.....	23	20 "
" all manufactures of, N.E.S.....	23	25 "
" all other, and skins, tanned, not otherwise specified.....	23	20 "
Leatheroid.....	24	3c. p. lb.
Leaves, belladonna.....	14	Free.
" buchu.....	14	"
" hemlock.....	14	"
" henbane.....	14	"
" palin, unmanufactured.....	14	"
" senna.....	14	"
Leghorn hats, unfinished.....	18	20 p. c.
Leeches.....	29	Free.
Lemons (<i>see</i> oranges).....	21	"
Lemon rinds, in brine.....	21	"
" wine (<i>see</i> wines).....	22	25c. p. I. G., and 3c. p. I. G. for each deg. from 26 up to 40, & 30 p. c.
Lenos, cotton (<i>see</i> cotton fabrics).....	17	25 p. c.
Lichens, prepared and not prepared.....	24	Free.
Lightning rod insulators.....	26	5c. p. doz., & 30 p. c.
Lignite, products of (<i>see</i> oils).....	25	7½c. p. I. G.
Lignumvitæ (<i>see</i> lumber).....	24	Free.
Lime, chloride of.....	14	"
" sulphate of.....	14	"

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
L		
Lime juice, fortified with, or containing not more than 25 p. c. of proof spirits.....	22	60c. p. gall.
And when containing more than 25 p. c. of proof spirits...	22	\$2 p. gall.
Lime juice, sweetened, and fruit syrups, not otherwise provided.....	22	40c. p. gall.
Lime juice and other fruit juices, not otherwise provided, non-alcoholic and not sweetened.....	22	10c. p. gall.
Lime juice, crude only.....	Free.	
Linen rags.....	17	Free.
Lines for fishing (<i>see</i> fish-hooks).....	9	"
Linings, chimney, or vents.....	12	35 p. c.
Liniments (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines).....	14	50 p. c.
Linseed or flaxseed oil, raw or boiled.....	25	1½c. p. lb.
Liqueurs, all kinds, N.E.S. (<i>see</i> spirits, &c.).....	22	\$2.12½ p. gall.
Liquor, iron, solution of acetate of iron, for dyeing and calico printing.....	14	Free.
Liquor, red, a crude acetate of aluminum prepared from pyroligneous acid, for dyeing and calico printing.....	14	"
Liquorice root, not ground.....	24	"
" paste.....	14	2c. p. lb.
" in rolls or sticks.....	14	3c. "
Literary societies, articles for (<i>see</i> pictorial illustrations).....	31	Free.
Litharge.....	26	"
Lithographic presses.....	9	10 p. c.
" stones, not engraved.....	26	20 "
Literary papers (<i>see</i> newspapers).....	1	Free.
Litmus and all lichens, prepared and not prepared.....	24	"
Locks, N.E.S.....	9	35 p. c.
" steel rods for (<i>see</i> iron and steel rods).....	28	Free.
Locomotives and other steam engines, boilers and machinery, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, not elsewhere specified.....	9	30 p. c.
Locomotives, provided that any locomotive which, with its tender, weighs 30 tons or over, shall pay a duty of not less than.....	9	\$2,000 each.
Locomotives, and railway, passenger, baggage and freight cars, being the property of railway companies in the United States, running upon any line of road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian locomotives and cars are admitted free under similar circumstances in the United States, under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs.....	10	Free.
Locomotives, tires of, steel, in the rough.....	28	"
Locust beans and locust bean meal, for the manufacture of horse and cattle food.....	21	"
Logs, and round unmanufactured timber, not elsewhere provided for.....	24	"
Logs found to measure inside the bark eleven inches or less in diameter at the butt end thereof, irrespective of the length of such logs, when exported for piling purposes or as piling, be not subject to any export duty, and that the effect be given to this recommendation from the date of the Order in Council founded on this Minute should Council concur therein.		
Logwood, extract of.....	14	Free.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
L		
Loops, iron (<i>see</i> iron and steel slabs).....	28	\$9 p. ton.
Composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, N.E.S.....	9	30 p. c.
Lotions (<i>see</i> spirits, <i>d.</i>).....	14	\$2.12½ p.gall. & 30 p. c.
Lozenges, medicinal (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines).....	14	25 p. c.
Lubricating oils, composed wholly or in part of petroleum, and costing less than 30c. per Imperial gallon.....	25	7½ c. p. I. G.
Lubricating oils, all other.....	25	25 p. c.
Lumber and timber, N.E.S.....	24	20 "
Lumber and timber planks and boards of amaranth, cocoboral, boxwood, cherry, chestnut, walnut, gumwood, mahogany, pitch pine, rosewood, sandalwood, sycamore, Spanish cedar, oak, hickory, whitewood, African teak, black heart ebony, lignum vitæ, red cedar, redwood, satin wood and white ash, when not otherwise manufactured than rough sawn or split; hickory billets to be used in the manufacture of axe, hatchet, hammer and other tool handles, when especially imported for such use; the wood of the persimmon and dogwood trees, when imported in blocks for the manufacture of shuttles; hickory lumber sawn to shape for spokes of wheels, but not further manufactured; hickory spokes rough turned, not tenoned, mitred, throated, faced, sized, cut to length, round tenoned or polished.....	24	Free.
M		
Macaroni.....	21	2c. p. lb.
Mace.....	22	25 p. c.
Machine card clothing.....	32	25 "
Machines, folding, used in printing and book-binding establishments.....	9	10 p. c.
Machines, mowing.....	9	35 "
" portable, portable steam engines, threshers and separators, horse powers, portable saw mills and planing mills, and parts thereof in any stage of manufacture.....	9	35 "
" printing, such only as are used in newspaper, book and job printing offices.....	9	10 "
" ruling.....	9	10 "
" sewing, whole, or heads or parts of heads of sewing machines.....	9	\$3 each and 20 p. c.
" sewing, settlers' (<i>see</i> settlers' effects).....	9	Free.
Machinery, mining, imported within three years after the passing of this Act, which is at the time of its importation of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada.....	9	"
Machinery, other (<i>see</i> locomotives).....	9	30 p. c.
" ships (<i>see</i> ships).....	9	25 "
Mackerel.....	20	1c. p. lb.
Madder and munjeet, or Indian madder, ground or prepared, and all extracts of.....	24	Free.
Magazines (<i>see</i> newspapers).....	1	"
Magic lanterns and slides therefor.....	5	25 p. c.
Mahogany (<i>see</i> lumber).....	24	Free.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
M		
Malleable iron castings and steel castings, N.E.S.	28	\$25 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
Malt, upon entry for warehouse, subject to excise regulations..	21	15c. p. bush.
“ extract of (non-alcoholic) for medicinal purposes	14	25 p. c.
Manganese, oxide of	14	Free.
Mangoes	21	“
Mangold seeds	24	“
Manilla grass	24	“
“ hoods	18	20 p. c.
Manures, animal	23	Free.
Manure, vegetable	24	“
Manuscripts	1	“
Maps, geographical, topographical and astronomical charts and globes, N.E.S.	1	20 p. c.
Marble in blocks from the quarry, in the rough, or sawn on two sides only, and not specially shapen, containing 15 cubic feet or over	26	10 “
Marble in blocks from the quarry, in the rough, or sawn on two sides only, and not specially shapen, containing less than 15 cubic feet	26	15 “
Marble slabs, sawn on not more than two sides.	26	15 “
“ blocks and slabs, sawn on more than two sides	26	25 “
Marble, finished, and all manufactures of marble, N.E.S.	26	35 “
Matrices or copper shells of the same	28	2c. p. sq. inch.
Masts, iron, for ships, or parts of	11	Free.
Mastic, gum	24	“
Mata, hemp	19	25 p. c.
“ jute	19	25 “
“ India-rubber	24	5c. p. lb., and 15 p. c.
“ Smyrna	15	30 p. c.
Matting, hemp	19	25 “
“ jute	19	25 “
“ India-rubber	24	5c. p. lb., and 15 p. c.
Mattocks	9	1c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Mattresses, hair and spring, and other.	13	35 p. c.
Meal, buckwheat (<i>see</i> wheat)	21	4c. p. lb.
“ corn (<i>see</i> wheat)	21	40c. p. brl.
“ oat	21	4c. p. lb.
“ locust bean, for the manufacture of horse and cattle food and palm nut cake and meal	24	Free.
Meal, oil cake, oil cake, cotton seed cake and cotton seed, meal and palm nut cake and meal	24	Free.
Meal, damaged (<i>see</i> breadstuffs)	21	20 p. c.
Meats, fresh or salted, N.E.S.	20	3c. p. lb.
Meats, dried or smoked, and meats preserved in any other way than by being salted or pickled, N. E. S. ; if imported in tins the weight to include the weight of the tin.	20	3c. p. lb.
Meats, labels for (<i>see</i> labels)	1	15c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Medals, collections of	31	Free.
Medicines, proprietary (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines)	14	“

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
M		
Medicinal preparations, other (<i>see</i> spirits, <i>d</i>)	14	\$2.12½ p. gal. & 30 p. c.
Meerschaum, crude or raw	26	Free.
Melado, imported direct (<i>see</i> sugar)	21	
Melado, imported, not direct (<i>see</i> sugar)	21	
Menageries—horses, cattle, carriages and harness of, under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs		"
Mescal (<i>see</i> spirits, <i>c</i>)	22	\$2.12½ p. I. G.
Metal, babbitt	28	10 p. c.
" britannia, manufactures of, not plated	28	25 "
" " in pigs and bars	28	Free.
" composition, for the manufacture of filled gold watch cases	28	10 p. c.
" leaf, Dutch or schlag	28	30 "
" pins, manufactured from wire of any metal	28	30 "
" plates, engraved	3	20 "
" type	28	10 "
" tagging, plain, japanned or coated, in coils not over 1½ in. in width, when imported by manufacturers of shoe and corset laces for use in their factories	28	Free.
" yellow, in bolts, bars, and for sheathing	28	
Meters, gas ..	9	35 p. c.
Mexican fibre ..	24	Free.
Microscopes	6	25 p. c.
Mill-board, not straw-board	24	10 "
Mills, planing (<i>see</i> machines, portable)	9	35 "
" saw (<i>see</i> machines, portable)	9	35 "
Milk food, and other similar preparations	14	30 "
" condensed, not sweetened	20	35 "
" " sweetened	20	1½ c. p. lb., and 35 p. c.
Mills for engraving (<i>see</i> blanketing)	31	Free.
Mining machinery imported within three years after the passing of this Act which is at the time of its importation of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada	9	"
Mineral waters, natural, not in bottle—under regulations made by the Minister of Customs ..	22	"
Mineralogical specimens ..	26	"
Mitts, all kinds ..	18	35 p. c.
Models of inventions and other improvements in the arts, but no article or articles shall be deemed a model which can be fitted for use ..	31	Free.
Models, casts as, for use of schools of design	31	"
Mohair cloth (<i>see</i> lastings)	31	"
Molasses, concentrated (<i>see</i> sugar cane)	21	
All molasses, n.o.p., all syrups n.o.p., all tank bottoms, all tank washings, all cane juice, all concentrated cane juice, all beet-root juice and all concentrated beet-root juice, when imported direct, without transshipment, from the country of growth and production ;		
(a) Testing by polariscope forty degrees or over, and not over fifty-six degrees ..	21	1½ c. p. gall.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
M		
(b) When testing less than forty degrees, a specific duty of and in addition thereto for each degree or fraction of a degree less than forty degrees	21	1½ c. p. gall. & 1 c. p. deg. additional.
(c) And in addition to the foregoing rates, a further specific duty in all cases when not so imported direct without transshipment of	21	2½ c. p. gall. additional.
The packages (when of wood) in which imported to be in all cases exempt from duty—		
Molasses, second process, or molasses derived from the manufacture of "molasses sugar," testing by polariscope less than 35 degrees, when imported by manufacturers of blacking, for use in their own factories in the manufacture of blacking, conditional that the importers shall in addition to making oath at the time of entry that such molasses is imported for such use, and will not be used for any other purpose, cause such molasses to be at once mixed in a proper tank made for the purpose with at least one-fifth of the quantity thereof of cod, or other oil, whereby such molasses may be rendered unfit for any other use, such mixing to be done in the presence of a Customs officer at the expense of the importer, and under such further regulations as may, from time to time, be considered necessary in the interest and protection of the revenue, and that until such mixing is done and duly certified on the face of the entry thereof by such Customs officer the entry shall be held to be incomplete and the molasses subject to the usual rate of duty as when imported for any other purpose	24	Free.
Morocco leather, skins for, tanned but not further manufactured	23	15 p. c.
Moss, Iceland, and other mosses, and seaweed, crude or in their natural state, or cleaned only.....	24	Free.
Moulds, brim, for goldbeaters.....	31	"
Mouldings of wood, plain.....	4	25 p. c.
Mouldings of wood, gilded or otherwise further manufactured than plain.....	4	30 "
Mowing machines, self-binding harvesters, harvesters without binders, binding attachments, reapers, sulky and walking ploughs, and all other agricultural machines and implements, not otherwise provided for	9	35 p. c.
Mucilage.....	14	30 "
Muffs, fur.....	18	25 "
Munjeet and madder, or Indian madder, ground or prepared, and all extracts of	24	Free.
Muriate of potash, crude.....	14	"
Musie, printed, bound or in sheets.....	1	10c. p. lb.
Musical instruments of all kinds, not otherwise provided for..	2	25 p. c.
" " for bands (<i>see</i> departments, articles for)...	2	Free.
" " settlers (<i>see</i> settlers' effects).....	2	"
Musk, in pods or in grains	24	"
Muskets.....	8	20 p. c.
Muslin apron checks, uncoloured	17	25 "
Muslins, Swiss, jaconet and cambric, uncoloured.....	17	25 "
Mustard, cake	22	20 "
" ground	22	25 "

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
N		
Nail plate, of iron or steel, No. 16 gauge or thicker.....	28	\$13 p. ton.
Nail rods, Swedish rolled iron, under $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter, for the manufacture of horse-shoe nails.....	28	20 p. c.
Nails, brass and copper.....	28	35 "
" composition	28	20 "
" cut, of iron or steel	28	1c. p. lb.
" horse-shoe	28	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
" hob.....	28	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
" wire.....	28	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
" sheathing.....	28	20 p. c.
" wrought and pressed, galvanized or not.....	28	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
Naphtha (<i>see oils</i>).....	25	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. I. G.
" wood (<i>see spirits, c</i>).....	22	\$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. I. G.
Navy, articles for (<i>see departments, articles for</i>)	31	Free.
Neatsfoot oil.....	25	20 p. c.
Needles, steel, viz. :—Cylinder, hand frame and latch.....	9	30 "
Nets, lace	18	30 "
" lawn tennis.....	17	35 "
Nettings of cotton	17	30 "
Netting, cotton, for the lining of boots, shoes and gloves.....	17	10 "
" mosquito, uncoloured.....	17	25 "
" silk plush, used for the manufacture of gloves.....	16	15 "
" woollen, for the lining of boots, shoes and gloves.....	15	25 "
Nets for fisheries (<i>see fish-hooks</i>).....	9	Free.
Newspapers, and quarterly, monthly and semi-monthly magazines, and weekly literary papers, unbound.....	1	"
Newspapers or supplemental editions or parts thereof, partly printed, and intended to be completed and published in Canada	1	25 p. c.
Nickel.....	26	Free.
" anodes.....	28	10 p. c.
" silver, manufactures of, not plated	28	25 "
" silver, in sheets	28	Free.
Nitrate of soda or cubic nitre.....	14	"
Nitre, spirits of (<i>see spirits, f</i>)	14	\$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. I. G., & 30 p. c.
Nitro-glycerine	8	10c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Noils, being the short wool which falls from the combs in worsted factories	23	Free.
Non-enumerated articles (<i>see articles not enumerated</i>).....	32	"
Notches for umbrellas (<i>see ribs</i>).....	28	20 p. c.
Nut galls.....	14	Free.
Nutmegs	22	25 p. c.
Nuts, all kinds, N.E.S.....	21	3c. p. lb.
" iron or steel, wrought	28	1c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.
Nux vomica beans, crude only.....	24	Free.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
O		
Oak (<i>see</i> lumber)	24	Free.
“ bark	24	“
“ and of oak bark, extract of, for tanning.	14	“
Oakum	24	“
Oats	21	10c. p. bush.
Oatmeal	21	¼c. p. lb.
Ochres and ochrey earths, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, calcined or raw	14	30 p. c.
Odours, preserved (<i>see</i> pomades).	31	15 “
Offal, fish, when imported by manufacturers of glue for use in their own factories	23	Free.
Office furniture, finished or in parts	13	35 p. c.
Oils, carbolic or heavy oil, for any use.	25	10 “
Oils, coal and kerosene, distilled, purified or refined; naphtha, benzole and petroleum; products of petroleum, coal, shale and lignite, N.E.S.	25	7½c. p. I. G.
Oils, cocoanut, in its natural state	25	Free.
“ cod liver, medicated	25	20 p. c.
“ essential, for manufacturing purposes	14	20 “
“ fish	25	20 “
“ finish, N.E.S.	14	20c. p. gall., & 25 p. c.
“ flax seed, raw or boiled.	25	1½c. p. lb.
“ fusil (<i>see</i> spirits, <i>b</i>)	14	\$2.12½ p. I. G.
“ hair (<i>see</i> perfumery)	22	30 p. c.
“ illuminating, composed wholly or in part of the products of petroleum, coal, shale, or lignite, costing more than 30 cents per gall.	25	25 “
“ lard	25	20 “
“ linseed, raw or boiled	25	1½c. p. lb.
Oils, lubricating, composed wholly or in part of petroleum, and costing less than 30c. per I. G.	25	7½c. p. I. G.
“ lubricating, all other.	25	25 p. c.
“ medicinal (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines).	14	50 “
“ neatsfoot	25	20 “
“ olive	25	20 “
“ palm, in its natural state.	25	Free.
“ potato (<i>see</i> spirits, <i>b</i>)	14	\$2.12½ p. I. G.
“ of roses	14	Free.
“ salad	25	20 p. c.
“ spermaceti, whale and other fish oils, and all other articles the produce of the fisheries, not specially provided for	14	20 “
“ sesame seed	25	20 “
“ sperm	25	20 “
“ whale	25	20 “
Oil cake	24	Free.
“ meal	24	“
Oilcloth, floor.	19	5c. p. sq. yd. and 20 p. c.
Oilcloth and oiled silk, in the piece, cut or shaped, oiled, enamelled, stamped, painted or printed, India-rubbered, flocked or coated, not otherwise provided for.	19	5c. p. sq. yd. and 15 p. c.
Ointments (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines)	14	25 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
O		
Oleographs (<i>see</i> advertising pamphlets).....	1	6c. p. lb., and 20 p. c.
Oleo-stearine, when imported by manufacturers of leather for use in the manufacture of leather in their factories.....	14	Free.
Opium (crude)—the weight to include the weight of the ball or covering.....	14	\$1 p. lb.
" prepared for smoking.....	14	\$5 p. lb.
Optical instruments, N.E.S.....	6	25 p. c.
Oranges and lemons, in boxes of capacity not exceeding 2½ cubic feet.....	21	25c. p. box.
Oranges and lemons, in one-half boxes, capacity not exceeding 1½ cubic feet.....	21	13c. p. ½-box.
Oranges and lemons, in cases and all other packages, per cubic foot holding capacity.....	21	10c. p. cub. ft.
Oranges and lemons, in bulk.....	21	\$1.60 p. 1,000.
Oranges and lemons, in barrels, not exceeding in capacity that of the 196 lbs. flour barrel.....	21	55c. p. brl.
Orange rinds, in brine.....	21	Free.
Orange, mineral.....	14	5 p. c.
" wine (<i>see</i> wines).....	22	25c. p. I. G., and 3c. p. I. G. for each deg. from 26 up to 40, & 30 p. c.
Orchids.....	30	Free.
Organs, cabinet, viz.: On reed organs having not more than two sets of reeds.....	2	\$10 each.
Organs having over two and not over four sets of reeds.....	2	\$15 "
Organs having over four and not over six sets of reeds.....	2	\$20 "
Organs having over six sets of reeds.....	2	\$30 "
And in addition thereto, on the fair market value thereof.....		15 p. c.
Organs, pipe organs, and sets or parts of sets of reeds for cabinet organs.....	2	25 p. c.
Organzine (<i>see</i> silk in the gum).....	16	15 "
Ores of metals of all kinds.....	26	Free.
Ornaments, alabaster, spar, amber, terra-cotta or composition..	31	35 p. c.
Orris root.....	24	Free.
Osiers.....	24	"
Ostrich feathers, undressed.....	18	15 p. c.
" dressed.....	18	35 "
Ottar or attar of roses.....	14	Free.
Overcoating (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures).....	15	10c. p. lb., and 20 p. c.
Oysters, shelled, in bulk.....	20	10c. p. gall.
" canned, in cans not over 1 pint, including the cans....	20	3c. p. can.
" in cans, over 1 pint and not over 1 qt., including the cans	20	5c. "
" in cans, exceeding 1 qt. in capacity, an additional duty of 5c. for each qt., or fraction of a qt. of capacity over a qt., including the cans.....	20	5c. p. qt.
" in the shell.....	20	25 p. c.
" seed and breeding, imported for the purpose of being planted in Canadian waters.....	20	Free.
Oxalic acid.....	14	"
Oxides, ochres and ochrey earths, fireproofs, umbers and siennas, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, calcined or raw	14	30 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
P		
Packages or cans made of tin or other material, containing fish of any kind admitted free of duty under any existing law or treaty, not exceeding 1 qt. in contents; and when exceeding 1 qt. an additional duty of 1½c. for each additional qt. or fractional part thereof.	28	1½c. on each can or package.
Packages containing oysters or other fish, not otherwise provided for.	31	25 p. c.
Packing rubber.	24	5c. p. lb., and 15 p. c.
Paddy, rice (<i>see rice</i>).	21	17½ p. c.
Pads, stair.	17	25 "
Pails.	24	25 "
Paintings in oil or water colours, the production of Canadian artists, under regulations to be made by the Minister of Customs.	3	Free.
Paintings in oil or water colours, by artists of well-known merit, or copies of the old masters by such artists.	3	"
Paintings, prints, drawings, engravings and building plans.	3	20 p. c.
" what shall be prohibited (<i>see prohibited articles</i>).	3	
Paints, fire-proof.	14	30 "
Paints and colours, pulped or ground in oil or other liquids, and all liquid, prepared or ready-mixed paints, N.E.S.	14	30 "
Paints, ground or mixed in or with either japan, varnish, lacquers, liquid driers, collodion, oil finish or oil varnish; rough stuff and fillers; the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty.	14	5c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Paints and colours, ground in spirits, and all spirit varnishes and lacquers.	14	\$1 p. I.G.
Palm leaf, unmanufactured.	24	Free.
Palm nut cake.	24	"
" meal.	24	"
Pamphlets, advertising (<i>see advertising pamphlets</i>).	1	6c. p. lb., and 20 p. c.
" illustrated (<i>see stereotypes</i>).	1	2c. p. sq. in.
Pans, platinum (<i>see platinum wire</i>).	28	Free.
Pantaloons, cotton (<i>see bed-ticking</i>).	17	2c. p. sq. yd., and 15 p. c.
Paper, albumenized, chemically prepared for photographers' use.	24	25 p. c.
Paper cutters, used in printing and book-binding establishments.	9	10 "
Paper hangings, or wall paper, in rolls, on each roll of eight yards or under, and so in proportion for all greater lengths of the following descriptions, viz. :—		
a. Brown blanks and white blanks, printed on plain ungrounded paper.	24	2c. p. roll.
b. White papers, ground papers, and satins, not hand-made.	24	3c. "
c. Single print bronzes and coloured bronzes.	24	6c. "
d. Embossed bronzes.	24	8c. "
e. Coloured borders, narrow, and coloured borders, wide.	24	6c. "
f. Bronze borders, narrow, and bronze borders, wide.	24	14c. "
g. Embossed borders.	24	15c. "
h. All other paper hangings or wall paper.	24	35 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
P		
Paper, hemp (<i>see</i> hemp paper).....	24	Free.
Paper, of all kinds, N.E.S.....	24	25 p. c.
Paper, manufactures of, including ruled and bordered papers, papetries, boxed papers, envelopes and blank books.....	1	35 "
Paper, tarred.....	24	½c. p. lb.
Paper, union collar cloth, in rolls or sheets, not glossed or finished.....	24	20 p. c.
Paper, union collar cloth, glossed or finished, in rolls or sheets.....	24	25 "
Paper, sand, glass, flint and emery.....	9	30 "
Paper, sacks or bags, of all kinds, printed or not.....	24	35 "
Paper, waste.....	24	Free.
Papetries.....	1	35 p. c.
Paraffine wax, stearic acid and stearine, N.E.S.....	23	3c. p. lb.
Parasol sticks or handles, N.E.S.....	24	20 p. c.
Parasols, of all kinds and materials.....	18	35 "
Parasols, materials for (<i>see</i> ribs).....	28	20 "
Paris green, dry.....	14	10 "
Pastes, medicinal (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines).....	14	25 "
Paste, toilet (<i>see</i> perfumery).....	22	30 "
Patent leather.....	23	25 "
Patent medicines (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines).....	14	
Patent medicines (<i>see</i> spirits, <i>d</i>).....	14	\$2.12½ p. gall. & 30 p. c.
Peach trees.....	30	3c. each.
Peach trees, seedling stock for grafting.....	30	Free.
Peaches, N.O.P., the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty.....	21	1c. p. lb.
Pear trees.....	30	3c. each.
Pear trees, seedling stock for grafting.....	30	Free.
Pearl ash, in packages of not less than 25 lbs. weight.....	24	"
Pearl, mother of, not manufactured.....	27	"
Pease.....	21	10c. p. bush.
Peel, candied.....	21	1½c. p. lb. and 35 p. c.
Pelts, raw.....	23	Free.
Pencils, lead, of all kinds, in wood or otherwise.....	31	30 p. c.
Perfume cases (<i>see</i> boxes, fancy).....	31	35 "
Perfumery, including toilet preparations (non-alcoholic), viz.: —hair oils, tooth and other powders and washes, pomatums, pastes and all other perfumed preparations, N.O.P., used for the hair, mouth or skin.....	22	30 "
Perfumes, alcoholic, and perfumed spirits, bay rum, cologne and lavender waters, hair, tooth and skin washes and other toilet preparations containing spirits of any kind, when in bottles or flasks weighing not more than four ounces each..	22	50 p. c.
When in bottles, flasks or other packages weighing more than four ounces each.....	22	\$2.12½ p. I. G. & 40 p. c.
Periodicals, illustrated, advertising (<i>see</i> advertising pamphlets).....	1	6c. p. lb. & 20 p. c.
Periodicals, N.E.S. (<i>see</i> books, printed).....	1	15 p. c.
Persis, or extract of archill and cudbear.....	14	Free.
Petroleum (<i>see</i> oils).....	25	7½c. p. I. G.
Petroleum, preparations of (<i>see</i> vaseline).....	14	
Pheasants.....	29	Free.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
P		
Phials, glass, of 8 oz. capacity and over	26	5c. p. doz. and 30 p. c.
Phials, glass, of less capacity than 8 oz.	26	30 p. c.
Philosophical instruments and apparatus, that is to say, such as are not manufactured in the Dominion, when imported by and for use in universities, colleges, schools and scientific societies	6	Free.
Philosophical instruments, N.E.S.	6	25 p. c.
Phosphorus	14	Free.
Phosphor bronze, in blocks, bars, sheets and wire.	28	10 p. c.
Photographs (<i>see</i> advertising pamphlets)	1	6c. p. lb., and 20 p. c.
Photographic instruments, N.E.S.	6	25 p. c.
Photographs, what shall be prohibited (<i>see</i> prohibited articles).		
Pianofortes, all square, whether round cornered or not, not over seven octaves	2	\$25 each, and 20 p. c.
Pianofortes, square, all others	2	\$30 each, and 20 p. c.
Pianofortes, upright	2	\$30 each, and 20 p. c.
Pianofortes, concert, semi-concert, or parlor grand pianofortes.	2	\$50 each, and 20 p. c.
Pianofortes, parts of	2	25 p. c.
Picks	9	1c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Pickles, in bottle, forty cents per gallon, including the duty on the bottles; and each bottle holding less than one-half pint shall be dutiable as containing one-half pint, and each bottle holding more than one-half pint but not more than one pint shall be dutiable as containing one pint, and each bottle holding more than one pint but not more than one quart shall be dutiable as containing one quart.	22	40c. p. I. G.
Pickles in jars, pottles or other similar vessels, forty cents per gallon on the ascertained quantity,—the duty to include the duty on the jar, pottle or other vessel.	22	40c. "
Pickles in bulk, in vinegar, or in vinegar and mustard.	22	35c. "
Pickles, in brine or salt	22	25c. "
Pictorial illustrations of insects, etc., when imported by and for the use of colleges and schools, scientific and literary societies.	3	Free.
Pictures (<i>see</i> advertising pamphlets)	6	6c. p. lb., and 20 p. c.
Picture frames, as furniture.	4	35 p. c.
Pig iron	28	\$4 p. ton.
Piling, logs for (<i>see</i> logs).	24	Free.
Pills (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines)	14	25 p. c.
Pillows.	13	35 "
Pine apples.	21	Free.
Pins, manufactured from wire of any metal.	28	36 p. c.
Pipe-clay, unmanufactured	26	Free.
Pipes, cast-iron, of every description	28	\$12 per ton, but not less than 35 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
P		
Pipes, platinum (<i>see</i> platinum wire).....	28	Free.
Pipes, drain and sewer, glazed or unglazed.....	12	35 p. c.
Piques, cotton, uncoloured.....	17	25 "
Pitch pine (<i>see</i> lumber).....	24	Free.
Pitch, Burgundy.....	24	"
" coal.....	24	10 p. c.
Pitch, pine, in packages of not less than 15 gallons each.....	24	Free.
Pitcher spout pumps, iron.....	28	35 p. c.
Plaids, cotton (<i>see</i> bed-tickings).....	17	2c. p. sq. yd. and 15 p. c.
Plaits, straw, grass and Tuscan.....	24	Free.
Planks, sawn, not shaped (<i>see</i> lumber).....	24	"
Plans, building.....	1	20 p. c.
Plantains.....	21	Free.
Plants, viz.:—Fruit, shade, lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, N. E. S.....	30	20 p. c.
Plants, viz.:—Fruit plants, N.E.S.....	30	20 p. c.
Plaster of Paris, or gypsum, ground, not calcined.....	26	10c. per 100 lbs.
" " calcined or manufactured.....	26	15c. "
" " " in brls. of not over 300 lbs.....	26	45c. p. brl.
Plasters, medicinal (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines).....	14	25 p. c.
Plated ware and all other electro-plated or gilt, of all kinds, whether plated wholly or in part.....	27	30 "
Plates, Canada (<i>see</i> iron and steel sheets).....	28	12½ "
" engraved, on wood, and on steel or other metal.....	3	20 "
" for iron or composite ships or vessels.....	28	Free.
" photographic, dry.....	26	9c. p. sq. ft.
Platinum wire; and retorts, pans, condensers, tubing and pipe made of platinum, when imported by manufacturers of sulphuric acid for use in their works in the manufacture or concentration of sulphuric acid.....	28	Free.
Platinum condensers (<i>see</i> platinum wire).....	28	"
" pans.....	28	"
" pipe.....	28	"
" tubing.....	28	"
Playing cards.....	1	6c. p. pack.
Ploughs, sulky and walking.....	9	35 p. c.
Plumbago.....	28	15 "
" all manufactures, N.E.S.....	28	30 "
Plums.....	21	30c. p. bush.
Plum trees, all kinds.....	30	3c. each.
" seedling stock, for grafting.....	30	Free.
Plush, hatters, of silk or cotton.....	31	"
" cotton.....	17	20 p. c.
Pocket-books.....	23	35 "
Pomades, French or flower odours, preserved in fat or oil for the purpose of conserving the odours of flowers which do not bear the heat of distillation, when imported in tins of not less than ten pounds each.....	31	15 "
Pomatus (<i>see</i> perfumery).....	22	30 "
Pomegranates.....	21	Free.
Pop-corn.....	21	35 p. c.
Porcelain ware.....	26	30 "
" shades, imitation.....	26	20 "

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
P		
Porter, in bottles (<i>see ale</i>)	22	18c. p. I. G.
“ casks “	22	10c. “
Portland cement (<i>see cement</i>)	12	
Posters (<i>see labels</i>)	1	15c. p. lb. & 25 p. c.
Potashes	24	Free.
Potash, crude	10	“
“ bichromate of	10	“
“ German mineral	10	“
“ “ salts for fertilizers	10	“
“ muriate of	10	“
“ red prussiate of	14	10 p. c.
Potato spirit or oil (<i>see spirits, b.</i>)	22	\$2.12½c. per I. G.
Potatoes	21	15c. p. bush.
“ sweet	21	25 p. c.
Powder, gun, rifle and sporting, in kegs, ½ kegs or ¼ kegs and other similar packages.	8	5c. p. lb.
“ cannon and musket, in kegs and barrels.	8	4c. “
“ canister, in 1-lb. and ½-lb. tins.	8	15c. “
“ blasting and mining.	8	3c. “
Powder, giant, dualin, dynamite, and other explosives in which nitro-glycerine is a constituent part	8	5c. p. lb. & 20 p. c.
Powders, tooth and other (<i>see perfumery</i>)	22	30 p. c.
Powders, medicinal (<i>see proprietary medicines</i>)	14	25 p. c.
Powders, soap, pumice, silver and mineral soaps, sapollo and other like articles, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty	23	3c. p. lb.
Powders, baking (<i>see yeast cakes</i>)	14	
Poultry and game of all kinds	20	20 p. c.
Prayer books	1	5 “
Precious stones, N. E. S., polished, but not set or otherwise manufactured, and imitations thereof	31	10 “
Precious stones, in the rough	27	Free.
Precipitate of copper, crude	14	“
Presses, lithographic	9	10 p. c.
“ printing, such only as are used in newspaper, book and job printing offices	9	10 “
Preserves, N. E. S.	21	5c. p. lb.
Price-lists (<i>see advertising pamphlets</i>)	1	6c. p. lb. & 20 p. c.
Primers (<i>see hemp paper</i>)	24	Free.
Printed paper, what shall be prohibited (<i>see prohibited articles</i>)		
Prints	3	20 p. c.
Prints, what shall be prohibited (<i>see prohibited articles</i>)		
Prizes won in competition	31	Free.
Prohibited articles:—The following articles are prohibited to be imported under a penalty of \$200, together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which the same are found, viz.: Books, printed paper, drawings, paintings, prints, photographs or representations of any kind of a treasonable or seditious, or of an immoral or indecent character; reprints of Canadian copyright works, and reprints of British copyright works which have been also copyrighted in Canada; coin, base or counterfeit.		
Proprietary medicines, to wit:—All tinctures, pills, powders, troches or lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes,		

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
P		
tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences, oils or medicinal preparations or compositions recommended to the public under any general name or title as specifics for any diseases or affections whatsoever affecting the human or animal bodies, not otherwise provided for; all liquids	14	50 p. c.
Proprietary medicines, all other	14	25 "
" " containing spirits (<i>see</i> spirits, <i>d</i>)	22	\$2.12½ p. I.G., & 30 p. c.
Prunella for boots and shoes	17	10 p. c.
Prunes, dried	21	1c. p. lb.
Psalm books	1	5 p. c.
Pulp of grasses for the manufacture of paper	24	Free.
Pumice or pumice stone, ground or unground	26	"
Pumps, iron	28	35 p. c.
Purses	23	35 "
Pulque (<i>see</i> spirits, <i>c</i>)	22	\$2.12½ p. I.G.
Putty	14	25 p. c.
" dry, for polishing granite	26	20 "
Pyroligneous acid (<i>see</i> acid, acetic)	14	
Q		
Quails	29	Free.
Quartz, crystalized	26	"
Quicksilver	14	"
Quills	32	20 p. c.
" in their natural state, or unplumed	32	Free.
Quilts, cotton, not including woven quilts or counterpanes	17	35 p. c.
Quinces	21	30c. p. bush.
Quince trees of all kinds	30	2½c. each.
Quinine, sulphate of, in powder	14	Free.
R		
Rags, of cotton, linen, jute, hemp and woollen, paper waste, or clippings, or waste of any kind, except mineral waste ..	31	Free.
Rakes, garden	9	5c. each, & 25 p.c.
Rails, iron, for railways and tramways, of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S.	28	\$6 p. ton.
Rails, steel, for railways and tramways, of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S.	28	\$6 "
Rails, steel, weighing not less than 25 lbs. per lineal yard, for use in railway tracks	28	Free.
Railway bars, iron or steel, for railways and tramways, of any form, punched or not punched, N.E.S.	28	\$6 p. ton.
Railway cars	10	30 p. c.
" (<i>see</i> locomotives)	10	Free.
Raisins	21	1c. p. lb. & 10 p.c.
Rasps	9	35 p. c.
Raspberries, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty	21	3c. p. lb.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
R		
Raspberries, wine of (<i>see</i> wines).....	22	25c. p. I. G., & 3c. p. I. G. for each deg. from 26 up to 40, & 30 p. c.
Rattan, split or otherwise manufactured	24	25 p. c.
" and reeds in their natural state	24	Free.
Raw hide centres (<i>see</i> square reeds)	31	"
Reapers (<i>see</i> mowing machines)	9	35 p. c.
Red cedar (<i>see</i> lumber)	24	Free.
Red lead, dry	14	5 p. c.
Red prussiate of potash	14	10 p. c.
Redwood (<i>see</i> lumber).....	24	Free.
Reeds, square, and raw hide centres, textile leather or rubber heads, thumbs and tips, and steel, iron or nickel caps for whip ends, when imported by whip manufacturers for use in the manufacture of whips in their own factories	31	"
Reeds, in their natural state	24	"
" for organs.....	2	25 p. c.
Rennet, raw or prepared	23	Free.
Resin, in packages of not less than 100 lbs.	24	"
Retorts, pans, condensers, tubing and pipe, made of platinum, when imported by manufacturers of sulphuric acid for use in their works in the manufacture of concentration of sulphuric acid	28	"
Rhubarb root	24	"
Ribbons of all kinds and materials.....	18	30 p. c.
Ribs of brass, iron or steel, runners, rings, caps, notches, ferrules, mounts and sticks or canes in the rough, or not further manufactured than cut into lengths suitable for umbrella, parasol or sunshade sticks, when imported by manufacturers of umbrellas, parasols and sunshades for use in their fac- tories in the manufacture of umbrellas, parasols and sun- shades only	31	Free.
Rice.....	21	1½c. p. lb.
" flour.....	21	2c. "
" uncleaned, unhulled or paddy	21	17½ p. c.
Rifles	8	20 p. c.
Rigging, wire, for ships and vessels	11	Free.
Rinds, citron, in brine.....	21	"
" lemon	21	"
" orange	21	"
Rings for umbrellas (<i>see</i> ribs of brass).....	28	20 p. c.
Rivets, iron or steel, less than ½ in. in diameter.....	28	1½c. p. lb., & 30 p. c.
" " N.E.S.	28	1c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.
Rockingham ware (<i>see</i> earthenware).....	26	35 p. c.
Rods, iron or steel (<i>see</i> iron and steel ingots) ..	28	
" Swedish rolled iron nail, under ½ in. in diameter, for manufacture of horse-shoe nails.....	28	20 p. c.
" rolled round wire (<i>see</i> brass)	28	Free.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
R		
Rods, rolled, steel, under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter or under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch square, when imported by knob or lock manufacturers or cutlers, for use exclusively in such manufactures in their own factories.	28	Free.
Rollers, copper (<i>see</i> copper rollers)	28	"
Roman cement (<i>see</i> cement).	12	"
Roses, ottar or attar of	14	"
Rosewood (<i>see</i> lumber)	24	"
Roots, medicinal, viz.: aconite, calumba, ipecacuanha, sarsaparilla, squills, taraxacum, rhubarb and valerian.	24	"
Roots:—		
Alkanet root, crude, crushed or ground	24	"
Gentian	24	"
Ginseng	24	"
Iris, orris root	24	"
Jalap	24	"
Liquorice, not ground.	24	"
Rubber belting, hose, packing, mats and matting, and cotton or linen hose lined with rubber.	24	5c. p. lb., and 15 p. c.
Rubber fillets (<i>see</i> fillets of cotton)	17	Free.
Rubber, crude, and hard rubber in sheets, but not further manufactured.	24	"
Rubber, recovered.	24	"
" substitute.	24	"
" thread, elastic (<i>see</i> elastic rubber).	24	"
Rugs, all kinds, N.E.S. (<i>see</i> carpets).	15	25 p. c.
Rugs, Smyrna	15	30 p. c.
" travelling, of all kinds and materials, except silk	31	25 "
Ruling machines.	9	10 "
Rum (<i>see</i> spirits, a)	22	\$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. I. G.
Rum shrub (<i>see</i> spirits, c)	22	\$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Runners for umbrellas (<i>see</i> ribs of brass).	28	Free.
Rye	21	10c. p. bush.
" flour.	21	50c. p. brl.
S		
Sad irons.	28	\$16 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
Saddlery and harness of every description.	10	35 p. c.
Safflower	24	Free.
" extract of	14	"
Saffron	24	"
" extract of	14	"
" cake	14	"
Safes, iron	28	35 p. c.
" doors for.	28	35 "
Sago flour	21	2c. p. lb.
Sails for boats and ships	19	25 p. c.
Sail twine, when to be used for boats' and ships' sails.	19	5 "
Salad oil.	25	20 "
Sal ammoniac	14	Free.
Sal soda	14	"
Salmon, packed.	20	1c. p. lb.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
S		
Salt cake (<i>see</i> soda, sulphite of).....	14	Free.
Salt, imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or imported for the use of the sea or Gulf fisheries, not otherwise provided for.....	22	"
Salt, coarse (not to include salt imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or salt imported for the use of the sea or Gulf fisheries, which shall be free of duty)....	22	5c. p. 100 lbs.
Salt, fine, in bulk.....	22	5c. "
Salt in bags, barrels or other packages (the bags, barrels or other packages to bear the same duty as if imported empty).....	22	7½c. "
Salts, antimony, when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories only.....	14	Free.
Salts, German potash, for fertilizers.....	14	"
Saltpetre.....	14	20 p.c.
Salve, medicinal (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines).....	14	25 "
Sand.....	26	Free.
Sandal-wood (<i>see</i> lumber).....	24	"
Sandaric (<i>see</i> gums).....	24	"
Sand-paper.....	9	30 p.c.
Sandstone (<i>see</i> stone).....	26	\$1 p. ton of 13 cubic feet.
Sapolio and other like articles (<i>see</i> soap powders).....	23	3c. p. lb.
Sardines, in oil (<i>see</i> anchovies).....	20	
Sardines, other (<i>see</i> anchovies).....	20	30 p.c.
Sarsaparilla root.....	24	Free.
Satchels.....	23	35 p.c.
Satinwood (<i>see</i> lumber).....	24	Free.
Satinette articles (<i>see</i> boxes, fancy).....	31	35 p.c.
Sauces and catsups in bottle, and each bottle holding less than one-half pint shall be dutiable as containing one-half pint, and each bottle holding more than one-half pint but not more than one pint shall be dutiable as containing one pint; and each bottle holding more than one pint but not more than one quart shall be dutiable as containing one quart.....	22	40 c. p. gall., & 20 p.c.
Sauces and catsups, in bulk.....	22	30 c. p. gall., & 20 p.c.
Sausage casings, not cleaned.....	23	Free.
Sausage skins, not cleaned.....	23	"
Saw-mills, portable (<i>see</i> machines, portable).....	9	35 p.c.
Scales.....	9	35 "
Scientific societies, articles for (<i>see</i> philosophical instruments).....	31	Free.
Scientific societies, books printed by (<i>see</i> books, printed).....	1	"
Schiedam schnapps (<i>see</i> spirits, c.).....	22	\$2.12½ p. I. G.
Schools, articles for (<i>see</i> philosophical instruments).....	31	Free.
Schools, articles (<i>see</i> typewriters).....	31	"
Scrap-iron, cast.....	22	\$4 p. ton.
Scrap-iron and scrap-steel, wrought, being waste or refuse wrought iron or steel, and fit only to be re-manufactured, the same having been in actual use, not to include cuttings or clippings which can be used as iron or steel without re-manufacture.....	28	\$2 per ton.
Scrap-iron and scrap-steel, old, and fit only to be re-manufactured, being part of or recovered from any vessel wrecked in waters subject to the jurisdiction of Canada.....	28	Free.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
S		
Screws, iron, steel, brass or other metal, not otherwise provided for.....	28	35 p.c.
“ commonly called “wood screws” 2 in. or over in length..	28	6c. p. lb.
“ “ “ 1 in. and less than 2 in.	28	8c. “
“ “ “ less than 1 in.	28	11c. “
Scrim and window scrims (<i>see</i> cotton fabrics).....	17	25 p.c.
Scythes.....	9	\$2.40 p. doz.
Sea grass.....	24	Free.
Seaweed, N.E.S.	24	“
“ crude or in its natural state or cleaned only.....	24	“
Sections, special (<i>see</i> angles).....	28	
Seeds, aromatic, which are not edible and are in a crude state, and not advanced in value or condition by grinding or refining, or by any other process of manufacture, viz.:— Anise, anise-star, caraway, cardamon, coriander, cummin, fennel and fenugreek	24	Free.
Seeds, garden, field and other seeds, for agricultural or other purposes, not otherwise provided for, when in bulk or in large parcels.....	24	10 p.c.
When put up in small papers or parcels.....	24	25 “
Seeds, beet.....	24	Free.
“ carrot.....	24	“
“ flax.....	24	10 c. p. bush.
“ mangold.....	24	Free.
“ mustard.....	24	“
“ turnip.....	24	“
Seedling stock for grafting, viz.:—Plum, pear, peach and other fruit trees.....	30	“
Seines for fisheries (<i>see</i> fish-hooks).....	9	“
Senate, articles for (<i>see</i> departments, articles for).....	31	“
Senegal, gum (<i>see</i> guns).....	24	“
Senna, in leaves.....	24	“
Separators (<i>see</i> machines, portable).....	9	35 p.c.
“ cream, steel bowls for.....	28	Free.
Sesame seed oil.....	25	20 p.c.
Settlers' effects, viz.:—Wearing apparel, household furniture, professional books, implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment, which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before removal to Canada, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, live stock, carts and other vehicles and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least one year before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale; provided that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after two years' actual use in Canada; provided also that under regulations made by the Minister of Customs, live stock when imported into Manitoba or the North-West Territories by intending settlers shall be free, until otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council.....	31	Free.
Sewer pipes, glazed.....	12	35 p.c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
S		
Sewing machines, whole, or heads or parts of heads of sewing machines.....	9	\$3 each, & 20 p.c.
Sewing machines, settlers' (<i>see</i> settlers' effects)	9	Free.
Shades, gas light.....	13	30 p.c.
Shades, imitation porcelain, not figured, painted, enamelled or engraved.....	26	20 "
Shades, lamp.....	13	30 "
Shade, lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, N.E.S. .	30	20 "
Shaddocks.....	21	Free.
Shale, products of (<i>see</i> oils)	25	
Shapes, structural (<i>see</i> iron and steel).....	28	
Shawls of all kinds and materials, except silk.....	18	25 p.c.
Sheep, improvement of stock (<i>see</i> animals).....	29	Free.
Sheep, living.....	29	30 p.c.
Sheep skins (<i>see</i> belting leather).....	23	
Sheetings, cotton (<i>see</i> cottons, grey).....	17	1 c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p.c.
Sheets, iron or steel, for iron or composite ships or vessels.....	28	Free.
" " (<i>see</i> iron and steel).....	28	
Shellac (<i>see</i> gums).....	24	"
" white, for manufacturing purposes.....	24	"
Shells, manufactured, fancy (<i>see</i> boxes, fancy).....	31	35 p. c.
" unmanufactured, tortoise and other.....	23	Free.
Shingles.....	24	20 p. c.
Ships and other vessels built in any foreign country, whether steam or sailing vessels, on application for Canadian register, on the fair market value of the hull, rigging, machinery, and all appurtenances:—on the hull, rigging and all appurtenances, except machinery	11	10 "
On boilers, steam engines and other machinery	9	25 "
Manufactured articles of iron or steel which, at the time of their importation, are of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada, when imported for use in the construction of iron or steel ships or vessels	28	Free.
Shirtings, cotton (<i>see</i> bed-ticking).....	17	2 c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c.
Shirts, cotton or linen.....	17	\$1 p. doz., & 30 p. c.
" woollen (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures).....	15	10 c. p. lb., & 20 p. c.
Shoe blacking	10	30 p. c.
Shoe shanks (<i>see</i> steel, No. 20).....	28	Free.
Shoes, India-rubber (<i>see</i> India-rubber).....	24	
Shoes, N.E.S.	18	25 p. c.
" horse, mule and ox.....	28	1½ c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
Shot, shells, &c., articles for (<i>see</i> hemp paper).....	31	Free.
Show cases.....	24	\$2 each, and 35 p. c.
Show cards, pictorial (<i>see</i> advertising pamphlets).....	1	6 c. p. lb., and 20 p. c.
Shovels.....	9	\$1 p. doz., & 25 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
S		
Shrubs, N.E.S.	30	20 p. c.
Side-lights.	13	30 "
Siennas (<i>see</i> oxides)	14	30 "
Silex or crystallized quartz	26	Free.
Silk cocoons (<i>see</i> silk, raw)	23	"
Silk, fancy (<i>see</i> boxes, fancy)	16	35 p. c.
" in the gum, or spun, not more advanced than singles, tram and thrown, organzine, not coloured	16	15 "
" manufactures, N.E.S. (<i>see</i> silk velvets)	16	30 "
" oiled (<i>see</i> oil cloths)	19	5c. p. sq. yd., & 15 p. c.
" plush netting, used for the manufacture of gloves	16	15 p. c.
" raw or as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted or advanced in manufacture in any way, silk cocoons and silk waste	23	Free.
" sewing	16	25 p. c.
" twist	16	25 "
" velvets and all manufactures of silk, or of which silk is the component part of chief value, N. E. S., except church vestments.	16	30 "
Silk waste (<i>see</i> silk, raw)	23	Free.
Silver bullion, in bars, blocks or ingots, and bullion fringe.	27	"
" coin, except United States silver coin	27	"
" German and nickel manufactures of, not plated	28	25 p. c.
" leaf	27	30 "
" manufactures of (<i>see</i> jewellery)	27	20 "
" German silver and nickel silver, rolled or in sheets	23	Free.
Sizing, cream	14	1c. per lb.
" enamel	14	1c. "
Skates	9	20c. p. pr. & 30 p. c.
Skelp iron (<i>see</i> iron and steel, boiler iron).	9	\$13 p. ton.
Skins, dried	23	Free.
" fish, and fish offal, when imported by manufacturers of glue, for use in their own factories	23	"
" pickled	23	"
" salted	23	"
" undressed	23	"
" tanned, N.E.S.	23	20 p. c.
Slabs, iron or steel (<i>see</i> iron and steel).	28	
Slates, school and writing slates	26	1c. each & 20 p. c.
" roofing slate, black or blue	12	80c. p. square.
" pencils	12	25 p. c.
" of all kinds, and manufactures of, N.E.S.	12	1c. p. sq. ft. & 25 p. c.
" mantels	12	30 p. c.
Sledges	9	1c. p. lb. & 25 p. c.
Sleighs	10	30 p. c.
Smyrna carpets	15	30 "
Snuff	22	35c. p. lb. & 12½ p. c.
Soap, harness	23	30 p. c.
" common brown and yellow, not perfumed	23	1½c. p. lb.
" Castile, mottled or white, and white soap	23	2c "
" perfumed or toilet (the weight of the inside packages and wrappers to be included in the weight for duty)	23	10c. p. lb. & 10 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
S		
Soap, powders, pumice, silver and mineral soaps, sapolio and other like articles, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty.....	23	3c. p. lb.
“ grease, grease, rough, the refuse of animal fat, for the manufacture of soap only.....	23	Free.
Socks or stockings of cotton, wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat or other like animal.	15	10c. p. lb. & 30 p. c.
Soda ash, caustic soda in drums; silicate of soda in crystals or in solution; bichromate of soda, nitrate of soda or cubic nitre, sal-soda; sulphide of sodium, arsenite, binarsenite, chloride and stannate of soda.	14	Free.
Soda, sulphate of, crude, known as salt-cake.....	14	“
Soy	22	10c. p. gall.
Spades.....	9	\$1 p. doz. & 25 p. c.
Spanish cedar (<i>see</i> lumber).....	24	Free.
“ grass, and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper.....	24	“
Spar, ornaments of, N. E. S.	31	35 p. c.
Sparkling wines (<i>see</i> champagne)	22	
Specifics for any disease (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines).....	14	
Spectacles and eye-glasses.....	6	30 p. c.
“ parts of, unfinished.....	6	25 “
Spelter, in block and pigs.....	28	Free.
Sperm candles.....	23	25 p. c.
Spiegel (<i>see</i> ferro-manganese).....	28	\$2 p. ton.
Spices, viz.:—Ginger and spices of all kinds (except nutmegs and mace) unground.....	22	10 p. c.
Spice, &c., ground.....	22	25 p. c.
Spikes, composition.....	28	20 “
“ cut.....	28	1c. p. lb.
Spikes wrought and pressed, galvanized or not..	28	1½c. p. lb., but not less than 35 p. c.
<p>Spirituos or alcoholic liquors distilled from any material, or containing or compounded from or with distilled spirits of any kind, and any mixture thereof with water, for every gallon thereof of the strength of proof, and when of a greater strength than that of proof, at the same rate on the increased quantity that there would be if the liquors were reduced to the strength of proof. When the liquors are of a less strength than that of proof the duty shall be at the rate herein provided, but computed on a reduced quantity of the liquors in proportion to the lesser degree of strength; provided, however, that no reduction in quantity shall be computed or made on any liquors below the strength of fifteen per cent under proof, but all such liquors shall be computed as of the strength of fifteen per cent under proof, as follows:—</p> <p>(a) Ethyl alcohol or the substance commonly known as alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl, or spirits of wine; gin of all kinds, N. E. S.; rum, whiskey, and all spirituous or alcoholic liquors, N. O. P.</p> <p>(b) Amyl alcohol or fusil oil, or any substance known as potato spirit or potato oil.</p> <p>(c) Methyl alcohol, wood alcohol, wood naphtha, pyroxylic spirit or any substance known as wood spirit or methylated</p>		
	22	\$2.12½ p. I. G.
	22	\$2.12½ “

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
S		
Spirituous liquors:—		
spirit; absinthe, arrack or palm spirit, brandy, including artificial brandy and imitation of brandy; cordials and liqueurs of all kinds, N.E.S., mescal, pulque, rum shrub, schiedam and other schnapps; tafia, angostura, and similar alcoholic bitters and beverages	22	\$2.12½ "
(d) Spirits and strong waters of any kind mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, and being or known or designated as anodynes, elixirs, essences, extracts, lotions, tinctures, or medicines, N.E.S.	22	\$2.12½ p. I. G. & 30 p. c.
(e) Alcoholic perfumes and perfumed spirits, bay rum, cologne and lavender waters, hair, tooth and skin washes and other toilet preparations containing spirits of any kind, when in bottles or flasks weighing not more than four ounces each; when in bottles, flasks or other packages weighing more than four ounces each	22	50 p. c.
(f) Nitrous ether, sweet spirits of nitre and aromatic spirits of ammonia	22	\$2.12½ p. I. G. & 40 p. c.
(g) Vermuth and ginger wine, containing not more than forty per cent of proof spirits, seventy-five cents; if containing more than forty per cent of proof spirits	14	\$2.12½ p. I. G. & 30 p. c.
(h) In all cases where the strength of any of the foregoing articles cannot be correctly ascertained by direct application of the hydrometer, it shall be ascertained by the distillation of a sample, or in such other manner as the Minister of Customs directs.	22	\$2.12½ p. I. G.
(But any liquors imported under the name of wine, and containing more than 40 p. c. of spirits of the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, shall be rated for duty as unenumerated spirits.)		
Spokes (<i>see</i> hubs)	10	15 p. c.
Spools, cotton (sewing thread)	17	25 "
Sprigs (<i>see</i> tacks)	28	
Spring mattresses	13	35 p. c.
Springs (<i>see</i> axles)	28	
" clock	6	10 p. c.
Spurs, used in the manufacture of earthenware	26	Free.
Square reeds and raw-hide centres, textile leather or rubber heads, thumbs and tips, and steel, iron or nickel caps for whip ends, when imported by whip manufacturers, for use in the manufacture of whips in their own factories	31	"
Squares, iron (<i>see</i> iron and steel, bar iron)	28	\$13 p. ton.
Squills, root	24	Free.
Starch, including farina, corn starch or flour, and all preparations having the qualities of starch, not sweetened or flavoured	24	2c. p. lb.
Starch, when sweetened or flavoured, the weight of the package to be in all cases included in the weight for duty	24	4c. "
Statuettes, N.E.S.	31	35 p. c.
Steam engines, fire	9	35 "
" locomotive (<i>see</i> locomotive)	9	
" portable (<i>see</i> machines, portable)	9	35 "
" ships	9	25 "
" other (<i>see</i> locomotives)	9	

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
S		
Stearine, all kinds.....	23	3c. p. lb.
Steel of No. 12 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, when imported by manufacturers of buckle clasps and ice creepers, to be used in the manufacture of such articles only in their own factories.....	28	Free.
Steel of No. 20 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, to be used in the manufacture of corset steels, clock springs and shoe shanks; and flat wire of steel of No. 16 gauge or thinner, to be used in the manufacture of crino-line and corset wire, when imported by the manufacturers of such articles for use in their own factories.....	28	"
Steel strip, when imported into Canada by manufacturers of buckthorns and plain strip fencing, upon the importer in each case making oath in terms as follows:—"I, the undersigned importer of the steel strip mentioned in this entry, do hereby solemnly swear that such steel strip was imported by me, and is of a kind used in the manufacture of buckthorn and plain strip fencing. I further swear that such steel strip was specially imported by me for use in my factory for the manufacture of buckthorn and plain strip fencing, and that no portion of the same will be used, sold or disposed of by me, or by any person in my employ, for any other purpose than as aforesaid."	28	"
Steel crucible sheet, 11 to 16 gauge, 2½ to 18 inches wide, when imported by manufacturers of mower and reaper knives, for the manufacture of such knives in their own factories..	28	"
"all other (see iron and steel).....	28	"
Stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids for almanacs, calendars, illustrated pamphlets, newspaper advertisements or engravings, and all other like work for commercial, trade or other purposes, N.E.S., and matrices or copper shells of the same.....	28	2c. p. sq. in.
Stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids of books, and bases, and matrices or copper shells for the same, whether composed wholly or in part of metal or celluloid.....	28	1c. "
Stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids of newspaper columns, and bases for the same, composed wholly or partly of metal or celluloid.	28	¾c. "
And matrices or copper shells of the same.....	28	2c. "
Stilts, used in the manufacture of earthenware..	26	Free.
Stockings (see socks).....	15	10c. p. lb., and 30 p. c.
Stones, burr, in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, not bound up or prepared for binding into millstones.....	26	Free.
Stones, cement (see cement).....	26	\$1 p. ton.
Stones, diamond, unset.....	27	Free.
Stones, granite and freestone, dressed, all other building stone, dressed, except marble, and all manufactures of stone, N.E.S.....	26	30 p. c.
Stones, flagstones, sawn or otherwise dressed.....	26	\$2 p. ton.
Stones, grindstones, not mounted, and not less than 12 inches in diameter.	26	\$2 "
Stones, lithographic, not engraved.....	26	20 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
S		
Stones, precious, N.E.S., polished but not set or otherwise manufactured, and imitations thereof	27	10 p. c.
Stones, precious, in rough	27	Free.
Stones, rough, freestone, sandstone and all other building stone, except marble from the quarry, not hammered or chiselled.	26	\$1 per ton of 13 cub. ft.
Stoneware (see earthenware).....	26	35 p. c.
Stove plates.....	28	\$16 per ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
Strawberries, N.E.S., the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty	21	3c. p. lb.
Strawberries, wild.....	21	Free.
Strawberry, wine of (see wines).....	22	
Straw board, in sheets or rolls, plain or tarred	24	40c. p. 100 lbs.
“ plaits, tuscan and grass.....	24	Free.
Sugar beet seed.....	24	“
Sugars of all kinds, viz. :—		
Sugar candy, brown or white, and confectionery, including sweetened gums, candied peels, condensed milk when sweetened, and condensed coffee with milk when sweetened.	21	1½c. p. lb., and 35 p. c.
Sugar :—		
All cane sugar not above number fourteen Dutch Standard in colour, all beet-root sugar not above number fourteen Dutch Standard in colour, all sugar sweepings, all sugar drainings or pumpings drained in transit, all melado, all concentrated melado, all molasses n.e.s., all concentrated molasses n.e.s., all cane juice n.e.s., all concentrated cane juice n.e.s., all beet-root juice n.e.s., all concentrated beet-root juice n.e.s., all tank bottoms n.e.s., and all concrete n.e.s., when not imported direct without transshipment from the country of growth and production, five per cent <i>ad valorem</i> ; provided, however, that in the case of cane sugar produced in the East Indies and in the countries to the east thereof and imported therefrom <i>via</i> Hong Kong or Yokohama, such rate of five per cent <i>ad valorem</i> shall not be exacted if transhipped at Hong Kong or Yokohama. . .	21	5 p. c.
All cane sugar not above number fourteen Dutch Standard in colour, all beet-root sugar not above number fourteen Dutch Standard in colour, all sugar sweepings, all sugar drainings or pumpings drained in transit, all melado, all concentrated melado, all molasses n.o.p., all concentrated molasses n.o.p., all cane juice n.o.p., all concentrated cane juice n.o.p., all beet-root juice n.o.p., all concentrated beet-root juice, n.o.p., all tank bottoms n.o.p., and all concrete n.o.p., when imported direct without transshipment from the country of growth and production.....	21	Free.
All sugars above number fourteen Dutch Standard in colour, and refined sugar of all kinds, grades or standards, and all sugar syrups derived from refined sugars....	21	1½c. p. lb.
Glucose or grape sugar, glucose syrup, and corn syrup, or any syrups containing any admixture thereof.	21	1½c. p. lb.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
S		
Sugar candy, brown or white, and confectionery, including sweetened gums, candied peels, condensed milk when sweetened, and condensed coffee with milk when sweetened.	21	1½c. p. lb., and 35 p. c.
Sulphate of ammonia.....	14	Free.
“ of iron.....	14	“
“ of lime.....	14	“
“ of quinine, in powder.....	14	“
“ of soda, crude, known as salt cake.....	14	“
“ of zinc.....	14	5 p. c.
Sulphide of sodium.....	14	Free.
Sulphur, in roll or flour.....	14	“
Sumac (<i>see</i> camwood).....	24	“
Sunshades of all kinds and materials.....	18	35 p. c.
“ sticks or handles, N. E. S.....	24	20 “
Surgical and dental instruments, all kinds.....	7	20 “
Suspenders and parts thereof.....	18	35 “
Swedish rolled iron nail rods, under ½ in. diameter, for manufacture of horse-shoe nails.....	28	20 “
Swine, improvement of stock (<i>see</i> animals).....	29	Free.
Syrups, fruit, N. O. P.....	21	40c. p. I. G.
“ medicinal (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines).....	14	50 p. c.
“ N. E. S. (<i>see</i> sugars and molasses).....	24	Free.
Sycamore, lumber (<i>see</i> lumber).....	24	Free.
T		
Tableware, glass (<i>see</i> glass).....	26	Free.
Tablets, for blind (<i>see</i> typewriter).....	31	Free.
Tables, bagatelle or boards (with cues and balls).....	31	35 p. c.
“ billiard (<i>see</i> billiard tables).....	31	“
Tacks, cut, brads or sprigs, not exceeding 16 ounces to the thousand.....	28	2c. p. 1,000.
Exceeding sixteen ounces to a thousand.....	28	2c. p. lb.
Tafia (<i>see</i> spirits, c).....	22	\$2.12½c. p. I. G.
Tagging: metal, plain, japanned or coated, in coils, not over ½ in. in width, when imported by manufacturers of shoe and corset laces for use in their factories.....	28	Free.
Tailors' irons.....	28	\$16 p. ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
Tails, undressed.....	23	Free.
Tallow.....	23	1c. p. lb.
Tampico or istle.....	24	Free.
Tanners' bark.....	24	“
Tannic acid (<i>see</i> blood albumen).....	14	“
Tanning articles, in crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, N. E. S.....	14	“
Tapestry carpets (<i>see</i> carpets).....	15	25 p. c.
Tar, coal.....	24	10 “
“ pine, in packages of not less than 15 gallons each.....	24	Free.
Tarpaulin (<i>see</i> clothing made of cotton).....	17	35 p. c.
Tassels (<i>see</i> laces).....	18	30 “
Tea, from the United States.....	22	10 “

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
T		
Tea, except as hereinbefore provided	22	Free.
Taraxacum root.	24	"
Tartar emetic and grey tartar, when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories only	14	"
Tartar, cream of, in crystals	14	"
Teasels	31	"
Teak, African (<i>see</i> lumber)	24	"
Telegraph instruments	6	25 p. c.
and lightning rod insulators.	26	5c. p. doz., and 30 p. c.
Telephones and telegraph instruments; telegraph, telephone and electric light cables; electric and galvanic batteries, electric motors and apparatus for electric lights, including incandescent light globes and insulators of all kinds, N.E.S.	6	25 p. c.
Tennis cloth, cotton (<i>see</i> bed ticking)	17	2c. p. sq. yd., and 15 p. c.
Tents	19	25 p. c.
Terra-cotta, ornaments of	31	35 "
" japonica, gambier or cutch	14	Free.
Thread, cotton, sewing, in hanks, black, bleached or unbleached, three and six cord	17	12½ p. c.
Thread, cotton, sewing, on spools	17	25 "
" elastic rubber (<i>see</i> elastic rubber)	24	Free.
Threshers (<i>see</i> machines, portable)	9	35 p. c.
Tickets (<i>see</i> labels)	1	15c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Tiles, earthenware	12	35 p. c.
Timber, round, unmanufactured, N.E.S.	24	Free.
" sawn, not shaped (<i>see</i> lumber)	24	"
Timber, N.E.S.	24	20 p. c.
Tinware, and manufactures of tin, N.E.S.	28	25 "
Tin in blocks, pigs, bars and sheets, and plates and tin foil	28	Free.
Tin cans (<i>see</i> cans)	28	
Tin caps for umbrellas (<i>see</i> ribs)	28	20 p. c.
Tin foil	28	Free.
Tin, packages (<i>see</i> cans)	28	
Tin strip waste	28	"
Tinware, stamped, japanned ware, granite ware, enamelled ware and galvanized iron ware	28	35 p. c.
Tinctures (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines)	14	50 "
" containing spirits (<i>see</i> spirits, d)	14	\$2 12½c. p. I. G., and 30 p. c.
Tippets, fur	18	25 p. c.
Tires, locomotive, of steel, in the rough	28	Free.
Tobacco, manufactured, N.E.S., and snuff	22	35c p. lb., & 12½ p. c.
" cut	22	45c. p. lb., & 12½ p. c.
" pipes of all kinds, pipe mounts, cigar and cigarette holders and cases for the same	31	35 p. c.
Tobacco, unmanufactured, for excise purposes, under conditions of "Act respecting the Inland Revenue"	22	Free.
Toilet preparations (<i>see</i> spirits, c)	22	
" cases (<i>see</i> boxes, fancy)	31	35 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
T		
Tomatoes, fresh	21	30c. p. bush., and 10 p. c.
Tomatoes, and other vegetables, including corn and baked beans in cans or other packages, weighing not over 1 pound each, 2 cents per can or package, and 2 cents additional per can or package for each pound or fraction of a pound over 1 pound in weight, and the weight of the cans or other packages to be included in the weight for duty	21	2c. p. can, and 2c. additional.
Tonics (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines)	22	
Tonquin beans, crude only	24	Free.
Tools, settlers' (<i>see</i> settlers' effects)	31	
" tinsmiths'	9	35 p. c.
" track	9	1c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
Tooth powders (<i>see</i> perfumery)	22	30 p. c.
Tortoise and other shells, unmanufactured	23	Free.
Tow of flax, scutched or green	19	4c. p. lb.
Towels of every description	17	25 p. c.
Toys of all kinds	5	35 "
Tragacanth gum	24	Free.
Travellers' baggage, under regulations prescribed by the Min- ister of Customs	31	"
Tree-nails	31	"
Trees, forest, when imported into the Province of Manitoba or the North-West Territories, for planting	30	"
Trees, shade, fruit, lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, N.E.S.	30	20 p. c.
Troches (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines)	14	25 "
Trunks	23	30 "
Trusses	7	25 "
Tubing, brass, drawn, plain and fancy	28	10 "
" copper, seamless drawn	28	10 "
Tubes, boiler, wrought iron or steel	28	15 "
Tubing, iron, lap-welded (<i>see</i> iron and steel tubing)	28	20 "
Tubes, not welded, nor more than 1½ in. in diameter, of rolled steel	28	15 "
Tubing, wrought iron, threaded and coupled, or not over 2 in. in diameter	28	15 "
Tubes, other, wrought iron, or pipes	28	10c. p. lb., and 30 p. c.
Tubing, platinum (<i>see</i> platinum wire)	28	Free.
" zinc, seamless drawn	28	10 p. c.
Tubes, rolled iron, not welded, under, 1½ in. in diameter; angle iron, 9 and 10 gauge, not over 1½ in. wide; iron tubing, lacquered or brass-covered, not over 1½ in. diameter, all of which are to be cut to lengths for the manufacture of bedsteads, and to be used for no other purpose; when im- ported for the manufacturers of iron bedsteads, to be used for these purposes only in their own factories, until such time as any of the said articles are manufactured in Canada.	28	Free.
Tubs	24	25 p. c.
Tufa, calcareous, when imported from the United States of America, for use in the manufacture of indurated fibreware		

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
T		
or sulphite fibre, and for no other purpose, such exemption from duty to continue and be in force until the end of the next session of Parliament.....	31	Free.
Turmeric	24	"
Turnip seed	24	"
Turpentine, raw or crude.....	24	"
" spirits of	14	10 p. c.
Turtles.....	29	Free.
Tuscan plaits.....	24	"
Tweeds (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures)	15	10c. p. lb., and 20 p. c.
Twine, cotton	17	1c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
" for fisheries (<i>see</i> fish hooks).....	19	Free.
" all kinds, N.E.S.	19	30 p. c.
" sail, when to be used for boats' and ships' sails	19	5 "
" for harvest binders, of jute, manilla or sisal, and of manilla and sisal mixed.....	19	25 "
Twist, silk.....	16	25 "
Type for printing.....	28	20 "
" metal.....	28	10 "
Typewriters, tablets with movable figures, geographical maps and musical instruments, when imported by and for the use of schools for the blind, and being and remaining the sole property of the governing bodies of said schools, and not of private individuals, the above particulars to be verified by special affidavit on each entry when presented.....	31	Free.
U		
Ultramarine blue, dry or in pulp	14	Free.
Umber (<i>see</i> oxides)	14	30 p. c.
Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades of all kinds and materials..	18	30 "
Umbrella, materials for (<i>see</i> ribs).....	28	Free.
" sticks or handles, N.E.S.....	24	20 p. c.
Unenumerated articles (<i>see</i> articles not enumerated).....	32	20 "
Union collar cloth paper, in rolls or sheets, not glossed or finished	24	25 "
Union collar cloth paper, in rolls or sheets, glossed or finished.	24	20 "
V		
Vaccine and ivory vaccine points.....	31	Free.
Valerian root.....	24	"
Valises	23	30 p. c.
Vanilla beans, crude only.....	24	Free.
Varnishes, spirits.....	24	\$1 p. I.G.
" lacquers, japans, japan driers, liquid driers, collo-dion and oil finish, N.E.S.....	24	20c. p. gall., and 25 p. c.
" black and bright, for ships' use.....	24	Free.
Vaseline, and all similar preparations of petroleum for toilet, medicinal or other purposes, in bulk.....	14	4c. p. lb.
Vaseline, in bottles or other packages, not over 1 lb. in weight each.....	14	6c. "

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
V		
Vegetables, in cans (<i>see</i> tomatoes in cans).....	21	
“ fibres, natural, not produced by any mechanical process.....	24	Free.
“ fibres, for manufacturing purposes.....	24	“
“ labels for (<i>see</i> labels).....	1	15c. p. lb., & 25 p. c.
“ manures.....	24	Free.
“ when fresh or dry salted, N.E.S., including sweet potatoes and yams.....	21	25 p. c.
Vehicles (<i>see</i> buggies).....	10	
“ settlers' effects (<i>see</i> settlers' effects).....	10	Free.
Velveteens.....	17	20 p. c.
Velvets, cotton.....	17	20 “
“ silk (<i>see</i> silk velvets).....	16	30 “
Veneers of wood, not over $\frac{1}{8}$ in. in thickness.....	24	10 “
“ of ivory, sawn only.....	24	Free.
Venetian carpets (<i>see</i> carpets).....	15	25 p. c.
Verdigris or sub-acetate of copper, dry.....	14	Free.
Vermicelli.....	21	2c. p. lb.
Vermuth (<i>see</i> spirits, <i>g</i>).....	22	
Vessels, cast iron.....	28	\$16 per ton, but not less than 30 p. c.
Vessels and ships (<i>see</i> ships).....	11	
Vestments, church (<i>see</i> silk velvets).....	16	
Vines, grape, costing ten cents and less.....	30	2c. each.
Vinegar (<i>see</i> acid, acetic).....	22	
Vitriol, blue, sulphate of copper.....	14	Free.
Vulture feathers, dressed.....	18	35 p. c.
“ undressed.....	18	15 “
W		
Wadding, cotton, bleached, dyed or coloured.....	17	3c. per lb., and 15 p. c.
“ not bleached, dyed or coloured.....	17	2c. per lb., and 15 p. c.
Waggons, farm (<i>see</i> buggies).....	10	
Walking sticks and canes of all kinds, N.E.S.....	24	25 p. c.
Wall papers (<i>see</i> paper hangings).....	24	
Walnut lumber (<i>see</i> lumber).....	24	Free.
Ware, China and porcelain.....	26	30 p. c.
“ earthen and stone (<i>see</i> earthenware).....	26	
“ enamelled iron.....	28	35 “
“ galvanized iron.....	28	35 “
“ japanned.....	28	35 “
“ granite.....	28	35 “
“ tin, stamped.....	28	35 “
“ plated (<i>see</i> plated ware).....	27	30 “
“ table, cut, pressed or moulded.....	26	5c. p. doz., and 30 p. c.
Waters, medicinal (<i>see</i> proprietary medicines).....	14	50 p. c.
Waters, mineral, natural, not in bottle—under regulations made by the Minister of Customs.....	22	Free.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
W		
Warps, cotton, bleached, dyed or coloured	17	3c. per lb., and 15 p. c.
“ “ on beams.....	17	1c. per lb., and 15 p. c.
“ “ No. 60 and finer	17	15 p. c.
“ not bleached, dyed or coloured.....	17	2c. per lb., and 15 p. c.
Washers, wrought iron or steel, N.E.S.	28	1c. per lb., and 25 p. c.
Washes, toilet (<i>see</i> perfumery).....	22	30 p. c.
“ “ (<i>see</i> spirits, <i>c.</i>).....	22	
Waste, for paper (<i>see</i> rags).....	31	Free.
Watch actions or movements.....	6	10 p. c.
“ cases	6	35 “
Watches and jewels, cases for.....	31	10c. each and 30 p. c.
“	6	25 p. c.
Water colours, by Canadian artists (<i>see</i> paintings)	3	Free.
“ other (<i>see</i> paintings).....	3	“
“ lime (<i>see</i> cement, hydraulic).....	12	40c. p. brl.
“ limestone or cement stone	12	\$1 per ton.
Waters, strong, mixed (<i>see</i> spirits, <i>d.</i>).....	22	\$2.12½ per I. G. and 30 p. c.
“ Cologne and lavender (<i>see</i> spirits, <i>c.</i>).....	22	
Water hog, tanned (<i>see</i> glove leather).....	23	10 p. c.
Wax, paraffine	23	3c. p. lb.
“ candles, paraffine	23	5c. “
Webbing, elastic	31	25 p. c.
“ non-elastic.	31	20 “
Wedges, iron or steel	9	1c. per lb., and 25 p. c.
Weighing beams of iron or steel	9	35 p. c.
Welding compound, cherry-heat.....	14	Free.
Well-pumps, iron.....	28	35 p. c.
Whalebone, unmanufactured.....	23	Free.
Whale oil	25	20 p. c.
Wheat.....	21	15c. per bush.
“ flour.....	21	75c. per brl.
When wheat or grain grown in Canada is taken to the United States to be ground and the produce thereof in flour and meal returned to Canada, such produce may be returned free of Customs duty, provided the owner thereof resides near the frontier and more than five miles from any Canadian grist mill at which such wheat or grain could be ground, and that he observes and complies with the following rules :—		
1st. He shall report to the nearest Customs officer the exact quantity of wheat or grain which he is taking out, and such officer shall enter in a book to be kept for that purpose the name of the owner, the date of the transaction, the quantity in bushels and fractions of bushels so to be taken out, and the name and location of the mill and the proprietor thereof where the grinding is to be performed.		

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
W		
<p>2nd. He shall report inwards in like manner the exact quantity of flour or meal and other product of said wheat or grain when he returns the same to Canada, and make a solemn declaration to the effect that such flour or meal and other product is the actual produce of the wheat or grain taken from Canada, and no other.</p> <p>3rd. The officer receiving such reports shall verify the truth thereof to the best of his ability and enter the particulars in the aforesaid book, and shall require the owner to append his signature to such entries in attestation of the correctness of the same.</p> <p>If it be found that any additional quantity of product has been returned more than that which the quantity of wheat or grain should properly produce, or if it be ascertained that any change has been made therein by the substitution in whole or in part of foreign wheat or grain or the product thereof for the Canadian wheat or grain represented to have been taken out to be so ground, or if any other fraudulent act has been done in reference thereto, then the product or the alleged product so returned shall be seized and forfeited.</p>		
Wheelbarrows.....	10	30 p. c.
Wheels, part of (<i>see</i> hubs).....	10	15 "
Whips of all kinds, except toy whips.....	10	50c. p. doz., and 30 p. c.
" articles for manufacture of (<i>see</i> reeds, square).....	31	Free.
Whip, gut or cat-gut, unmanufactured.....	23	"
White ash (<i>see</i> lumber).....	24	"
" wood (<i>see</i> lumber).....	24	"
" glass, enamelled.....	26	25 p. c.
" obscured.....	26	25 "
Whiskey (<i>see</i> spirits, <i>a</i>).....	22	\$2.12½c. per I. G.
White lead, dry.....	14	5 p. c.
" zinc.....	14	5 "
Whiting or whitening, gilders' whiting or Paris white.....	26	Free.
White shellac, for manufacturing purposes.....	24	"
Winceys of all kinds, N.E.S.....	15	22½ p. c.
" checked, striped or fancy cotton, over 25 inches wide.....	17	2c. p. sq. yd., and 15 p. c.
Window glass, common and colourless.....	26	20 p. c.
Windows, stained glass.....	26	30 "
Wines of all kinds, except sparkling wines, including orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, elder and currant wines, containing 26 per cent or less of spirits, of the strength of proof, whether imported in wood or in bottles (6 quart or 12 pint bottles to be held to contain an Imperial gallon), 25 cents per Imperial gallon, and for each degree of strength in excess of 26 per cent of spirits as aforesaid, an additional duty of 3 cents until the strength reaches 40 per cent of proof spirits; and in addition thereto 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	22	25c. p. I. G., and 3c. p. I. G. for each degree from 26 up to 40, and 30 p. c.

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
W		
Wine, champagne and all other sparkling wines in bottles containing each not more than a quart, and more than one pint, three dollars and thirty cents per dozen bottles; containing not more than a pint each, and more than one half pint, one dollar and sixty-five cents per dozen bottles; containing one-half pint each or less, eighty-two cents per dozen bottles; bottles containing more than one quart each shall pay, in addition to three dollars and thirty cents per dozen bottles, at the rate of one dollar and sixty-five cents per Imperial gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart per bottle,—the quarts and pints in each case being old wine measure; in addition to the above specific duty there shall be an <i>ad valorem</i> duty of thirty per cent.	22	\$3.30 p. doz. \$1.65 p. doz. 82c. p. doz.
(But any liquors imported under the name of wine, and containing more than 40 per cent of spirits of the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, shall be rated for duty as unenumerated spirits).		
Wine, spirits of (<i>see</i> spirits, <i>a</i>).....	22	\$1.65 p. I. G. for all over 1 qt. p. bottle, and 30 p. c.
“ ginger (<i>see</i> spirits, <i>g</i>).....	22	
Wire, of brass or copper.....	28	15 p. c.
“ of brass and copper, twisted, when imported by manufacturers of boots and shoes for use in their factories.....	28	Free.
Wire, of iron or steel, No. 13 and 14 gauge, flattened and corrugated, used in connection with the machine known as the wire grip machine for the manufacture of boots, shoes and leather belting, when imported by manufacturers of such articles to be used for these purposes only in their own factories.....	28	“
Wire, buckthorn and strip, iron or steel.....	28	1½c. p. lb.
“ “ (<i>see</i> steel strip).....	28	Free.
“ cloth of brass and copper.....	28	20 p. c.
“ covered with cotton, linen, silk or other material.....	28	35 “
“ fencing, barbed, of iron or steel.....	28	1½c. p. lb.
“ crucible cast steel wire, when imported by manufacturers of wire rope, pianos, card clothing and needles, for use in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories only.....	28	Free.
Wire, iron or steel (<i>see</i> steel, No. 20 gauge).....	28	“
“ platinum (<i>see</i> platinum wire).....	28	“
“ rigging for ships and vessels.....	11	“
“ rigging (<i>see</i> ships).....	11	“
“ rods (<i>see</i> brass).....	28	“
“ rope, iron or steel, N.O.P.....	28	25 p. c.
“ all kinds, N.E.S.....	28	25 “
Woodenware, viz.: pails, tubs, churns, brooms, brushes and manufactures of wood, N.E.S., and wood pulp.....	24	25 “
Wood for fuel, when imported into Manitoba and North-West Territories.....	24	Free.
Wood mouldings, gilded or otherwise, further manufactured than plain.....	4	30 p. c.
Wood mouldings, plain.....	4	25 “
Wood pulp.....	24	25 “
“ redwood (<i>see</i> lumber).....	24	Free.
Woods, sawn or split (<i>see</i> lumber).....	24	“

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
W		
Wood of the persimmon and dogwood trees, when imported in blocks for the manufacture of shuttles.....	24	Free.
Wood, veneers of, not over $\frac{1}{8}$ in. in thickness.....	24	10 p. c.
Wool, class 1, viz.: Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, South Down combing wools, or wools known as lustre wools, and other like combing wools, such as are grown in Canada....	23	3c. p. lb.
Wool, and the hair of the alpaca goat, and of other like animals, not further prepared than washed, N.E.S.....	23	Free.
Wool, carpets (<i>see</i> carpets).....	15	
Woollen clothing (<i>see</i> clothing, woollen).....	15	10c. p. lb., and 25 p. c.
“ fabrics (<i>see</i> fabrics, woollen).....	15	
“ felt (<i>see</i> felt, pressed).....	15	17½ p. c.
Woollen manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animals, viz.:—blankets and flannels of every description; cloths, doeskins, cassimires, tweeds, coatings, overcoatings, felt cloth of every description not elsewhere specified; horse-collar cloth; yarn, knitting yarn, fingering yarn, worsted yarn, knitted goods, viz.:—shirts, drawers and hosiery, N.E.S.....	15	10c. p. lb., and 20 p. c.
Worm-gut, manufactured or unmanufactured, for whip and other cord.....	23	Free.
Worsted, manufactures of (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures).....	15	10c. p. lb., and 20 p. c.
Wringers, clothes.....	9	\$1 each, and 30 p. c.
Writing slates.....	26	1c. each, and 20 p. c.
X		
Xylonite or xyolite, in sheets or in lumps, blocks or balls, in the rough.....	14	Free.
Xylonite, xyolite or celluloid, collars of.....	18	24c. p. doz., and 30 p. c.
Y		
Yams.....	21	25 p. c.
Yarn, spun from the hair of the alpaca or angora goat, when imported by manufacturers of braids for use exclusively in their factories in the manufacture of such braids only, under such regulations as may be adopted by the Minister of Customs.....	15	Free.
Yarn, cotton, under No. 40, not bleached, dyed or coloured....	17	2c. p. lb., and 15 p. c.
“ cotton, under No. 40, not bleached, dyed or coloured....	17	3c. p. lb., and 15 p. c.
Yarns, cotton, not coarser than No. 40, unbleached, bleached or dyed, for use in covering electric wires; also for the manufacture of cotton loom harness; and for use in the manufacture of Italian cloths, cotton, worsted or silk fabrics.....	17	Free.
Yarns, cotton, in cops only, made from single cotton yarns finer than No. 40, when for use in their own factories by		

ARTICLES.	Order.	Tariff.
Y		
the manufacturers of Italian cloths, cashmeres and cotton cloths for the selvages of the said cloths, and for these purposes only.	17	Free.
Yarns, hosiery, under No. 40, not bleached, dyed or coloured ..	17	2c. p. lb., and 15 p. c.
“ hosiery, under No. 40, bleached, dyed or coloured	17	3c. p. lb., and 15 p. c.
“ jute, plain, dyed or coloured, when imported by manufacturers of carpets, rugs and mats, and of jute webbing or jute cloth, for use in their own factories	19	Free.
Yarn, knitting, under No. 40, not bleached, dyed or coloured ..	17	2c. p. lb., and 15 p. c.
“ “ “ bleached, dyed or coloured	17	3c. p. lb., and 15 p. c.
“ woollen, fingering, worsted, knitting, &c. (<i>see</i> woollen manufactures)....	15	10c. p. lb., and 20 p. c.
Yarns, made of wool or worsted, when genapped, dyed and finished, and imported by manufacturers of braids, cords, tassels and fringes, to be used in the manufacture of such articles only in their own factories	15	Free.
Yeast, compressed, in bulk or mass of not less than 50 lbs.	14	4c. p. lb.
Yeast cakes and baking powders in packages weighing 1 lb. or over; and compressed yeast in packages weighing 1 lb. or over, but not over 50 lbs., the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty	14	6c. “
Yeast cakes, compressed yeast and baking powders, in packages of less than 1 lb. in weight, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty	14	8c. “
Yellow metal, in bolts, bars, and for sheathing	28	Free.
Z		
Zinc, in blocks, pigs and sheets	28	Free.
“ chloride, salts and sulphate of	14	5 p. c.
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